FRONT OF SHILOH MONUMENT
Erected at southeast corner of Duncan Field, May, 1903.

Back of Shiloh Monument

INSCRIPTION ON BRONZE TABLET

12th Regiment Infantry Volunteers.
Commanded by Col. J. J. Woods. (Wounded and Captured.)
Capt. S. R. Edgington. (Captured.)

This regiment held this position against repeated attacks, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. April 6th, 1862. It then about faced to meet an attack coming from the rear, and fought its way back to the camp of the 41st Illinois, where it was surrounded and captured at 5.30 P. M.

Total number reported present for duty, including musicians, teamsters, etc., 489.

Its loss in the battle was 2 officers and 15 men killed; 1 officer and 42 men wounded and left on the field; 33 men wounded and captured, and 20 officers and 366 men missing. Total 479.

Of the wounded 16 died of their wounds; of the missing 4 were never afterwards heard from; they were doubtless killed; of the missing 71 died in prison.

CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES

OF THE

TWELFTH REGIMENT

IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

FROM ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER, 1861, TO MUSTER-OUT, JANUARY 20, 1866.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

— BY —

MAJOR DAVID W. REED.

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12th
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To the surviving members of the 12th Iowa Volunteers, and in memory of our beloved comrades who fell in defense of our flag.

No truer, braver souls than yours
Ere heard the muskets rattle,
Or met unblanched the rebel foe
Upon the field of battle—*Bryant.*

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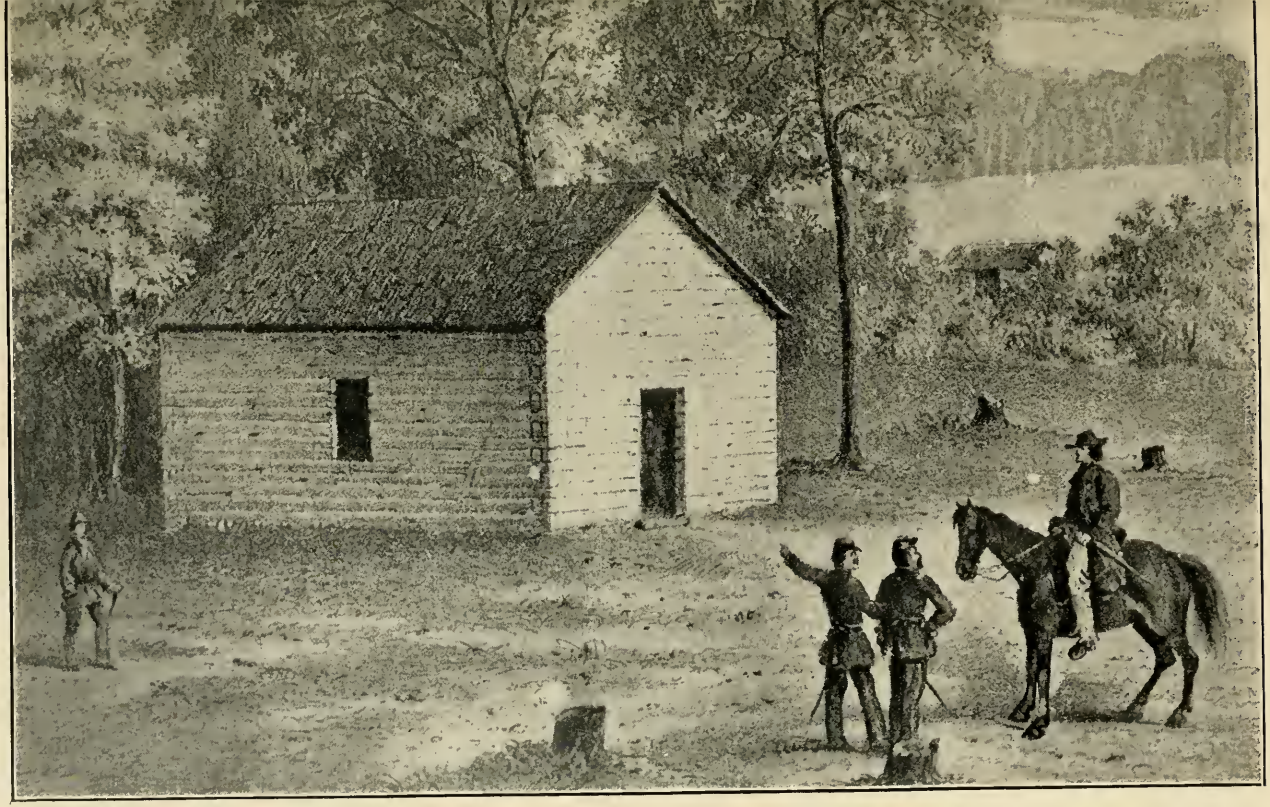
Pe son).



SHILOH CHURCH.

This photograph was made from a sketch of the original Shiloh Church that stood there at the time of the battle. Shortly after the war it was destroyed, and later replaced by a frame building on the same site but considerably larger than the original.

BLOODY POND

THE SHILOH NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Cemetery contains about 11 acres and is located where the Old Log House stood near the river bluffs at the time of the battle. There are 3608 graves of which 1229 are known and have names on headstones, and 2379 unknown. The large tree on the right is the one under which General Grant passed Sunday night after the close of the first day's battle.

INTRODUCTION.

At the first reunion of the 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, held at Manchester, Iowa, April 6, 1880, D. W Reed was elected historian. He was requested to prepare a record of the services of the regiment from its organizating to muster-out, and to include in the record such items as would be of interest to "our children," and the friends of the regiment who were not participants in its campaigns and battles.

Realizing that little could be told that would be new or of interest to those comrades who marched and fought with the regiment during the entire service--except as it might serve to revive half-forgotten memories of the past—the historian endeavored to keep in mind the latter part of his instruction and to write for those who may in the future desire to know how the "boys of '61" were equipped; how they made their camps and bivouacs; or how they fought and won their battles.

At the regimental reunion at Sioux City, October 8, 1894, the history was reported complete, and the manuscript placed at the disposal of a committee on publication. Since that time the writer has been engaged in a work that has given him opportunity to make a very close study of one of the interesting campaigns of the regiment. This study, and the many letters of inquiry from members of the regiment, revived an interest in the history, so that, after eight years, he took up the almost forgotten manuscript; made some slight corrections in numbers engaged, and in casualties at

Shiloh ; added an occasional foot note of explanation, and then re-submitted the work.

At the regimental reunion at Clermont, June 19, 1903, General Stibbs presented the matter to the comrades and, in conjunction with Colonel Henderson, Captain Soper, Captain Gift and H. C. Curtis, became responsible for four-fifths of the cost of publication and secured a promise that 500 copies would be published and furnished to members of the regiment at cost of printing and binding.

Disclaiming any pretentions to literary merit, or any attempt to paint in glowing colors, hoping only to give a plain statement of the facts, as proved by the official records, in such shape that they may be of use and interest to our children and to others who are interested in our record, the author respectfully dedicated the work: "To our Comrades living, and to the fathers mothers, sisters, brothers, widows and children of those who fell in battle front or by the wayside," with the wish that it may preserve, to our successors, a record of the marches, battles and other services of a regiment, whose officers and men did noble and gallant service for their Country and their Flag in the memorable days of 1861 to 1866.

DAVID W. REED,

Bvt. Maj. U. S. V., Major 12th Iowa V. V. I.

Evanston, Ill., July, 1903

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BATTLES IN WHICH THE 12TH IOWA WAS ENGAGED.

Fort Henry, Tenn., February 6, 1862.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13, 14, 15, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn., April, 6, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, Miss., May 1862.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3, 4, 1862.
Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Vicksburg, Miss., Assaults and Siege, May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 16, 1863.
Brandon, Miss., July 19, 1863.
Brownsville, Miss., October 16, 17, 1863.
White River, Ark., June 22, 1864.
Coonewar, Miss. July 13, 1864.
Tupelo. Miss., July 14, 15, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864.
Brentwood Hills, Tenn , December 16, 1864.
Spanish Fort, Ala., March 27 to April 9, 1865.
Twelve Skirmishes at different dates.

Non-Veterans were in the Red River, La., campaign, March to June 1864, including the battles of:

Fort De Russy, March 14, 1864.
Henderson Hill, March 21, 22, 1864.
Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
Mansura, May 16, 1864.
Yellow Bayou, May 17, 1864.
Bayou De Glaize, May 18, 1864.
Old River Lake, or Lake Chicot, June 6, 1864.

CHAPTER I.

September-November, 1861—Organization.

The Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers was organized in the fall of 1861 from companies recruited in the Counties of Hardin, Allamakee, Fayette, Linn, Black Hawk, Delaware, Winneshiek, Dubuque, and Jackson, under the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for volunteers, issued soon after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and dated July 23, 1861.

The first enlistments made for the regiment were about the 14th of September, 1861, on which date men were enlisted in two or three of the companies. (Companies "A" and "I" were ordered into quarters on that date.)

The companies as recruited were ordered to report at Dubuque, Iowa, at a camp of instruction established upon the banks of the Mississippi River, two or three miles north of the city, which camp had just been vacated by the 9th Iowa, and was designated as Camp Union, and commanded by Maj. S. D. Brodtbeck, afterward the major of the regiment. The first company to report at said camp of instruction was H. J. Playter's company from Dubuque, October 10. The first company to muster in was the "Allison Rifles," from Hardin county, Capt. S. R. Edgington commanding, October 17. These companies were followed in rapid succession by the other companies until about November 1, when all had reported.

Camp Union was located on a sand bluff about fifty feet above the river. The barracks consisted of wooden sheds, built entirely, including the roof, of rough green pine lumber; they were undoubtedly comfortable summer quarters

but were quite too well ventilated for the rigorous winter weather of November, 1861. To each company was assigned a single building twenty by fifty feet, built without floors or doors, and with two platforms, one above the other, each about twelve feet wide, extending the whole length of the building, each platform intended to give sleeping accommodations for fifty men, twenty-five on each side, heads together in the middle. As there was no partition between bunks, there was opportunity for considerable discussion as to the rights of pre-emption; but it also afforded the opportunity to lie close together and so keep from freezing. No provisions were made for warming the barracks neither was there kitchen or shelter of any kind in which to cook or eat. No matter how stormy the weather, victuals must be cooked out of doors by an open fire, and eaten from plates held in the hand while seated on the ground or standing in the snow or rain. These inconveniences would have been willingly borne if necessary, or the men would have gladly supplied the deficiencies themselves had they been allowed to do so, but it seemed to be the prevailing opinion at that time that it was a part of the necessary instruction of the camp to compel the men to live as uncomfortably as possible; therefore close guards were kept about the camp and no extras of any kind allowed to be brought in. According to the writer's recollection there was no time after Camp Union, that the regiment was in camp, even though only for a few days, when the men did not have better camp accommodations than at Dubuque, not excepting even the month at Eastport, Miss., where they lived on corn, but in a few days supplied themselves with excellent quarters, with a good fireplace in each. Neither do we remember of any instance after Camp Union where the regiment was restricted by a regimental camp guard.

From the arrival of the first company in camp the men were kept constantly at drill, squad drill, company drill, and battalion drill following one another in rapid succession.

The "Little Major" was no doubt sorely tried by the awkardness of both officers and men; and as the officers, with one or two exceptions, were as ignorant of the drill as the men, the Major's patience was often exhausted, and he was frequently seen spurring the black horse down upon some unfortunate officer, whose mistake had mixed the command, as though he would ride him down, and with that emphatic jerk of his head, declare: "Officers all wrong! Officers all wrong! Men all right!" often accompanied with an admonition to study the tactics more. In order to enforce this suggestion it was no uncommon sight to see the major parading the company officers about the drill ground, they holding the ends of strings, representing company distances, and he putting them through the battalion drill. This "bearing down" on the officers made Major Brodtbeck very popular with the men of course, notwithstanding his perpetual drill and his persistence in marching the regiment in two ranks when moving by flank, according to his early Swiss drill—it is presumed—instead of allowing them to double in four ranks, according to Casey's revised tactics. No one who has been there can ever forget the sore heels and the ruined temper caused by marching raw recruits in two ranks and then nagging them continually with "Close up!" "Close up!" "You are losing distance!" and every fellow looking persistently down to his feet and trying by one long step and one short one to keep up to his file leader and at the same time keep off his heels.

October 23rd, Joseph J. Woods was commissioned Colonel and took immediate command of companies then in camp. The other officers of field and staff were commissioned about that time. (See roster for dates.)

About the 15th of November the regiment was supplied with blankets, knapsacks, canteens and fatigue uniforms. Dress uniforms were promised later, but were never issued; and, with a few exceptions, of men on detached service, dress coats were never worn by men of the Twelfth Iowa, as they

were never called upon for garrison or provost guard duty; they had no use for white gloves and dress suits, and were always thought to be fully equipped for duty when dressed in blue blouse fatigue suits, blanket rolled, ends tied and thrown over the shoulder, canteen and haversack with three days' rations, and the inevitable musket and "forty rounds" of cartridges in box and as many more in pocket.

The shivering and cheerless camp and constant drill, varied only by a double quick to the top of a bluff, a charge upon an unfortunate stump, and by one regimental expedition into the country, had an end at last. The regimental organization having been completed, it was on the 25th day of November, 1861, mustered into the United States service, as Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., 926 men, rank and file, as shown by the muster-in-rolls, as follows:

Field and Staff: Colonel, Joseph J. Woods; Lieut. Col., John P. Coulter; Major, Samuel D. Brodtbeck; Adjutant, Nathaniel E. Duncan; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Dorr; Surgeon, C. C. Parker; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Finley; Chaplain, A. G. Eberhart, and five non-commissioned. Total rank and file..... 13 men.

COMPANY A.—Captain, S. R. Edgington; Lieuts., A. E. Webb, G. W. Moir. Enrolled in Hardin county; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 14, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1861. Total rank and file .....92 men.

COMPANY B.—Captain, W. C. Earle; Lieuts., L. H. Merrill, J. H. Borger. Enrolled in Allamakee county; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Oct. 14, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1861. Total rank and file..... ....90 men.

COMPANY C.—Captain, W. W. Warner; Lieuts., D. B. Henderson, A. M. Smith. Enrolled in Fayette county

ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 28, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1861. Total, rank and file.....100 men.

COMPANY D.—Captain, J. H. Stibbs; Lieuts., J. D. Ferguson, Hiel Hale. Enrolled in Linn county; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 20, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 26, 1861. Total, rank and file..... 98 men.

COMPANY E.—Captain, William Haddock; Lieuts., John Elwell, Robert Williams, Enrolled in Black Hawk county; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 18, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1861. Total, rank and file ..... 94 men.

COMPANY F.—Captain, J. E. Ainsworth; Lieuts., J. W. Gift, William A. Morse. Enrolled in Delaware county, ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, ..., and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 26, and Nov. 2, 1861. Total, rank and file...99 men.

COMPANY G.—Captain, C. C. Tupper. Lieuts., L. D. Townsley, J. F. Nickerson. Enrolled in Winneshiek county; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 30, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1861. Total, rank and file.. .....90 men.

COMPANY H.—Captain, H. J. Playter; Lieuts., Robert Fishel, L. W. Jackson. Enrolled in the counties of Delaware and Dubuque; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Oct. 10, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1861. Total, rank and file ..... 82 men.

COMPANY I.—Captain E. M. VanDuzee, Lieuts., J. J. Marks, A. L. Palmer. Enrolled in Jackson County; ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Sept. 14 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1861. Total, rank and file.....85 men.

COMPANY K.—Captain, J. G. Fowler; Lieuts., Lawrence Webb, J. J. Brown. Enrolled in Delaware County, ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, Oct. 10, 1861, and mustered into the United States service by Captain C. Washington, U. S. A., at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1861. Total, rank and file.....83 men.

In the "Roster of the Regiment" it will be noted that the original members of the regiment were those who were mustered in on, or before, Nov. 25, 1861.

"Out from our homes and hearthstones
Noble of heart and free,
Each to the call responding,
God and our Native land!
Brothers and friends and husbands,
Follow the guiding star,
Gone from our homes, God help us,
Gone, gone to the war."

CHAPTER II.

St. Louis, Mo., and Smithland, Ky.—December 1861 and January 1862.

Immediately after muster-in, the regiment was ordered to prepare five days' cooked rations and be ready, next morning, to take a boat for St. Louis, there to report to General Halleck, commanding the Department of the Missouri. Details from each company were up all night cooking the rations, and early Tuesday morning, November 26, knapsacks were packed and slung and the regiment formed, ready and willing, to bid good-bye to Camp Union. Sometime during the afternoon the quartermaster reported that the boats for transportation had not arrived, and the regiment was dismissed with orders to remain near by, ready to fall in quickly. This first experience of waiting for orders was particularly trying because of the cold and lack of fuel of any kind with which to build fires, and it is not strange that parts of the barracks were in danger of being used for campfires. The night was passed most uncomfortably and next morning the regiment again formed and marched half way to the city when the quartermaster again appeared, this time with the information that transportation provided consisted of *open barges* for the men, officers only could be accommodated in the boat which was to tow the barges. As the temperature was about zero and snow falling, the colonel refused to accept such transportation and marched his men back to the camp while other transportation was being arranged. In the afternoon the regiment was marched into Dubuque and after standing in the streets until after dark

was quartered for the night in public halls, etc. Several companies occupying the hall over the market which was found to be much more comfortable than the open barracks at camp. Next morning the ladies of Dubuque supplied the regiment with hot coffee which was brought into the Market hall in huge wash tubs, but as the quality was excellent and the supply ample no objection was made to the delivery. For their kind thoughtfulness the ladies received the grateful thanks of the men.

Thanksgiving day, November 28, was spent in crossing the river and getting on board the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad at Dunlieth. At 10 P. M. the two trains with the regiment on board got away and at 6 A. M. on the 30th arrived at East St. Louis—two days making the trip from Dubuque to St. Louis, 375 miles, was the fast time made in transporting troops in those days.—At 2 P. M. the regiment crossed the river and marched to Benton Barracks, a camp recently created near the fair grounds, where it was assigned to barracks, two companies in each, although designed for but one company. On Sunday, December 1, the regiment was ordered out and had its first inspection and review as a part of a large army.

Of the large number of regiments assembled at Benton Barracks at that time very few of the members had ever seen an army musket and knew nothing of the manual of arms and very little of the other drill. They were of the very best soldier material, but, as yet, entirely ignorant of the advantage of discipline and the rules for the preservation of health. This ignorance, common to raw recruits, and consequent lack of care for their health during the cold and rainy weather of January, 1862, resulted in a scourge of measles, pneumonia and mumps, which put nearly half the camp on the sick list and turned the "camp of instruction," as it was called in general orders, into what might be called a general hospital.

The Twelfth, like the other regiments, suffered severely

from disease, and although the men were in apparent good health on their arrival at St. Louis, within one month from that time one-half of the regiment was unable for duty and seventy-five had died. Many others were so debilitated that they never returned to service with the regiment but remained in hospital for a time and were then discharged for disability. The muster roll shows that no station or battlefield, occupied during the war, was more fatal to the Twelfth than these barracks. Among those who died here was Captain Tupper of Company "G," an officer of great promise and very popular.

On the 26th of December the regiment received arms and accoutrements, and, owing to the persistent effort of Colonel Woods or the influence which he had with "the powers that be," the regiment was so fortunate that while others—the Thirteenth Iowa, for instance—was being armed with Harper's Ferry muskets altered from old flintlocks, or with Belgian smooth-bores, the Twelfth received the very best arms then in the service—new Enfield rifles, of which the men were very proud. It also received a full supply of camp and garrison equipage, including Sibley tents, heavy mess chests, axes, spades, picks, with kettles and pans innumerable, and an immense wagon train consisting of twelve wagons, each drawn by six mules; two ambulances, each drawn by four horses. Thus equipped, with more baggage and a larger train than would have been allowed three years later for the whole 16th Army Corps, it was declared to be ready for the field.

January 6, 1862, the regiment received its first visit from the Paymaster and its pay accounts were settled from the day of enlistment to January 1, 1862, the private soldiers receiving the munificent sum of $13.00 per month, paid, however, at this payment, but never afterwards, in gold and silver. The writer's memoranda of that date shows the receipt of $45.50 in full for three and a half months' service, from September 15, to December 31, inclusive.

January 26, 1862, Colonel Woods received orders to report with his regiment to General Grant at Cairo, Ill. Under this order the regiment left the barracks on the morning of the 27th, marched through the city, crossed the river on the ferry and embarked on the cars for the south and active service in the field. The men were so glad to escape the disease-breeding barracks that they hailed this movement to the front with much pleasure, and many of them who were unfit for duty refused to remain in the hospital and left their beds to join their comrades in the ranks.

Arriving at Cairo about noon on the 28th, the regiment lay upon the wharf until night and then embarked on the steamer City of Memphis for Smithland, Ky., a small town at the mouth of the Cumberland river, where it established its first camp in the field January 30, 1862. It required about two days to unload all the equipage from the boat, arrange the mules in teams of six, harness them to the wagons and get them sufficiently well broken to haul the stuff to camp, so that the tents were not all set and camp thoroughly settled until the third day. In the meantime temporary quarters had been had in churches, halls, etc.

The first tents furnished the regiment were of the Sibley pattern, invented by General Sibley and planned after an Indian tepee—cone-shaped—about 16 feet across at the base and supported by a pole in the center which had an iron tripod foot; the top of the pole supported an iron ring about one foot in diameter, to which the cloth of the tent was attached, thus leaving an opening one foot across at the apex of the tent for ventilation. These tents are intended to accommodate about sixteen men each, and by sleeping with heads at the outer edge of the tent and feet all towards the center they were found to contain ample room. In cold weather a fire could be built between the legs of the iron tripod which supported the center pole, the smoke escaping at the top, thus making the tent very comfortable. The occupants of each tent formed a mess and were supplied

with a mess chest, in which were stored tin plates, cups, spoons, knives, forks, etc. These, however, were luxuries that could not last; the tents were too heavy and unwieldy for active service and soon gave place to the small wedge tent, which was afterwards supplanted by the shelter, or "Pup" tent, just large enough for two men, and so arranged that each man could carry half a tent The contents of the mess chest was soon divided up, each man carrying his own plate, cup, knife and spoon in his haversack with his rations, so that in the later days of the war when camp was reached at night there was no waiting for the wagons to come up with tents and camp equipage, before the camp could be pitched, but each man had all his outfit with him and it needed only a few moments of time after the halt to have everything in order to pass the night comfortably. Very little, if any, of the heavy camp and garrison equipage first set up by the regiment at Smithland survived the first summer campaign, if, indeed, any of it survived the battle of Shiloh.

The time allowed the regiment to enjoy its first camp in the field was of short duration, for the men had no more than gotten everything nicely arranged than they were required to strike camp very hastily on the morning of February 5, and hurry on board a steamer to join an expedition fitting out for an attack upon Fort Henry. Arriving at Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee river, they found a large fleet of transports, loaded with troops, assembled in the river. The regiment was here assigned to Col. John Cook's 3rd brigade of Gen. C. F. Smith's 2nd division of the Army of the District of Cairo, commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant, and thus became, for the first time, a part of an organized army. No opportunity was given for officers and men to become acquainted with their new commands and associates, but the fleet, convoyed by gunboats, proceeded at once up the Tennessee river

CHAPTER III.

Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—February, 1862.

About September, 1861, Gen. A. S. Johnston of the Confederate service had established a line of forts from Columbus to Bowling Green, Ky., as a bar against the advance of the forces from the North, and on this line had fortified Fort Henry, Columbus, Fort Donelson and Bowling Green.

Fort Henry, on the right bank of the Tennessee river, was a five-bastioned fortification of earth, mounting twelve guns, commanding a stretch of the river for some miles. Infantry intrenchments occupied the high land extending from the river above to the river below the fort and commanding the roads to the rear. The fort was commanded by General Tilghman with about 3,400 men.

General Grant had, early in January, asked permission to attack the enemy's center on the Tennessee, and on January 28, Commodore Foote wrote General Halleck concurring with General Grant and asking permission to make the attack on Fort Henry.

February 1, General Grant received the order to get ready, and immediately put his forces in motion. The expedition fitted out by him consisted of 17,000 men on transports, convoyed by a fleet of seven gunboats commanded by Commodore Foote. The following is the field order for the expedition:

"Headquarters, District of Cairo, Camp in Field
Near Fort Henry, February 5, 1862.

General Field Order,
No. 1.

The First division, John A. McClernand commanding, will move to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., under the

guidance of Lieut. Col. McPherson, and take a position on the roads from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson and Dover. It will be the special duty of this command to prevent all re-enforcements to Fort Henry or escape from it; also to be in readiness to charge and take Fort Henry by storm promptly on the receipt of orders.

Two brigades of the Second division, General C. F. Smith commanding, will start at same hour from the west bank of the river and take and occupy the heights commanding Fort Henry.

The Third brigade, Second division, will advance up the east bank of Tennessee river as fast as it can be securely done and be in readiness to charge the fort, or move to support of First division, as may be necessary.

The troops will move with two days' rations of bread and meat in their haversacks.

By order of Brig. Gen U. S. Grant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A G."

Soon after daylight February 6, the transports were landed at Bailey's Ferry, four miles below Fort Henry, and the troops, as above designated, were disembarked for the purpose of making an attack from the land side, while the gunboats should attack in front. The water in the river was at flood and the low land all overflowed, so that the troops in landing found little room for forming regiments in line and none to form by brigades, except by marching out some distance along a road leading toward Dover.

The men of the Twelfth had moved out but a short distance on the road leading towards Fort Henry when the sound of the attack by the gunboats reached their ears and they were hurried rapidly forward over ground very soft and difficult, much of the way entirely without road, crossing rapid streams on single foot-logs, in this way stringing the regiment out and then double quicking to close up until all were perfectly exhausted. The high water backing up in the ravines compelled the men to make long detours, so that they arrived in position at the rear of the fort only to find that the most of the enemy had fled, and the balance, consisting of General Tilghman and eleven officers and eighty-two men and the guns of the fort, had surrendered to Com-

modore Foote, the infantry having escaped toward Fort Donelson. The cavalry pursued for several miles, capturing during the pursuit thirty-eight prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

The Twelfth bivouacked near the line of the deserted earthworks, depending entirely on the contents of haversacks for supper, and upon the blankets brought with them for beds. The next morning heavy details were made to bring forward the camp and garrison equipage, which was brought up to the fort and unloaded from the boats, but owing to the high water it was impossible to haul it out on wagons, so that most of the stuff was carried out by the men and set up in camp again. It was two or three days before everything was in order, and none too soon, for on the 12th the regiment was ordered out in "light marching order, with three days' rations in haversacks." The weather was warm and pleasant, and, remembering the burden of overcoats on the recent march, the men accepted the order as it read ("light marching order"), and fell into ranks without overcoats, taking only one blanket each. Marching twelve miles the regiment bivouacked at night in line of battle before Fort Donelson. General Grant had left Lew. Wallace's division at Fort Henry and invested Fort Donelson with two divi ions, commanded by McClernand and Smith, with a total of 15,000 men, General Smith's division forming the extreme left of the line of investment, Colonel Cook's brigade, consisting of the 52nd Indiana, 7th and 50th Illinois, 13th Missouri, 12th Iowa and a battery of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery, forming the center of the division; Colonel Lauman's brigade, consisting of the 2nd, 7th and 14th Iowa, 25th Indiana, and 14th Missouri forming the extreme left.

Fort Donelson, on the left bank of the Cumberland river, had been reinforced by the troops from Fort Henry and other points, and was garrisoned, on the night of February 12, by about 20,000 well disciplined troops, strongly supported by artillery. The fort itself was a formidable earth-

work, built on a hill about one hundred feet above the water of the Cumberland; it enclosed about one hundred acres of land; at the base of the hill near the river were two heavy water batteries. The country around about the fort is a succession of hills, a most rugged surface, cut by stream ravines and deep gullies. At an average distance of one mile from the fort was a line of rifle pits extending, except short intervals, completely around the work, from near the river above to the river below. Outside the rifle pits, and again between the fort and rifle pits was a strong abatis, consisting of trees felled tops outward and limbs sharpened, which afforded to the garrison a very effectual barrier against assault.

Early on the morning of the 13th the line was advanced, the Twelfth moving in line of battle toward the fort. The men soon experienced the first shock of hearing the discharge of artillery, knowing that the pieces were aimed "this way," and the greater shock which comes to every man the first time he sees wounded men borne to the rear of a battle line.

The regiment moved forward to the brow of the hill, within easy range of the fort and separated from it by a ravine filled with fallen timber, making an abatis entirely impassable by a regiment in line, and nearly impenetrable by a skirmish line. Here the regiment halted and Company A was detailed as skirmishers and sent forward into the abatis to drive out the rebel sharpshooters. In this service the company lost the first man of the regiment killed in battle, Private E. C. Buckner, shot in the head and killed instantly.

No attempt was made during the day by any of Smith's division to advance farther than to get into position and wait for the gunboats.

McClernand's division, in pushing around to the right, had become engaged in several sharp skirmishes, and at one point Colonel Morrison's brigade made an assault upon a salient of the fort held by a Confederate battery, but was

repulsed with severe loss. The gunboat "Carondelet" had tried the water batteries at long range, and had dismounted one gun in the fort and had in return received a solid shot in one of her port-holes, disabling her machinery so that she drew out of range.

During the afternoon rain began to fall, and soon after the weather turned colder so that the men were obliged to wrap their blankets around them as they stood in line, none of them had at that time been provided with rubber blankets, and of course, all were soon thoroughly drenched. About dark the rain turned to snow and continued to fall very fast until it lay five or six inches on the ground, the cold increasing until it was below freezing Fires could not be lighted on account of nearness to rebel lines and as the only resource left to prevent freezing to death, the men, laying aside their now stiffly frozen blankets, commenced running around in a circle, and through the live long night kept up that—"By company, in a circle, double quick, march!" entirely new to Casey's tactics. Major Brodtbeck was found, during the night seated at the foot of a tree so completely chilled that he could not move. He was roused with some difficulty, and as he afterwards said, "Someone gave me something out of a canteen that warmed me, but I ask no question what it is." With some effort he was revived, but this exposure was the cause of a severe attack of rheumatism and chronic diarrhœa from which he never recovered. One company at a time was kept on picket at the front, but these were frequently changed during the night. About daylight of the 14th the whole regiment was relieved and marched to the rear where the men built fires and made coffee, dried their clothes and took some needed rest. At noon the regiment resumed its place at the front again and with skirmishers well advanced, continued the work of watching the enemy in his works About 3 o'clock P. M. the gunboats made an attack upon the fort, but after a severe action of one hour and a half, withdrew, several of the boats

having been disabled and Commodore Foote wounded. There had also been some fighting on the right and our lines had been extended in that direction to the back water from the river above the fort, completing the investments. General Wallace had been ordered over from Fort Henry and assigned a place in the center, making our line continuous from river below to river above. The weather continued cold during the night of the 14th, which was passed about as the previous one, and the 15th found the whole army in line of battle, but no attempt had been made to strengthen the position by breastworks or otherwise. General Grant had gone to consult with Commodore Foote, when the enemy made a desperate attack on the extreme right of our line, and by massing his forces at that point and striking directly in flank, succeeded in rolling all of McClernand's division back upon Wallace, who was making a desperate but ineffectual effort to check the advance; when Grant arrived on the field, and comprehending the situation, he immediately took the offensive and ordered Smith to attack the fort with his whole division. The men of this division had heard the terrible roar of the conflict as it approached from the right; had listened with bated breath and clasped musket waiting orders which would send them to the help of their comrades, but as yet had been unable to take any active part in the fray.

Smith upon receiving orders to attack, directed Cook with his brigade to make a feint attack directly in his front and Lauman to charge the works on the enemy's right. The men went enthusiastically to the work and in a few moments the Second Iowa, leading the charge, had planted its flag upon the works, where it was quickly reinforced by the other regiments of Lauman's and Cook's brigades.

The Twelfth had, after the first feint, moved by the flank forcing its way through the abatis, receiving a heavy fire from the front and right flank, and very soon reached a position *within* the enemy's works, to the right of the Second

Iowa, the flag of the Twelfth was the first one carried *over* the works, the regiment following the retreating enemy some distance *inside* the fort when it was recalled to the first line of works and held that position during the night.

The loss of the regiment was light, when we consider the difficult grounds over which the attack was made and the severe fire to which it was subjected. This small loss is accounted for by the fact that the fire of the enemy was too high to be effective. The losses of the regiment on the 15th was one killed, John J. Stillman, Co. B and two officers and thirty-two men wounded. (For names, see Colonel Woods' report.)

The enemy, as soon as the movement of Smith's division was discovered, recalled the troops that had attacked McClernand, and brought all his forces inside of the works to repel Smith's attack, then Wallace and McClernand immediately took the offensive and regained the position which had been lost, thus completely enveloping the fort again. By thus recalling the troops, to repel Smith, the enemy lost all the advantage he had gained in making the attack, which had been ordered for the purpose of securing an open road out of the fort. Night put an end to further movements and left Smith in possession of the outer works at the key to the position from which he could enfilade the works still held by the enemy.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th white flags were shown along the works still held by the enemy and the fort was unconditionally surrendered with all its munitions of war and 15,000 prisoners. Generals Pillow and Floyd with a part of their command escaped by boats, Forrest and his cavalry by fording a bayou. Our forces moved immediately inside the works and took possession.

The fall of Fort Donelson was the first great success to our arms thus far during the war. A few petty successes and various drawn battles with occasional defeats had been the record, but neither army had scored a real victory to which

it could point with pride; here, however, was an emphatic victory and the fruit of it to show to the world. The Confederate line of defense was broken at the center and a whole army taken prisoners of war. There was consequently, great rejoicing, both in the army and through the North, and the name of U. S. Grant, under the soubriquet of "Unconditional Surrender Grant," came prominently before the people. In the South the taking of Fort Donelson caused consternation. Columbus, Bowling Green and Nashville were immediately evacuated and Kentucky and Tennessee virtually abandoned to the possession of the Union forces.

Congratulations poured in upon the troops. Governors of States and large delegations of citizens came down to visit the battlefield and look after the wounded. Iowa troops were not neglected, they received a visit from Governor Kirkwood, who afterward wrote a personal letter to Colonel Woods as follows:

DES MOINES, IA., March 22, 1862.

Dear Colonel:

Please apologize for me to your officers and men for not calling on them before I left Donelson. My apology to them and to you is this: We went on horseback to Dover on the morning we left, to say good-by to General Hurlbut and to arrange for the first boat to call for me at the fort, intending to stop and dine with you on our return When in Hurlbut's headquarters the steamboat Conestoga came down and the officers came into headquarters. On hearing of our desire to go down the river the officer in command politely offered us a passage on his boat, which he said would leave in forty minutes; so we had barely time to ride back to the fort and get our traps down to the wharf so as to go with the boat. We were afraid to lose the chance, as it might delay us a day or two longer, and I could not leave the Legislature. Please explain this and express my regret that I could not have spent some time with you.

The Iowa troops made themselves and our state a glorious name. The 2nd regiment had the best chance for the honors at Donelson, but the 7th, 12th and 14th did nobly.

I was talking to-day with Dr. Hughes, Surgeon General of this State, who was with me at Donelson. He has a brother in the same brigade your regiment was in at the capture of Donelson. He says he has just got a letter from his brother, who writes that the 12th Iowa is a splendid regiment and fought gallantly at Donelson.

Please write me when convenient. Let me advise you to care for your health. Both you and Coulter had the diarrhœa; it is dangerous, and you should be careful. I was much pleased to see, on my short visit to your camp, that you were having it cleaned up nicely. Yours was the only regiment that was doing this.

With many wishes for your health and success, I am

Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

The Legislature of the State also passed joint resolutions as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Iowa:

First. That in the name of the whole people of the State, we thank the Iowa troops for their undaunted bravery and gallant conduct in the fight at Fort Donelson, in which, in the post of honor, they nobly sustained their own brilliant fame and won fresh and unfading laurels for the State.

Second. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Colonel of each of the Iowa regiments engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson.

RUSH CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) JOHN R. NEEDHAM,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 19, 1862.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

STATE OF IOWA, ss.

I, Elijah Sells, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled Resolution on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 20th day of February, 1862.

(Signed) ELIJAH SELLS

We were unable to find General Smith's official report of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is to be regretted that this gallant officer did not leave an official record of the part taken by his division and especially of that part he so nobly led *

*[NOTE.--Pencil notes of a report was found among General Smith's effects after his death, and are published in Serial No. 109 of War Records.]

The following are the official reports of Colonel Woods and Colonel Cook:

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

Report of Colonel Woods.

HEADQUARTERS OF TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
FORT DONELSON, February 18, 1862.

THOMAS J. MUSHON, *Assistant Adjutant General:*

SIR:—In obedience to Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters Second Division, Army in the field, Brigadier General Smith commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 12th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, in the recent attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.:

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., the regiment being a part of Col. J. Cook's Brigade, 2d Division, marched from Fort Henry to the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, formed line of battle to the left of the Dover road, and slept on their arms ready for instant action.

Thursday morning at half-past eight o'clock we marched down to and up the Dover road about a half mile, when we filed to the left and formed line of battle: threw forward the flanking companies as skirmishers, and marched forward down a long slope that lay in front, the grape shot and shell of the enemy flying thick around us all the time. Our skirmishers advanced to the top of the hill that lay in front of us. The battalion halted at two-thirds of the distance to the top of the hill, where it was protected from the enemy's fire by the ridge in front. It was but a few minutes after our skirmishers reached the top of the ridge in front when Private Edward C. Buckner of Company A was shot dead, a ball taking effect in the eye. No farther damage occurred to the regiment that day, though the enemy kept up a constant fire.

The following night was very stormy, and as we were ordered not to make fires the men suffered from the wet and cold. Early on Friday morning skirmishing began between our men and the enemy, which was kept up all day. During the day two of our men were struck with spent balls, but these did not disable them. At nightfall eight companies retired and built fires, but passed an unpleasant night. Companies D and F remained as a guard over the ground we had occupied during the day. Saturday, until noon, a random fire was kept up with the enemy. During this and the preceding days we were nobly supported by the coolness, bravery and efficiency of a portion of Birge's Sharpshooters, who co-

operated with us. Our right flank was protected by the 50th Illinois, Colonel Bane commanding. Our front and left flanks were unsupported, except by our own skirmishers and the Sharpshooters

At about 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, 15th, the 12th Iowa, 50th Illinois and Sharpshooters were ordered to make a feint attack to draw the enemy's fire. The men went cheerfully to the work assigned them, and kept up a warm fire on the enemy, while Colonel Lauman's brigade on our left advanced on the enemy and got possession of a part of the enemy's out works and hoisted the American flag thereon. We were then ordered to their support. We moved rapidly by the left flank, and charged over the down timber which the enemy had cut for its protection. At this time a galling fire of grape from the enemy poured in among us, wounding eight or ten of our men. On reaching the breastworks, some confusion was caused by the retreat of a portion of Colonel Lauman's brigade, who, having expended all their ammunition, were compelled to fall back. By some exertion our men were rallied, and we opened a warm fire on the enemy, who also poured a warm fire of grape upon us from their battery on our right, and of musketry on our front. In this cross-fire we fought the enemy two hours, advancing on them into a ravine inside their breastworks At length we were withdrawn outside of the works. During this time we lost one man killed and twenty-seven wounded.

During all this time Lieut. Col. Coulter behaved with the utmost coolness, and bravely performed his duties regardless of the danger to which he was exposed Major Brodtbeck and Sergeant Major Morrisy aided much in rallying the men. When we began to march to support Colonel Lauman, Companies A and G were out skirmishing. I dispatched Adjt. Duncan to bring them up, which was speedily done, and he performed all other duties required of him promptly and effectively. Surgeon Parker was on duty at the hospital. Assistant Surgeon Finley performed faithful service in attending the wounded. Lieut. J. B. Dorr, (Q. M.) was performing his duty in forwarding supplies. His energy and efficiency cannot be too highly praised. The color-bearer, Sergeant Grannis, showed much coolness amid the sharp fire of the enemy, and, without particularizing, every commissioned officer of the regiment performed his duties without flinching. The same may be said of the non-commissioned officers and privates with but few exceptions.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Lieut. Col. Coulter, wounded in thigh, slightly.

Co. A, Killed —E C. Buckner. Wounded —F. B. Reed, left hand, not severe.

Co. B, Killed—J. J. Stillman, shot in right temple. Wounded—Jos. Starts, left arm shattered and amputated; Henry S. Fry, shot through

left ear and back of head very severely, probably will not recover; Sergeant J. P. Jackson, flesh wound in thigh; Private Jesse Thayer, left fore-finger shot off; Private Edwin W. Wood, injury very slight, spent ball; Private Wesley B Bort, injury very slight, side of head.

Co. C, Wounded—1st. Lt. D. B. Henderson, flesh wound under chin; Private W. B. Warner, shot in right thigh, severe, not dangerous; Private W. W. Quivey, shot near the right ear, slight.

Co. D, Wounded—Sergeant E. W. Calder, in right hip, severely, Private John W Rowan, left thumb shot off.

Co. E, Wounded—Private E. A. King, right arm slightly, severely in right leg; Private Charles R. Switzer, in left cheek, slightly; Private S. J. Crowhurst, in right wrist, slightly. *

Co. F, Wounded—Private Reuben C. Palmer, gash in head, left side, not severe; Private George Kent, gash in head, left side, not severe; Private James M. Taylor, in right shoulder; Private Michael Kirchner, cannon ball struck the works, throwing dirt out and injuring his eyes and head. *

Co. G, Wounded—Private Christian Christopheson, struck with spent ball; not severe.

Co H, Wounded—Private A. J. Price, in right thigh, slight: Private John B. Flenniken, flesh wound in thigh.

Co. I, Wounded—Private T. Eaton, end of thumb shot off; Private Patrick McMannis, in shoulder, not severe; Private Thomas J. Wilson, thigh bone shattered severely.

Co. K, Wounded—Corporal Wm. Mathias, slight wound in hip; Private J. H. Johnson, in hand, slight.

J. J. WOODS, Col. 12th Iowa Vols.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN COOK, SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN., March 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance of orders from Division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report:

-* * * Landing at Paducah, I reported to you; orders were received assigning to the Third brigade the following regiment, viz.: 7th Illinois, 7th Iowa, 12th Iowa, 13th Missouri and 50th Illinois, with Capt. Richardson's battery of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery. * * * On the morning of February 6, this command left Camp Halleck, four miles

[*NOTE—Company reports give Charles V. Surfus, Co. E, and Samuel Plattinburg Co. F, wounded.

below Fort Henry, under orders of Brig-Gen. Grant, commanding District of Cairo, to proceed, by land, to Fort Henry. A severe rain storm the night previous to our departure, together with the swollen state of streams, rendered the march extremely difficult, the troops suffering intensely from fording the numerous creeks, often wading so deep as almost to submerge their cartridge boxes. But, inspired by frequent reports of artillery from the gunboats, the men pressed on cheerfully. Impeded by the almost impassable roads, and the necessity of assisting Captain Richardson s battery out of the innumerable mud holes the command proceeded slowly.

About 2 P. M. I received orders from General Grant to advance the infantry without regard to the artillery. * * * Surmounting every obstacle, the infantry reached the out works of Fort Henry soon after retreat, when they encamped on the damp ground, much wearied, many without a single blanket, all transportation having been left in the morning.

* * * On the 8th inst. four companies of infantry were sent to Camp Halleck, with orders to bring up the baggage left there. * * * On the 11th inst. the 7th Iowa volunteers was transferred from the brigade and the 52nd Indiana added.

* * * Leaving Fort Henry at 8 o'clock A. M. the 12th inst. the command arrived within a mile and a half of Fort Donelson at 3 o'clock P. M.; distance marched twelve miles.

The position assigned to my command was well chosen, being a high ridge of nearly one mile in length, and almost overlooking the enemy's works on his right. On the 13th at 8 o'clock A. M. I moved the command up the Dover road to a point within one-half mile of the enemy's outer works, deployed skirmishers and advanced my line to the summit of a ridge overlooking the fort, a distance of nearly 600 yards intervening, the immensity of the abatis covering the whole, precluding the possibility of proceeding farther but by an unwarranted destruction of life.

This position gained, it was held during the night, the men resting on their arms without fires and without blankets, everything but arms and ammunition being cast aside on approaching the fort.

On the 14th, after a long night of watching, the men shook the thick covering of snow from their coats, partook of a meager breakfast and cheerfully resumed their old positions under the intrenchments. * * *

Saturday, the 15th, after another night of snow and severe cold, the troops, suffering intensely, were permitted to fall back by companies, out of range of the enemy's guns, to cook their breakfast and thaw their frozen clothes.

At 9 o'clock the 13th Missouri and 52nd Indiana were sent to fill a gap made by withdrawal of a portion of McArthur's brigade, leaving

only the 12th Iowa, 50th Illinois and one battalion of Birge's Sharpshooters, to engage the enemy along a line half a mile in extent.

At 2 P. M. orders came from General Smith to increase the number of skirmishers and more completely engage the enemy's attention while he in person, with Col. Lauman's brigade, stormed the works.

The fortifications having been gained by General Smith, I asked permission to move my brigade forward and, if possible, take the enemy's batteries, which were pouring upon him a murderous fire of grape, canister and shell.

Permission having been received, I proceeded over the abatis, under a heavy fire of grape and canister. The distance being short, the discharges caused but little damage, overshooting just enough to tear into shreds the colors.

The enemy was driven to take cover under his inner intrenchments, giving us at a late hour full possession of his outer works, which we were instructed to hold during the night, and immediately prepare for a combined assault in the morning. At an early hour on Sunday morning, the 16th, we partook of a scanty breakfast. Called to your headquarters for directions as to formation of my command, and while the men were filling their boxes with cartridges, the woods around were made to ring with loud and enthusiastic cheers from the troops under the command of Col. Lauman and myself, announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson.

In compliance with your instruction, to allude to and particularize those deserving of commendation, it affords me much pleasure to mention the following officers, viz: * * * Colonel Woods and Major Brodtbeck, Twelfth Iowa; * * * and the following gentlemen of the medical staff * * * Dr. Finley, Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Iowa. * * * Truth and justice require me to say that the entire command behaved in a manner deserving of approbation, cheerfully enduring the fatigue and exposure attendant upon the most inclement weather known to this latitude.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN COOK, Col. Commanding Third Brigade.

To Brig. Gen. C. F. Smith, Comdg. 2nd Div., Dist. West Tenn., U. S. A.

Immediately upon the surrender of the fort the two brigades of Smith's division, that had been engaged in the attack which secured a lodgment in the works, were, as a special honor, designated to march first into the fort and occupy it. The Twelfth participated in this honor, and, after taking possession, the men were occupied during the day in

collecting and guarding prisoners, and at night were assigned quarters in log barracks, which had been erected by the confederate garrison, inside the fortifications, and had been recently occupied by the 49th Tennessee, C. S. A.

Details were made and sent back to Fort Henry to bring forward the camp and garrison equipage; others made it their first business to look after the comrades who had been left wounded or dead on the field. The wounded had been well cared for by the surgeons and nurses in a field hospital established just in the rear of our lines. These and the sick were brought in and put upon boats and sent away to Cairo and St. Louis, or, if able to travel, furloughed home. Of those killed, E. C. Buckner, Co. A, killed on the 13th, had been buried on the field where he fell. The only one killed on the 15th was John J. Stillman, Co. B. This soldier was killed after the fighting was done and we had fallen back to a position outside the works, when he was struck in the eye by a rifle bullet, evidently fired at random from some retreating rebel more than half a mile away. Stillman's body was brought in by his comrades, placed in a gun box and sent to his home in Waukon, Iowa. The arrival at this Northern home of the body of a soldier killed at Donelson excited much sympathy; large numbers of people from all parts of the county attended the funeral, and saw for the first time the only too frequent result of the hardships and dangers to which our soldiers were exposed.

After the war was over G. A. R. Post No. 197 was organized and named John J. Stillman, in honor of the first soldier from Allamakee county that was killed in battle.

Most of the dead of both armies were buried on the field; the prisoners were collected and sent north under guard, and the army at once settled down to camp life.

The barracks occupied by the Twelfth were each supplied with large "stick and mud" fireplaces in one end and bunks in the other, and were furnished with split log benches and "Dutch bake ovens."

As some quartermaster, in the exercise of his first authority, had seen fit to direct the camp and garrison equipage of the regiment to be loaded upon boats and sent around by the way of the mouth of the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, instead of allowing it to come the twelve miles across the country, it was not received until March 1. In the meantime the warm barracks were appreciated after the experience of several days lying out in the cold rain and snow without shelter. The Dutch ovens afforded an excellent opportunity for the boys to exercise their culinary abilities in making corn bread from captured meal, and hot biscuit from flour which some of the messes succeeded in *drawing*. We are sure that the cooks, at least, remember their experience in trying to bake enough in one small oven to appease the appetites of fifteen or sixteen hungry men, when the breakfast, dinner and supper hour overlapped each other and the biscuits were eaten as fast as baked, and the cook left without a ration at last. He was then often told that the high compliment of having them all eaten ought to be sufficient reward for his labors, and satisfaction for any but the most unreasonable appetite.

The severe exposure to which the regiment has been subjected, together with the use of the water, which was said to contain sulphur, produced a scourge of diarrhœa, which afflicted nearly every member of the regiment and put a large number of them under the surgeon's care. The records will show a far larger number of total disabilities and deaths from the *exposure* at Fort Donelson than was caused by rebel bullets

About the time of the Donelson campaign the army was reorganized (actual date of order Feb. 15, 1862). General Grant's command was designated as "Military District of Tennessee," and General Sherman was assigned to the command of "District of Cairo."

On the 21st of February, 1862, by General Order No. 6, the 2nd, 7th, 12th and 14th Iowa regiments were brigaded

together and designated as the First brigade, Col. Tuttle of the 2nd Iowa commanding; of the Second division, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Smith commanding; of the "Army of Tennessee,"* Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant commanding. These four regiments thus brought together at Donelson were afterwards known as "Hornets' Nest Brigade," and was the first brigade organized entirely of Iowa regiments.

March 7, 1862, Smith's division left Fort Donelson and marched to Metal Landing on the Tennessee river, about four miles above Fort Henry. Although the distance marched was only about twelve miles it is remembered as one of the most trying ever made by the regiment, on account of the heavy load which each man carried, consisting of knapsack, overcoat, blanket, in fact, the complete outfit of all personal property, including arms and accoutrements. These heavy loads were never after that carried on the march; the knapsacks were discarded and the blanket, tightly rolled into the smallest and longest possible roll and the ends tied together so that it hung like a sash, over the shoulder and under the arm, was substituted as the marching outfit for all subsequent campaigns. The division remained in camp at Metal Landing until the 13th, when it was embarked on steamers for up the river, the Twelfth and the 1st Minnesota battery on board the "John Warner." The large number of horses and mules, together with the guns, wagons, etc., of the regiment and battery, completely filled the lower deck and the men were crowded upon the guards and upper deck. This gave very little opportunity to move around or exercise and none whatever for cooking rations. Coffee could only be made

*[NOTE—By General Order, dated March 11, 1862, the Departments of Missouri, Kansas and Ohio, which includes the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee and all the territory west of them to the Rocky Mountains, were consolidated and called the Department of Mississippi, General Halleck commanding; and the three armies within that department were designated "Army of the Tennessee," "Army of the Ohio," and "Army of Mississippi." * * * General Grant, in his Memoirs, speaks of the Army of the Ohio, February 16 but makes no mention of the Army of Tennessee until March 17. Sherman says: "In the middle of February, 1862, Halleck commanded the 'Army in Mississippi Valley,' 'Buell the Army of the Ohio, in Kentucky, and Grant the 'Army of the Tennessee' at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson." The official order of February 15, referred to above, assigned Grant to the command of "Military District of Tennessee."]

by obtaining hot water from the boat's boilers. This crowding made the trip up the river a very tedious one, and as it lasted seven days it became decidedly monotonous and uncomfortable.

The fleet reached Pittsburg Landing on the 19th of March. The regiment immediately disembarked and established a camp about one mile out and to the right of the landing. This camp formed the extreme right of the line and extended along a ridge facing nearly north; its right near the overflowed lands of the Tennessee river. A small stream, heading near the left flank of the regiment, flowed along the rear of the camp and emptied into a bayou only a little way to the right of the camp, affording abundance of pure water, and a dry ridge for the camp, giving all the requisites for a pleasant, healthful encampment.

Other troops, as they arrived, were encamped further to the left, forming a semi-circle around the landing, some in the cleared fields, others in the open woodland. In these pleasant camps the men rapidly recovered from the debilitating effects of Fort Donelson, and waited the concentration of Grant's army and its junction with Buell's, when the combined army was to march upon Corinth, where General Johnston had concentrated all the forces from the recently abandoned lines from Bowling Green to Columbus, and now had within supporting distance an army of 60,000 men.

To meet this force General Halleck had ordered the concentration of the commands of Generals Grant and Buell at Pittsburg Landing, and had advised General Buell that he (Halleck) would leave St. Louis in the beginning of the next week and come to the front to assume immediate personal command of the armies, and move against Corinth.

General Johnston did not, however, choose to wait the pleasure of General Halleck but determined to interfere with the arrangement by attacking the force at Pittsburg Landing before the very leisurely marches of Gen. Buell's army should bring it in conjunction with Grant.

CHAPTER IV.

Just Before the Battle,—Pittsburg Landing,—March 1862.

We take up the history of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, with some hesitation, for we realize that this was one of the most decisive battles of the war, and was fought with more desperate stubbornness than any battle of modern times; yet it has been, as General Grant puts it, "more persistently misunderstood than any other engagement of the war."

The Twelfth Iowa was particularly unfortunate in being misrepresented, and to this day some "would-be historians" who claim to be writing from the record have persisted in recording it as a fact, "that the Twelfth Iowa belonged to Prentiss' Division" and, that "Prentiss' Division was surrounded and captured early on the morning of April 6, many of them having been taken while asleep in their tents." Neither of these statements has the least foundation in facts; they were originally based upon untruthful and hastily written reports of the battle, made for a northern newspaper, by a reporter who surely was not *on* the battle field, and likely had never been any nearer than Cairo. Yet this report has been accepted as true and incorporated into some works called histories, when the most casual reference to official records would have proven both statements untrue.

Members of the regiment have been, during all the years since 1862, confronted with these statements and often with an intimation, at least, that their memories were badly at fault, when they have denied the story; because, forsooth

"History says that the Twelfth Iowa was captured in the morning." (No longer ago than January 1892. In a paper read before the Loyal Legion of Illinois the writer went out of his way to speak of Shiloh as a terrible "surprise and disaster in which a whole division was captured while sleeping in their tents, etc." "The moral with which he adorns the tale" is all right, but the misstatement of facts can hardly be excused even when he afterwards says that "he was too young to be in the service at that time.")

It shall be the aim of the writer in this and the succeeding chapter to present the correct record of the part taken by the regiment in said battle and give some of the evidences, easily obtained by any student of history, to prove the statements made.

Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennesse river, nine miles above Savannah and twenty-three miles north-east from Corinth, had been selected by Gen. C. F. Smith, in pursuance of authority given him by Gen. Halleck, as the point at which to assemble the army for an attack upon Corinth. It was simply a steamboat landing, consisting of a few sheds for storing cotton and other products awaiting shipment, and two or three log houses formerly occupied by those employed about the landing.

Lick creek above the landing and Snake creek below it, empty into the Tennessee about three miles apart, the landing being nearer the mouth of Snake creek.

Lick creek rises in a swamp about eleven miles from the landing and flows nearly northeast to the river. Another stream of considerable size, called Owl creek, rises about six or seven miles out and flows nearly parallel to Lick creek at a distance from it varying from three to five miles, and empties into Snake creek, from its southern side, about a mile above its mouth. All of these streams flow through swampy valleys skirted by abrupt high banks on either side. The land between Owl and Lick creek, extending back for several miles from the river, is a rolling plateau, about

eighty or one hundred feet above the river level, and of nearly uniform height along its center, but cut somewhat by ravines and swamps near the creeks and by occasional smaller streams flowing into the creeks. In 1862 this whole tract, except a few fields of forty or fifty acres each, was covered with timber, and in some places with dense undergrowth.

Along the center of the dividing ridge or highest land between the creeks ran the main road to Corinth.

Upon this plateau, protected on either side by almost impassable creeks, General Smith had encamped his army about the middle of March to await the arrival of General Buell. His forces consisted of his own division, commanded by Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, the divisions of Sherman, McClernand and Hurlbut, at Pittsburg Landing, and the division of Lew. Wallace at Crump's Landing six miles down the river. Subsequently, about April 1, General Prentiss had been assigned to command a division to be organized from new troops that were then arriving at the front, only seven regiments for this division had reported previous to April 6, the division was therefore only partially organized when the battle commenced on Sunday morning.

When the concentration of the forces at Pittsburg Landing was ordered by General Halleck, General Grant was left in command at Fort Henry. He was not relieved from that command until March 17, when he was ordered to *Savannah* to assume command of the forces in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing. In the meantime General Smith, commanding at Pittsburg Landing, had received an injury in the leg which did not appear to be serious at first but became so aggravated by the end of March that he was obliged to go to a hospital at Savannah, leaving his division in command of Brig -Gen. W. H. L. Wallace. This disability of Smith left Gen. Sherman senior officer present at Pittsburg Landing.

About two and one-half miles out from the landing, on

the Corinth road, stood a log church called Shiloh. Just in rear of the church three brigades of Sherman's division were encamped, the right resting on Owl creek, Stuart's brigade detached to guard the mouth of Lick creek. At Sherman's left and somewhat to his rear, McClernand's division had formed its camps, and still further to the left, covering the fords of Lick creek, was Prentiss' division; Hurlbut's division in reserve near the landing, and Smith's division, now commanded by W. H. L. Wallace, also in reserve near Snake creek, in position to support Lew. Wallace at Crumps Landing or either of the other divisions at the front.

The five divisions of the army encamped at Pittsburg Landing were organized as follows, to-wit:

1st division, Gen. McClernand; three brigades and three batteries.
- 1st brigade, Colonel Hare of the 11th Iowa commanding.....4 regiments
- 2d brigade, Col. Marsh of the 20th Illinois commanding.....4 "
- 3d brigade, Col. Ross of the 17th Illinois commanding.....4 "

2nd division, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace; three brigades and four batteries.
- 1st brigade Col. Tuttle of the 2d Iowa commanding.....4 regiments
- 2d brigade, Brig. Gen. McArthur commanding.....5 "
- 3d brigade, Col. Sweeny of the 52d Illinois commanding.....6 "

4th division, Gen. Hurlbut; three brigades and three batteries.
- 1st brigade, Col. Williams of the 3d Iowa commanding.....4 regiments
- 2d brigade, Col. Veatch of the 25th Indiana commanding.....4 "
- 3d brigade, Brig. Gen. Lauman commanding.....4 "

5th division, Gen. Sherman; four brigades and three batteries.
- 1st brigade, Col. McDowell of the 6th Iowa commanding.....3 regiments
- 2d brigade, Col. Stuart of the 55th Illinois commanding.....3 "
- 3d brigade, Col. Hildebrand of the 77th Ohio commanding.....3 "
- 4th brigade, Col. Buckland of the 72d Ohio commanding.....3 "

6th division, Gen. Prentiss; two brigades and two batteries.
- 1st brigade, Col. Peabody of the 25th Missouri commanding.....4 regiments
- 2d brigade, Col. Miller of the 18th Missouri commanding.....3 "
- Not brigaded.....3 "

Total—15 batteries and 61 regiments on the field.

The batteries were under the command of the division commanders, and were not assigned to separate brigades except temporarily.

The three regiments, assigned to the Sixth division, but not brigaded, arrived during the first day of the battle, and were engaged in the fight; one of them with its division; two with the First division.

The total fighting strength of Grant's army, as shown

by the official morning reports of regiments, made April 5, 1862, was: present for duty, officers and men:—

1st division, General McClernand commanding				6,941
2d	"	Gen. W. H. L. Wallace	"	8,408
3d	"	Gen. Lew Wallace	"	7,564
4th	"	Gen. Hurlbut	"	7,825
5th	"	Gen. Sherman	"	8,580
6th	"	Gen. Prentiss	"	7,545
Unassigned				531
Total				47,394
Deducting Lew. Wallace's division at Crump's Landing, not present at Shiloh the first day				7,564
Leaves the total of Grant's army present for duty April 6 at Shiloh				39,830

This includes teamsters, musicians, hospital attendants surgeons, chaplains, etc., all non-combatants as well as fighting men being included in our "present for duty"

Some people, in estimating the strength of armies, have attempted to eliminate the non-combatants from the fighting force. We think that they are an essential factor of the army and as necessary to its success as the men who carried the muskets; that the teamster who drove the ammunition wagon to the front was aiding the fight as much as the man who fired the gun; that the surgeon and hospital attendant, and the musician carrying a stretcher, were equally necessary and should be counted as part of the working force. They have been included in all our estimates, both of Union and Confederate forces.

Under the regulations of the Union army in force in April 1862, there were about fifty non-combatants with each infantry regiment, eighty with each cavalry regiment and ten with each battery.

General Grant, in his memoirs, says that his army at Shiloh was composed of 33,000 effective men. Doubtless he leaves the non-combatants out of the count.

General Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces at Corinth, concentrated all available men and moved out of Corinth Thursday, April 3 with an army of 43,968 men. He telegraphed to Mr. Davis, when the movement began, that

he had "40,000 *effective men.*" The official returns, made by his order, shows number of men that *marched* from Corinth, April 3, 1862, reported by regiments, to have been an aggregate of 49,444, as follows: Infantry, 44,159; artillery, 2,353; cavalry, 2,932.

The report expressly states the enumeration to be of men who "*Marched* from Corinth." It is to be presumed that all were fit for duty, or they would have been left in camp at Corinth, but we find that 7,956—about one-sixth of the army—were reported "sick." Excluding all these, we still have present for duty, April 3, 41,488.

To this number must be added those who joined Johnston between the 3rd and the 6th. None of the following organizations were included in the report of April 3, but all of them were present and participated in the battle of April 6, as shown by the official reports of their commanding officers, viz.: Texas Rangers, 1st Alabama cavalry, 1st Mississippi cavalry, Forrest's cavalry, Wirt Adams' cavalry, Roberts' battery, McClung's battery.

A very careful study of all the data to be found in the Record office of the War Department, compared with the statements and estimates of William Preston Johnston, as published in his "Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston," and making allowance for the regiment, two battalions and one battery left on guard at Corinth, fixes the "present for duty," officers and men, of the Confederate army engaged at Shiloh April 6, 1862, at 43,968, and Grant's army at 39,830, as before stated.

The proportion is maintained in the number of regiments and batteries engaged. Grant had 61 regiments of infantry and 15 batteries on the field; Johnston had 76 regiments of infantry and 21 batteries.

The Confederate force was organized into corps, divisions and brigades as follows:

1st corps. Maj. Gen. L. Polk commanding; two divisions of two brigades each.
1st division, Brig. Gen. Charles Clark.

1st brigade,	Col. R. M. Russell	4	reg.	1	battery
2d "	Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart	4	"	1	"

2d division, Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham.

1st brigade,	Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson	4	"	1	"
2d "	Col. W. H. Stephens	4	"	1	"

2d corps, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg; two divisions of three brigades each.
1st division, Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles.

1st brigade,	Col. R. L. Gibson	4	reg.	1	battery
2d "	Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson	4⅓	"	1	"
3d "	Col. Preston Pond, Jr	4⅓	"	1	"

2d division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Withers.

1st brigade,	Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden	5	reg.	1	battery
3d "	Brig. Gen. J. R Chalmers	6	"	1	"
3d "	Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson	4	"	1	"

3d corps, Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee; three brigades (not organized into divisions, but in some of the reports the 1st and 2d brigades are designated as "Hindman's division").

1st brigade,	Col. R. G. Shaver	5	reg.	2	batter's
2d "	Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne	6	"	3	"
3d "	Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood	6⅔	"	1	battery

Reserve corps, Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge; three brigades.

1st brigade,	Col. R. P. Trabue	4⅔	"	2	batter's
2d "	Brig. Gen. J. S. Bowen	4	"	2	"
3d "	Col. W. S. Statham	6	"	1	battery
Total number of regiments and batteries		76		21	

Johnston's orders when he left Corinth required his columns to be "deployed in line of battle ready to attack the Union forces at Pittsburg Landing at 7 o'clock A. M. Saturday morning, and to begin the attack promptly at 8 o'clock." His movements were delayed, however, and his army was not all deployed in line until 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, too late for an attack that day. Johnston therefore ordered his army to bivouac in line of battle and to attack next day at daylight.

The Confederate army was deployed in three parallel lines one thousand yards apart, Hardee's corps in the front line, Bragg's corps in the second line, and Polk's corps and Breckinridge's corps in the third line, or reserve. Hardee's line being too short to occupy all the space from Owl creek to Lick creek, Gladden's brigade from Bragg's corps was moved to Hardee's right. The line thus formed extended from one creek to the other in the following order of brig-

ades from right to left: Gladden's, Shaver's, Wood's, Cl burne's.

During the advance from Corinth there had been some skirmishing with our pickets and one of our outposts had been captured by the enemy's cavalry on Friday, the 4th.

Reconnoitering parties had been sent out on Saturday from each of the divisions of Lew. Wallace, McClernand, Sherman and Prentiss, and each of these parties had encountered cavalry, which was easily driven off. One of the parties pursued the cavalry to near Mickey's, six miles out from the landing, where they came in view of artillery supported by infantry. They were fired upon by the artillery, and, after a slight skirmish, returned to camp, bringing in ten prisoners.

Gen. Cheatham, C. S. A., reported this affair as "an attack upon his advance." Gen. Sherman, reporting the same to Gen. Grant April 5, said: "I infer that the enemy is in some considerable force at Pea Ridge. Yesterday they crossed a brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of field artillery, to the Corinth road, where they halted about five miles in my front and sent the cavalry down towards my camps where they captured an outpost; to-day our cavalry drove them back upon their artillery and infantry, killing many, and bring in ten prisoners, whom I send you."

None of these reconnoitering parties seem to have developed the enemy in force, but all were of the opinion that they had met the scouting parties of the enemy. General Prentiss, however, was suspicious and strengthened his pickets and notified his brigade commanders to be ready for a night attack, and about 3 o'clock Sunday morning he sent out three companies to reconnoiter. This party struck a vidette post of the enemy and drove it back to its reserve, which consisted of a battalion of the 3rd Mississippi, commanded by Major Hardcastle. This reserve was only one-quarter of a mile in advance of Hardee's main line, and the

first firing noted by Gen. Johnston, at this post, was at five minutes before 5 o'clock.

Major Hardcastle reports: "About dawn the enemy, about 1,000 strong, drove in my pickets and opened a heavy fire on us at a distance of 200 yards. We returned the fire and *fought the enemy an hour* without giving an inch. Our loss was four killed, one sergeant and nine privates wounded. At about 6:30 I saw the brigade formed in my rear and fell back."

Hardee says: "My forces were attacked at early dawn;" and Gen. Beauregard says that he advised against continuing the attack on Sunday morning, "because it was evident that a surprise was now impossible."

At 6 o'clock Gen. Prentiss sent Col. Moore with his regiment, the 21st Missouri, to support the pickets. About half a mile from camp Col. Moore met the reconnoitering party returning. He, however, continued his advance about 300 yards, when he met the rebel advance and repulsed it; being reinforced, he held his position half an hour, when he was obliged to fall back to the support of his brigade.

In his official report Gen. Bragg, commanding the second line, says: "After marching less than a mile beyond the scene of the first attack made upon Major Hardcastle our line encountered the National outposts. These fell back fighting. The army advanced another mile, pushing back the fighing pickets, and then encountered the National troops in strong force along almost the entire line. His batteries were posted on eminences, with strong infantry supports. Finding the first line was now unequal to the work before it, being weakened by extension, and necessarily broken by the nature of the ground, I ordered my whole force to move up speedily and promptly to its support." Col. J. Thompson, aid-de-camp to Gen. Beauregard, in his report, says: "The first cannon was discharged on our left at 7 o'clock, which was followed by a rapid discharge of musketry. About 7:30 I rode forward to see how the battle was going and learned

that Gen. Hardee's line was within half a mile of the camps."

These facts, from official reports, show that *two hours and a quarter* after the first shots were fired on the picket line, the advance line of the rebel army was still one-half mile from our camps, and that the time (7:30) must have been at least an hour and a half after the usual time for revielle, and are conclusive that Gen. Prentiss was *not surprised* in camp, and that none of our forces were without at least *two hours' notice* of the approach of the enemy; and also show conclusively that the PICKET line had made such resistance that the first and second lines of the Confederate army had been compelled to consolidate before their first attack was made upon our line of battle, which they found "drawn up in regular order at a position just in front of Shiloh church," entirely outside of any of our camps. *

The battle commencing near this church gave it the name "Battle of Shiloh" in all the Confederate reports, while the Union army, at first, designated it as "Pittsburg Landing"; later all have concurred in the name Shiloh.

[* NOTE.—General Hardee, C. S. A., says Prentiss' camp was carried at 8 o'clock A M. Col. Adams, commanding Gladden's brigade C. S. A., says 8:30, and Gen. Sherman says about 9 A. M. Will any one believe that any of Prentiss' men were still sleeping in their tents at 8:30 with their comrades fighting since 5:30 ?]

CHAPTER V.

Battle of Shiloh—April 6, 1862.

"Hark to that roar, whose swift and deafening peals
In countless echoes through the mountains ring,
Startling pale midnight on her starry throne!
Now swells the intermingling din; the jar,
Frequent and frightful of the bursting bomb!
The falling beam, the shriek, the groan, the shout
The ceaseless clangor, and the rush of men
Inebriate with rage:—loud and more loud
The discord grows, till pale death shuts the scene,
And o'er the conqueror and the conquered
Draws his cold and bloody shroud."

Sunday, April 6, 1862, dawned bright and balmy on the Army of the Tennessee. Revielle had sounded at the usual hour in the camp of the Twelfth Iowa; breakfast had been eaten at the usual time, and the men were busily preparing for Sunday morning inspection. So warm and pleasant was the morning that many were enjoying the opportunity of a bath in the creek behind the regimental camp. The men had not been ignorant of the condition of affairs in front. The artillery firing on Friday, as before mentioned, had been distinctly heard. An extra supply of ammunition and crackers were issued to the regiment Friday night and distributed to the men after "taps," with instructions to put them in haversacks and to keep cartridge boxes and haversacks full and ready for an attack. The reports of the reconnoissance had been circulated, no one knows how, but in such manner that nearly every private knew something about the facts of the case, and, with the privilege which every soldier has reserved to himself, each had formed his opinion in regard to the prospect of a general attack being made, and had freely criticised or approved the opinion of everybody else. It therefore created no particular *surprise* when quite early in

the morning, rumors of skirmishing at the front began to float into camp, and even when the first boom of artillery was heard it was suggested that another reconnoissance was being made, and few, if any, thought it serious until nearly 8 o'clock, when the regular rapid discharges of artillery convinced even the most skeptical that full batteries were engaged and that

> "The terrible grumble and rumble and roar
> Told that battle was on once more."

The men had received these convincing impressions, as it were by intuition, and had hurried to camp from various excursions upon which they had gone, and nearly all had their guns in their hands and cartridge boxes on, when the long roll was sounded on the regimental parade ground, and within a very few moments thereafter the whole regiment was in line and soon joined the balance of the brigade as all hurried rapidly to the front. The brigade was commanded by Col. J. M. Tuttle, the division by Gen. W. H. L. Wallace. These troops had hardly reached the main Corinth road when they were met by broken columns from the front with the discouraging reports, always floating to the rear of an army engaged in battle, "We are all cut to pieces;" "This is all that is left of our regiment," etc., coupled with the further information that the rebels were in close pursuit and that everything was surely lost.

At a point one and one-half miles out from the landing the Corinth road forked; the right hand branch, called main or western road, runs by Shiloh church; the left hand branch, called "Eastern Corinth road," and in some Confederate reports "Bark road," runs south of the church and intersects the Lick creek or Bark road. A little beyond the forks the main road crosses a branch of Briar creek, which, having its source half a mile beyond, flows northerly into Snake creek. The eastern road also crosses a hollow or slight ravine and rises again on a ridge beyond to about the

same level. Coming to the crest of this ridge and occupying all the space between the two roads was a cleared field of about thirty or forty acres, nearly square, surrounded by a rail fence and bisected by the branch of Briar creek, before mentioned, running through it from west to east. On the northeast side of this field was an old abandoned road, running across from the main road to the Hamburg road, crossing the eastern road at right angles; this road, which had formerly been the Purdy and Hamburg stage road, had been worn down and washed out until in places there were decided banks of a foot or more in height. On the south side of the field, to the left of the eastern road, the land was covered with timber and thick underbrush. Marching his brigade by the eastern road, when the head of the column reached this field Col. Tuttle discovered the enemy in the woods beyond, and immediately formed his brigade in line of battle along the old road, behind the field fence, in the following order from left to right: 14th Iowa, 12th Iowa, 7th Iowa and 2nd Iowa, his right on the western Corinth road, his left extending across the eastern road and into the timber beyond the field, so that the 14th and about three companies of the 12th were in the timber with thick underbrush in front; the balance of the brigade had the open field in front. The line thus formed faced south of west and at right angles to the Corinth roads. Richardson's battery of artillery was stationed in the rear of the 12th and Stone's battery near the forks of the road. A little later, as the 14th Iowa's left was "in air," that regiment was swung back until it found shelter in a ravine just back of the road, in a position where the men were well protected but had a perfect range to the front. The balance of Wallace's division was scattered; three regiments of Sweney's brigade went into line at the right of Tuttle's brigade; the 8th Iowa of that brigade was sent to Prentiss. Two regiments of McArthur's brigade were left to guard the bridge across Snake creek, one regiment was sent to Sherman, and McArthur himself, with his two remain-

ing regiments, was sent to the extreme left of the line. Wallace therefore formed line of battle, with only eight regiments in line and without reserve, at the very center of the field, acknowledged to be the key to the position, and there awaited the onset of the flushed and victorious rebel army.

Now let us see how matters had progressed at the front. As soon as Gen. Prentiss discovered, by the firing in front, that his reconnoitering party had become engaged, he sent the whole of Peabody's brigade to their assistance and formed Miller's brigade upon an open field in advance of its camp. Both brigades were soon driven back through their encampments, and at 9 A. M. the enemy had possession of Prentiss' camp; our outer line was broken, and the left flank of Sherman's line, in front of Shiloh church, was exposed. Sherman's division at that time, like that of Prentiss, was composed entirely of raw recruits; no part of either division had ever been engaged in battle. It is a very easy matter, at this time, to look back to that April morning of 1862 and criticise the officers in command and tell what ought to have been done. So if we were to point out, with our present knowledge, one of the errors made, it would be that of camping the troops with the raw or untried regiments on the front line and all the veterans in reserve; but would we have seen it in that light before the battle? Gen. Grant says that he expected that *if* the enemy made an attack on his army it would be on Lew. Wallace at Crump's Landing, and he had directed W. H. L. Wallace to hold himself in readiness to march to the assistance of Lew. Wallace, should he be attacked; so we find that the divisions of W. H. L. Wallace and Hurlbut were in the right place to be quickly thrown to the most exposed position on either front where an attack should be made. Again, if there is a chance to criticise any one for the manner in which the troops were camped at Pittsburg Landing, who should bear the responsibility? Gen. Smith had selected the camp. Indeed we can hardly say *he* selected it, for Gen. Halleck, commanding the Department of

Mississippi, had declared his intention to assume, in a few days, personal command of the army in the field, and was directing all movements with that end in view. He had sent the chief engineer of his staff, Col. McPherson, to accompany the expedition, thereby, in fact, controlling the whole matter. He had also directed Gen. Grant to remain at Fort Henry, and it was only when Smith had been injured and disabled for the command, and several days after the establishment of the camp, that Grant was, by Halleck's order, directed to take command of "the forces at Pittsburg and await the arrival of Buell." However, Sherman's and Prentiss' divisions of raw troops, a total of 16,000 men, were the first to meet the attack of the combined Confederate army, drawn up in double line of battle, stretching across the whole space from one creek to the other, 44,000 strong.

Sherman says: "About 8 A. M. I saw the glistening bayonets of heavy masses of infantry to our left front in the woods, and became satisfied for the first time that the enemy designed a determined attack." He had made the best disposition possible of his forces and held his ground stubbornly for a time, but it was impossible to stem the tide of that tremendous onslaught, and his division, like that of Prentiss, was forced back. It is not strange that most of Prentiss' division went to pieces here, when we remember that four of his six regiments had been fighting and retreating for three hours and had been entirely powerless to check the advance. Neither is it strange that several of Sherman's regiments were demoralized and that a whole brigade, having received the attack in flank and fighting an unequal battle, was panic stricken by the rush and went to the rear; this was the case with Hildebrand's brigade, which gave way when the first line was broken, and was not in line again, as a brigade, during the day. It was these demoralized forces that had met Wallace's men on their way to the front with their terrible accounts of disaster. McClernand's division, a little to Sherman's left and rear, fell back with Sherman, leaving

the enemy in full possession of the first line and all the camps of three divisions of the army. Some of these troops had made temporary stands, by regiments or brigades, at points of vantage as they fell back and had done splendid fighting, but no general stand was made until they reached the line established by Wallace, when McClernand formed to his right and Sherman prolonged the line to Owl creek. Prentiss formed the few men he had saved from the wreck, not over 1,000 in all—parts of four regiments—at the left of Wallace, facing nearly south, so that his line was very nearly at right angles to that of the other portions of the line. Hurlbut formed his division also facing south and extended the line parallel to Lick creek, well down towards the river. As Prentiss' broken division did not fill all the space between Wallace and Hurlbut, the 8th Iowa, from Sweney's brigade, was put in at the left of the 14th Iowa, thus connecting Wallace's and Prentiss' divisions. This detached the 8th Iowa from its brigade and division, and while it was not attached to Prentiss, he seems to have assumed command over it as he rightfully would while it was operating with him, and that regiment became identified with Prentiss' division, in some of the reports, particularly in those of the capture.

The second regular line as thus formed extended in a semi-circle, or, more correctly, on two sides of a square, from Owl creek southward across the Corinth roads, thence eastward to near the Tennessee river, the angle being at the point where Prentiss' division connected with Hurlbut's division. At about 9:30 o'clock every regiment and battery of the army that had not lost its organization was in position on this line of battle, and General Grant at that hour made a personal inspection of the field. Colonel Woods and General Prentiss both report his approval of their part of the line, and that he directed them to hold the angle at all hazards.

Wallace had not completed his line—Tuttle only being

in position—when he was attacked by three brigades of the enemy that were following the broken division of Prentiss as it fell back from its camp. The attacking force consisted of Gladden's brigade--now commanded by Colonel Adams—with Shaver's brigade on its left and Gibson's brigade in reserve. Gladden's men advanced with great confidence through the timber upon the 12th and 14th Iowa until they were within a few paces of our line, when they encountered such a blaze of fire from the sunken road that they faltered, then fell back to the shelter of a ravine, where they remained out of the fight for the rest of the day. As Gladden's men recoiled, an advance was ordered by the 14th Iowa and left wing of the 12th Iowa, which followed the retreating enemy until the reserve line was struck and routed, when our line fell back to its place in the sunken road. Shaver's advance was directly across the open field; and, although supported by two batteries in Review field, he was unable to make headway against the point blank range of Tuttle's center, and soon drew off his force by a left wheel and attacked McClernand's left.

General Bragg now assumed command of the Confederate forces in this vicinity, and at once brought up General Cheatham, with Stephens' brigade, to attack this position. Cheatham commenced the attack with artillery fire, lasting nearly an hour, and then ordered a charge directly across the field in Tuttle's front. This force succeeded in reaching the center of the field, where it was met by a cross-fire that it was unable to withstand; fell back and moved to the right to join General Breckinridge. Hindman's division, consisting of eleven regiments and two batteries, was next ordered to move against this position—which the Confederates had named the "Hornets' Nest." This strong force was put in motion, but before becoming fairly engaged Hindman was wounded and Gen. A. P. Stewart assigned to the command. Stewart at once attached a part of his own brigade to Shaver's brigade; placed himself at their head,

and gallantly led them into the same open field, against that fatal fire, only to see them utterly routed, Shaver's brigade falling back to Prentiss' camp, where it remained inactive until 3 o'clock. General Bragg then ordered Gibson with his brigade to carry the position. His fresh column "formed with left to the Bark road" (Eastern Corinth) and charged gallantly, but the deadly musketry from the sunken road and rail fence mowed down his ranks, and he fell back discomfited. Bragg ordered him to charge again. Once more his determined men struggled through the underbrush and along the edge of the field, but, scorched by that withering fire, again fell back. Bragg was not satisfied, and, calling the regimental commanders of the brigade together, he represented to them the importance of the position and the necessity of its immediate capture, and disregarding the protests of all four of the regimental commanders, "that it was a needless sacrifice," and refusing to listen to Gibson's request for artillery to supplement his attack, he again ordered the advance, and the third time Gibson led his command against that inexorable line of fire, and again was compelled to see his men repulsed and utterly routed from the field. Colonel Allen of the 4th Louisiana, one of the regiments of Gibson's brigade, then rode back to Bragg and repeated the request for artillery to assist them. General Bragg replied: "Colonel Allen, I want no faltering now." Allen, stung by the reply, returned to his regiment and led it and the brigade in the most desperate dash of all up to the very muzzles of Tuttle's guns but could not move the impenetrable wall of fire from the position assigned it, and Gibson's fourth charge, more persistent and consequently more destructive than the rest, was repulsed, and he retired with the fragment of his command that was not left strewn upon the field, and Gibson's brigade was out of the fight for that day. Supplementing these charges by Gibson, Hindman's old brigade—now commanded by Colonel Shaver—had for the third time been led across that fatal field and into the underbrush in Tuttle's

front, to be once more shattered by the deadly fire and driven to the rear. It is at least worthy of note that in this conflict three brigades had been entirely disorganized by these repeated charges against Tuttle's single brigade, and that the official reports show that thirteen regiments lost their regimental organizations in this conflict and were not brought into the fight again as regiments during the day. They undoubtedly helped to swell the crowd of demoralized soldiers at the Confederate rear mentioned by General Bragg.

During all the time occupied by these several charges, Hickenlooper's battery, at Tuttle's left, and Munch's battery, near the corner of the field, where the 12th and 14th joined, had been able to sweep the front, dealing destruction along the lines of the enemy at every advance, and had become one of the objective points of all these various attacks. Bragg states in his report that he recognized this place as the key to the Federal position, and that he concentrated all the forces available to take it and failed.

While the desperate fighting at the "Hornets' Nest" was in progress, General Johnston had called his whole reserve into action. Placing Beauregard in command of the left wing, he sent Trabue, of Breckinridge's division, to the left, and Russell and Johnson, of Polk's command, to the center, and taking personal command of the other troops of the reserve he led them to the right of his line, where he succeeded in dislodging Stuart, and then, attacking Hurlbut's left flank, forced back the left of our line, and was personally directing an attack upon this point when he was killed, at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

Johnston's death caused a lull in the battle and General Bragg moved to the extreme right of the Confederate line, leaving General Ruggles in command of the center, in front of the "Hornets' Nest." Ruggles had witnessed the desperate struggle at this point, and realizing, as he says, its importance and the impossibility of taking it with infantry alone, he "sent his staff officers in all directions to gather in

all the artillery they could reach." He gives the names of ten batteries and one section which he planted in a great crescent and poured a concentrated fire from these sixty-two guns upon the devoted batteries of Hickenlooper, Mauch and Richardson, and upon the infantry defenders of the bloody angle in which the batteries were planted. From this tornado of solid shot and shell the batteries were obliged to withdraw and the infantry was left to face the fire alone. When the batteries withdrew, Patten Anderson, thinking doubtless that the line was broken, led his brigade across the field in a desperate charge against the still stubborn lines of Tuttle. At the same time the Crescent regiment of Louisiana, coming upon the field from towards the Confederate left, joined Anderson's brigade in the charge, but passed to the left in an attempt to gain the flank. Further supplementing the attack made by Ruggles upon our center, the Confederates had made a united and desperate effort all along the line, and, succeeding better on both flanks than at the center, had pressed Sherman's forces back on the right and had forced McClernand to retire. About the same time Hurlbut, no longer able to resist the tremendous pressure against his left, gradually gave way, until seeing that he was in danger of being cut off from the landing, he withdrew his whole division to the new line taken by Sherman and McClernand near the landing.

Wallace, seeing the other divisions withdraw, leaving his flanks exposed, gave orders for his division to fall back, but before he could see the order executed he was killed. Sweeny received the order and withdrew his brigade from the right, but did not communicate the order to the 8th Iowa fighting with Prentiss, nor to the 58th Illinois regiment of his brigade at Tuttle's right. Tuttle communicated the order to the 2nd and 7th regiments and led them out of the trap, but the messenger sent by him to the 12th and 14th failed to deliver the order definitely, if at all, and those regiments were left, still holding the ground to which they had

been assigned in the morning. The 12th, located at the very center of the contested line, had participated in repelling every attack, whether it came through the timber or across the open field. Twice only had it left the place to which it was first assigned, and then only to make a counter charge and follow the retreating foe a short distance through the timber; both times, however, to return immediately to the strong line first occupied. Twelve separate and distinct charges upon its position had been repulsed; a division and a brigade of the enemy had been placed *hors de combat* in its front, and two other brigades and the "crack regiment" of the rebel service badly demoralized. The field in its front was so thickly strewn with dead that it could have been walked over without stepping off a dead body; yet there was not a man who had left the regimental ranks except as he had been carried away wounded. Cartridges had been supplied from time to time as needed, and at 5 o'clock P. M. that line, the key to the position, was as firmly held as at 10 o'clock in the morning. And the men of the regiment were as capable of resisting as many more attacks, if they came from the front, as they had been to resist those that had been repeatedly made upon them.

They had heard the shouts of battle to the right and left and knew that the lines were being pushed further and further towards the landing and to their rear. Some of the men had seen Hurlbut's line withdraw, and those on the right of the regiment had observed the withdrawal of the 2nd and 7th; and had seen the unopposed rebel line sweep through the opening thus left for them. But most of the men were too busily engaged with the enemy in front to observe what was going on at the rear, and it was only when they heard Colonel Woods' order ring out, as cooly as if on parade, "12th Iowa, about face: forward march!" and obeying, had marched a short distance to the rear, where they discovered a formidable line of gray drawn up before them, that the men realized that they were surrounded by the enemy. Still undis-

mayed they poured such a wasting fire into those ranks that the line literally melted out of sight and those who had so recently occupied the hollow and survived that fire, gave to the place the name "Hell's Hollow." Seeing this line in the rear swept away and hoping to extricate his regiment from the trap in which it had been left by the retreat of the other troops, Colonel Woods placed himself at its head and led it by the flank double-quick down through the hollow and back to the main road, where it ran the gauntlet of fire from both sides, from the force that had swept Sherman and McClellan back from our right, and from that which had pressed Hurlbut back on the left. That the whole rebel army was for an hour engaged with that little remnant of Prentiss' division and two regiments of Tuttle's brigade, now reduced to not more than 2,500 men, is proved by the official reports of the Confederate officers from every corps, division and brigade of the whole army, who say that they were present on the field at the time and place of Prentiss' surrender. The 12th being so closely connected with Prentiss and he being the only General officer surrendered, the Confederate reports, and many of ours, for that matter, designate all the troops surrendered as Prentiss' division.

However, as stated, the whole rebel army was sweeping up from right and left as the ill-fated regiment attempted to force its way to the landing; it reached the camp of the 3rd Iowa only to find that the road was closed; Pond, Trabue, Johnson and Russell from the Confederate left had there united their forces with Chalmers, Jackson, Stratham and Bowen from the right and all the other forces of the enemy, as reported by Cheatham, Ruggles and Withers, were closing in on either side and in the rear.

Colonel Woods, twice wounded, dismounted and disabled, turned the command over to the senior captain—Edgington—who, after a few moments of ineffectual effort to extricate the regiment, was compelled to surrender it as prisoners of war. This surrender occurred about half-past five, and the

fighting at that point ended the fighting of the day. It has been claimed that the delay caused by the stubborn resistance of parts of five regiments at the "Hornets' Nest," even after the other troops had fallen back, saved Grant's army; and there is at least very good reason for the claim. There is no doubt that at least one hour of time was consumed by the whole Confederate army in disposing of the squad at the "Hornets' Nest," after all the other troops had fallen back to the landing. Tuttle, with the 2nd and 7th Iowa, was the last to withdraw, and he says that after reaching the position taken by the other divisions near the landing, he heard the heavy continued firing at the front and knew that his other regiments were still fighting in an unequal contest with the whole rebel army; that he at once organized a force and started to go to their assistance, but before reaching them the firing ceased and he knew that they had surrendered. The time consumed by Tuttle in organizing the force had at least given time for the formation of a line of defense near the river and before the defenders of the "Hornets' Nest" had been disposed of, night and Buell had come, and the first day's battle was over.

That these men had been for an hour or more fighting the combined Confederate army, and that the time of surrender was near 6 o'clock is proven by the official reports of the officers engaged on both sides.

Beauregard says: "It was after 6 P. M. when the enemy's last position was carried and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind an eminence covered by their gunboats."

Bragg says: "At about 10:30 I moved toward the right, in the direction in which Brig. Gen. Hindman of Hardee's line led his division. Here we met the most obstinate resistance of the day. General Hindman had led his division against the enemy, strongly posted behind a thicket; the command was gallantly led to the attack, but recoiled under a murderous fire; the command returned to the attack, but was unequal to the heavy task. Leaving them to hold their position, I moved to the right and brought up Gibson's brigade of Ruggle's division, and

threw them forward to attack this same point. A heavy fire opened and, after a short conflict, this command fell back in considerable disorder. Rallying the different regiments by means of my staff officers, they were twice more moved to the attack, only to be driven back by the enemy occupying the thick cover. Finding that nothing could be done here, after hours of severe exertion and heavy loss, the troops were posted to hold the position and I moved rapidly to the extreme right; here I found a strong force consisting of three parts without a common head—Beckenridge's reserve division, Wither's division and Cheatham's division; these troops were soon put in motion. It was now after 4 o'clock. These commands swept all before them, until they were met by our forces from the left, under General Polk, with General Anderson's and Pond's brigades from the extreme left, who had cut off from relief some 3,000 prisoners."

General Polk says: "About 5 o'clock P. M. my line attacked the enemy's troops—the last that were left upon the field. The attack was made in front and flank. The resistance was sharp and proved to be the commands of Generals Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace; the latter was killed by the troops of General Bragg, who was pressing him at the same time from the right."

These reports fix the matter surely that the extreme right and left of the Confederate army met after 5 o'clock, that their meeting cut off a part of Prentiss' and Wallace's divisions. In addition to these reports the claim is made by nearly every Confederate report published, from regimental, brigade or division commander, that they were personally present with their commands at the time Prentiss was captured. Polk says: "About 5 p. m., Prentiss' troops were surrendered to Colonel Russell's brigade, of my command, and were sent to rear in charge of Lieutenant Richards, of my staff." Colonel Russell says: "General Prentiss was captured and delivered to me by private T. M. Semms."

General Ruggles says: "In the mean time my first brigade, Gibson's—his left resting on the Bark road—united with General Hindman, engaged in repeated charges against the enemy's line on the margin of an open field swept by their fire. The enemy disputed the ground with remarkable

tenacity for some two or three hours against our forces in front and his right flank, where cavalry, infantry and artilery mingled in the conflict. * * I sent the Louisiana Crescent regiment to the left to seize an opportunity to charge the enemy's position. I also sent my staff officers at the same time to bring forward all the field guns they could collect from the left toward the right as rapidly as possible, resulting in the concentration of the following batteries, commencing on the right and extending to the left; 1st, Captain Trabue's, Ky.; 2d, Captain Byrne's Miss.; 3rd, Lieutenant Thrall's section of Captain Hubbard's Ark.; 4th, Captain Sweet's Miss; 5th, Captain Trigg's, and 6th, Captain Roberts' Ark.; 7th, Captain Rutledge's; 8th, Captain Robertson's (12-pounder Napoleon guns) Ala.; 9th, Captain Stanford's Miss.; 10th, Captain Bankhead's Tenn.; 11th, Hodgson's Washington artillery, La., extending in succession to the left, toward the position already designated as occupied by Captain Ketchum's, Alabama, battery. For a brief period the enemy apparently gained ground, and when the conflict was at its height these batteries opened upon his concentrated forces, enfilading Prentiss' division on his right flank, producing immediate commotion and soon resulted in the precipitate retreat of the enemy from the contest. At this moment the second brigade (Anderson's) and the Crescent regiment pressed forward and cut off a considerable portion of the enemy comprising Prentiss' division, who surrendered to the Crescent regiment of my command then pressing upon his rear."

General Trabue, who had been sent to the extreme left says: "I moved forward to the verge of a field where Prentiss surrendered; at this field General Breckenridge and others were hotly pressing the enemy on the right. The lines being gradually drawn more closely around this camp forced the surrender of Prentiss, who seemed to be *the last of the Yanks who made a stand.* I was halted here for a moment by order of General Hardee and directed to send a regi-

ment back in charge of prisoners; I assigned the duty to Lieutenant Colonel Crews."

Brigader General Withers, commanding a division on the right, claims the honor of "capturing Prentiss' division and placing them in charge of Colonel Shorter of the 18th Alabama, who marched them to Corinth."

These reports make us think that a large portion of the Confederate army was doing guard duty, conducting a couple of thousand prisoners to the rear.

General Chalmers' brigade formed the extreme right of the Confederate lines; he says that his brigade "swinging around the flank of the enemy's line was in at the surrender and that Colonel Shaw of the 14th Iowa surrendered to the 9th Mississippi, of his command."

General Gibson fixes the point of his attack very definitely when he says that his left rested on the old Bark road and that he attacked the enemy posted behind an almost inpenetrable thicket. He admits that this brigade was repulsed four times and that it then went to pieces, but objects to the language used by General Bragg in his report of the action and asks a court of inquiry.

Colonel Head, 17th Louisiana says: "At this point the enemy made a desperate stand and for two hours our success was doubtful."

We might add many more reports of officers who speak of their engagement with Prentiss' and Wallace's forces between 4 and 6 o'clock; showing conclusively, not only that the whole Confederate army, right, left and center with all the corps commanders, Hardee, Bragg, Polk and Beckenridge, were engaged against the survivors of the Hornets' Nest, but that the surrender, instead of taking place in the morning was at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

General Grant well says: "The story that Prentiss and his command were surprised and captured in their camps is without any foundation whatever. If it had been true, as currently reported at the time, and yet believed by thousands

of people, that Prentiss and his division had been captured in their beds, there would not have been an all-day struggle with the loss of thousands of killed and wounded on the Confederate side."

William Preston Johnstons' life of his father, Gen. A. S. Johnston, came into the writer's hands after the foregoing was written. The author shows such thorough knowledge of the battle of Shiloh, and so fully corroborates what has been heretofore written, that we are constrained to add his testimony, especially as it will be seen that no one from either side has paid a more glowing tribute to the valor of the men who defended the Hornets Nest than he.

Under the head "The Hornets' Nest," pages 620, he says:

"Polk and Bragg, meeting about half past ten o'clock, agreed that Polk should direct the left center, where part of his corps was grouped, and that Bragg should take command on his right. Bragg says, 'Here we met the most obstinate resistance of the day, the enemy being strongly posted with infantry and artillery on an eminence behind a dense thicket, Hindman's command was gallantry led to the attack, but recoiled under a murderous fire.' Hindman himself was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell and bourne from the field. A. P. Stewart then took command of Hindman's brigade, with his own. This position of the Federal line was occupied by Wallace's division, and perhaps by the remains of Prentiss'. Here behind a dense thicket on the crest of a hill was posted a strong force of as hardy troops as ever fought, almost perfectly protected by the conformation of the ground, and by logs and other rude and hastily prepared defenses. To assail it, an open field had to be passed, enfiladed by the fire of its batteries. It was nick-named by the Confederates, by that very mild metaphor, 'The Hornets' Nest.' No figure of speech would be too strong to express the deadly peril of an assault upon this natural fortress, whose inaccessible barriers blazed for six hours with sheets of flame, and whose infernal gates poured forth a murderous storm of shot and shell and musket-fire which no living thing could quell or even withstand. Brigade after brigade was led against it. But valor was of no avail. Hindman's brilliant brigades which had swept everything before them from the field, were shivered into fragments in the shock of the assault, and paralyzed for the remainder of the day. A. P. Stewart's regiment made fruitless assaults, but only to retire mangled and disheartened from the field. Bragg now ordered up Gibson's splendid brigade, composed of the 1st Arkansas, 4th,

13th, and 19th Louisiana which moved forward with alacrity. Gibson himself, a knightly soldier, as gentle and courteous as he was unflinching, was aided by colonels, three of whom afterwards became generals. The brigade made a gallant charge but, like the others, recoiled from the fire it encountered. A blaze of musketry swept through it from front and flank; powerful batteries also opened upon its left. Under this cross fire it at last fell back with heavy loss. Allen's 4th Louisiana was dreadfully cut up in this charge, and suffered some confusion from a misapprehension that it was being fired upon by friends. Gibson asked for artillery to be sent to him; but it was not at hand, and Bragg sent orders to charge again. The colonels though it hopeless; but Gibson led them again to the attack, and they again suffered a bloody repulse

Gibson who, assisted by Allen and Avegno, had been leading the 4th and 13th Louisana in the first two assaults, learning from the adjutant of Fagan that the regiments on the right had suffered equal disaster, turned over the command of his left wing to Colonel Allen, with directions to execute the orders received from General Bragg. He then proceeded to the right and helped Fagan to lead the magnificent 1st Arkansas again to the assault. Four times the position was charged; four times the assault proved unavailing. The brigade was repulsed; but maintained its ground until Wallace's position was finally turned, when, again renewing its forward movement, in conjunction with Cheatham's command, it helped to drive back its stout opponents.

When Gibson went to Fagan's assistance, Allen, a very fearless soldier, wrung by his unavailing losses, rode back to General Bragg to repeat the need of artillery, and to ask him if he must charge again. Bragg, impatient at the check, hastily replied, 'Colonel Allen. I want no faltering now.' Allen, stung by the reply, said not a word, but going back to his command, and waiving his sword for his men to follow, charged once more but in vain. He never forgave Bragg. Patten Anderson's brigade with the Crescent regiment, two battalions and a battery from Trabue's brigade was evidently more successful further to the left His ground was very difficult, but he caught the enemy more in the flank and clung to it, rattling them with musketry until the movement of the Confederate right broke into this citadel, when he carried his point. But this was not until after hours of maneuvering and heavy skirmishing with great loss and after the enemy's left had been turned. The 20th Louisiana was badly cut up and in other regiments many companies lost all their officers. Anderson probably confronted Prentiss.*

About half past three o'clock the struggle at the center, which had been going on for five hours with fitful violence, was renewed with

*[NOTE.--As Anderson fought to the left of Gibson he must have engaged Tuttle's brigade of Wallace's division, - D. W, R.

the utmost fury. Polk's and Bragg's corps, intermingled, were engaged in a death grapple with the sturdy commands of Wallace and Prentiss. The Federal generals had consulted and had resolved to stand and hold their ground at all hazards, hoping thus to save the rest of the army from destruction; and there is little doubt that their manful resistance, which cost one his life and the other his liberty, so checked the Southern troops as to gain time and prevent the capture of Grant's army.

While an ineffectual struggle was going on at the center, General Ruggles judiciously collected all the artillery he could find, some eleven batteries in all, which he massed against Prentiss' right flank, the center of what remained. The opening of so heavy a fire, and the simultaneous tho' unconcerted advance of the whole Confederate line resulted at first in the confusion of the enemy, and then in the defeat of Wallace and the surrender of Prentiss. Patton Anderson's brigade and Marshall J. Smith's, Crescent, regiment were especially conspicuous on these closing scenes. But, while the artillery massed by Ruggles, and his division, were so effectual in achieving this result, they were not alone in the crushing coil which caught Prentiss in its force. Polk and Hardee burst through and destroyed the troops occuping the right of Wallace's position, who were thoroughly beaten and driven from the field: they thus got in on Prentiss' right flank. Bragg, with Breckenridge, pushed in on Prentiss' left flank and Chalmers on his rear, and thus intercepted his retreat. While these movements were being executed Prentiss determined on a bold course. He formed his men to make an attack, but the Confederates closed in around him, and he found himself, after a struggle, cut off, encompassed and at the mercy of his adversaries. With Hurlbut gone, and Wallace dead, Prentiss was isolated. Struck in front and rear and on either flank, cut off in every attempt to escape, about half past four o'clock what was left of Prentiss' division surrendered with the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois of Wallace's division, more than 3,000 men. This division had received the first blow in the morning and made the last organized resistance in the afternoon. Each Confederate commander—division, brigade and regimental—as his command pounced upon the prey believed it entitled to the credit of the capture. Breckenridge's, Withers', Ruggles', Cheatham's and other divisions which helped to subdue these stubborn fighters, each imagined his the hardest part of the work—possibly the whole of it. The capture was, in truth, due almost as much to one as another as it was the result of the annihilation of Grant's whole line."

Alfred Roman in his "Life of General Beauregard," which was reviewed and endorsed by Beauregard before his death, says:

"Prentiss, in his first position received the full shock of Gladden's, Hindman's and Wood's brigades. * * * About 10 o'clock Breckenridge's and Cheatham's full divisions joined lines and engaged W. H. Wallace and Hurlbut. All the forces on each side were now in action. * * * About 2:30 to 3 P. M., Wallace's right was attacked by Looney's and Marshall J. Smith's (Crescent) regiments and by a portion of Gibson's brigade and Hindman's division and Gladden's brigade, while Cheatham's and Breckenridge's forces were pressed against his left, and Prentiss was attacked with great determination by Bragg, while Chalmers and Jackson attacked Hurlbut. Hulburt's line gave way and as he withdrew attempted to make a stand at his camp but to avoid, being cut off from the landing fell back at about 4 o'clock upon Pittsburg Landing, thus allowing Chalmers and Jackson to move upon the flank of the line held by Prentiss and Wallace. While all these forces were closing upon Wallace and Prentiss it had brought the extreme right and left of the Confederate line of battle unexpectedly face to face." * * *

To those comrades who survived that desperate struggle, and to the friends who still mourn those who fell on that glorious field, there is the consolation of knowing that, after years of waiting, the final summing up of the evidence will convince any unprejudiced searcher after the truth that the valor of the troops at the "Hornets' Nest" *saved the day at Shiloh.* And who shall say what the result of the great contest would have been had Shiloh been lost on Sunday, and Beauregard's army left free to attack Buell on the next day? Is there not a very strong probability that such a reverse would have so strengthened the "Peace at any price" party, then just coming to the front, that the armies would have been recalled and the Union dissolved?

All honor, then, to those who that day withstood the onsets of the whole rebel army, and gave their lives, or suffered wounds and the horrors of the prison pens, that the Army of the Tennessee might not be destroyed, and to those who, by saving that army from defeat at Shiloh April 6, 1862, saved the Union.

CHAPTER VI.

Night After the Battle—April, 1862.

He only who has been desperately wounded and has spent a night among thousands of others as badly wounded as himself, not one of whom could by any possibility move from the place where he fell, and has heard through the live-long hours the death moans of comrades, and that pitiful cry for water! water! growing fainter and fainter until it was hushed in death, can in any degree realize what is meant by a "night after the battle," or what the field of Shiloh was on Sunday night, April 6, 1862. Immediately after the capture of the defenders of the "Hornets' Nest" all prisoners, wounded or not, who could by the aid of comrades be marched off the field, were sent to the rear under guard. Those unable to be moved were left where they fell, in places piled in heaps, the dead and dying together. Very soon after the surrender our gunboats commenced to shell that part of the field, causing the Confederates to withdraw all their forces out of range and leave the wounded and dying to spend the night in darkness, under a dripping rain, with no one to bring them comfort, minister to their wants, or hold a cup of water to lips parched by burning fever.

General Grant, in his Memoirs, says of this part of the field: "Shiloh was the severest battle fought in the west during the war, and but few in the east equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field in our possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to have walked across the clear-

ing in any direction, *stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground.*"

General Tuttle says: "While passing over the field, April 7th, General Buell taunted me with not having done any fighting that amounted to anything; but I took him over the clearing at the "Hornets' Nest," where the dead lay so thick that one could walk upon their bodies, showed him the position of the respective opposing armies, and he was compelled to confess that there must have been terrible fighting."

While we have these evidences of the appearance of this battle ground, the great day of final reckoning can alone reveal the amount of suffering of that night, or the number of those, whose life blood ebbed slowly away, that might have lived had they been cared for in time.

The prisoners were marched five miles to the rear, and halted in a cornfield, where they dressed the wounds of their comrades as best they could, performing some very difficult surgical operations with jackknives, and then lay down, supperless, to rest among the corn rows, with the rain pouring upon them from above and soaking them from beneath; but, worse than all these misfortunes, was the knowledge that they were *prisoners*, and the belief, encouraged by their captors, that the whole army was utterly routed.

The few members of the regiment who were left sick in camp in the morning had been joined during the day by quite a number returning from hospital, and by a few of those slightly wounded in the early part of the day; these had torn down the regimental tents when the battle seemed to be likely to involve that part of the field; had loaded all the stuff upon wagons and sent them to the river bank; so that these were also without shleter, and the three divisions of the regiment—the prisoners, the wounded, and the sick—passed the night on different parts of the field, shelterless and friendless, all suffering the depressing influences of the day's disaster.

Monday morning the remnant of the regiment in camp was organized by Lieutenant D. B. Henderson of Company C, who had returned the day before from "absent wounded," but too late to join his command before they were surrounded. With this "squad" Henderson joined Tuttle's command and fought with him during the day. As the Confederates were driven back, the wounded were gathered up and cared for, and during the night of Monday nearly all had been sent to field hospitals, where their wounds were dressed as rapidly as possible, but for some their turn did not come until as late as Tuesday night. The prisoners were hurried away to Corinth and entered upon a term of confinement in Southern prisons destined to continue for eight months before the regiment should be again united in the field.

Of the losses of the regiment at Shiloh no complete report was ever made, nor could such report be correctly made at any time since the battle. The survivors in camp gathered the killed and wounded of the regiment, so far as they could be found and recognized, but when we remember that the battle lasted two days; that the field was fought over time and again, we shall realize how difficult it was to recognize bodies thus exposed, some of them for forty-eight hours, and shall not wonder that many were never recognized nor that 2,361 soldiers were buried as unknown by the burial party. The survivers of the regiment gathered in all they could find and then reported all not thus accounted for as "Missing in Battle." When the prisoners returned these lists were corrected as fully as possible from memory, and it was found that in a number of cases no further information could be obtained; some names still stand on the rolls as "Missing at Battle of Shiloh," and no one knows whether they were killed on the field and buried as "unknown" or were wounded and captured only to die in prison.

The following table shows the casualties of each company as nearly as can be ascertained from the records:

COMPANIES.	Number engaged.	Killed.	Wounded and left on the field	Missing	Wounded and missing.	Died of wounds, in hospital.	Died of wounds, in prison.	Died of disease in prison.	Missing, never heard from, supposed to have been killed.
Field and Staff—	5	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A	33	5	1	27	1	.....	.....	2	2
Company B.....	55	.....	4	51	4	.....	1	15	.....
Company C.....	48	3	5	40	2	1	.....	8	1
Company D..... ...	59	3	6	50	5	.....	1	1	.....
Company E.....	42	2	5	35	5	3	4	8	.....
Company F.....	58	1	9	48	4	3	3	7	.....
Company G..... ...	55	1	2	52	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Company H.....	41	.....	4	37	3	1	.....	10	.....
Company I.....	39	1	2	36	*2	.....	.....	3	.....
Company K.....	44	1	4	39	.....	2	.....	9	1
Total.....	479	17	43	419	33	10	9	65	4

*Sergeant Cotes says 7.

The actual loss to the regiment was: Killed, known, 17, supposed, 4, total, 21; wounded, 76 (19 mortally); died of disease, 65. Total deaths as result of the battle, 107. As follows:

KILLED - Co. A: Lieut. George W. Moir, Whitcomb Fairbanks, Barton H. Johnson, Reuben G. King and William Stotsen; Co. C: Corpl. Thomas Henderson, Charles Larson and Charles Pendleton; Co. D: Lieut. J. D. Ferguson, James P. Ayers and Daniel Luther; Co. E: Israel W. Fuller and William L. Pauley; Co. F: Corpl. A. D. Campbell; Co. G: Ole G. Olesen; Co. I: Thomas H. Wilson; Co. K: Lewellyn Larebee.

MISSING - Supposed to have been killed. Co. A: John Moran and William Lefler; Co C: George W. Grannis; Co. K: W. H. H. Fuller.

WOUNDED—Left on the field. Those marked ‡ died of wounds. Field and staff, Col. J. J. Woods; Co. A: Corpl. Ezekiel S. Swain; Co B: Orison F. Adams, Cornelius Deeny, William F. Maynard and Stephen Wood; Co. C: Corpl. P. R. Ketchum, Frank W. Moine, Albert P. Munger, David W. Reed and Henry George ‡; Co. D: Sergt. John M. Clark; Edwin H. Bailey, Thomas Barr, Isaac G. Clarke; Robert C. Cowell and Frank Renchin; Co. E: Ben. E. Eberhart, Anthony Biller, Jacob Howery ‡, Charles Johnson ‡ and John P. Thompson ‡ ; Co. F: Sergt. H. J. F. Small, Sergt. R. W. Terrill, Corpl. Thomas C. Nelson, Aborn Crippen ‡, George Kent,

Perry C. Kenney, Samuel Plattenburg, Joseph Pate ‡ and Orry Wood ‡; Co. G: Ole Oleson and Alfred S. Fuller; Co. H: Alexander Presho, Edgar A. Ward ‡, Albert T. Garner and Frank M. Kesler; Co. I: Joseph H. Cobb, Philetus Eaton; Co. K: Sergt. Benjamin Hayhurst, Sylvester Griffin ‡, Frank Keizer and John Moulton ‡

WOUNDED AND CAPTURED—Those marked ‡ died in prison of wounds. Field and staff, Adjt. N. E. Duncan; Co A: Kendrick S. Sprague: Co B: Charles King‡, Robert Wampler, Henry Jones and August Leue; Co. C: Sergt George W. Cook and Wilson I. King; Co. D: Corpl. Joseph Stibbs, Corpl. H. C. Morehead, Corpl. Howard Pangborn, J. M. Tarpening and Louis Snell‡: Co. E: Thomas Porter‡, Samuel J. Lichty‡, Joseph Johnson‡, John F. Koch‡ and Jeremiah Margretz; Co. F: David Clark‡, John A. McCulloch ‡, Allen Ware ‡ and Joseph S. Gritton; Co. G: Lieut. L. D. Townsley, Carl B. Kittleson, Gilbert Anderson, Nels Peterson, Peter Larson and John Steen; Co. H: Corpl. Joseph Evans, David Moreland and John G. Currie; Co. I: J. Warren Cotes and Samuel Gordon *

DIED OF DISEASE IN PRISON—Co. A: Israel Hall, R. F. Quivey; Co B: Lieut. L. H. Merrill, Sergt. Daniel Harbaugh, Corpl. Frank E. Hancock, Madison J. Roe, John L. Bryant, Jens Hanson, Ole Hanson, Leem Kleven, Henry Kuck, Charles H. Noyes, Edwin R. Perry, Ira E. Peck, Simeon Peck, Knudt Thorson and William M. White; Co. C: Corpl. Samuel F. Brush, Corpl. Daniel D Warner, James L. Ayres, Henry Beadle, John Quivey, Willard E. Simar, Charles Sigman and Samuel Stone; Co. D: Robert McLain; Co. E: Corpl. John T. Smith, John Ahrens, William O. Bird, Hiram Hosington, Elias Moon, Washington Richmond, Milton Rood, Stephen Story; Co. F: D. N. Lilibridge, William H. Mason, E. M. Overocker, Thomas Otis, George Parkes, Ira W. Roberts and Charles P. Toney; Co. G: Lieut. J. F. Nickerson Henry Johnson, No. 1; Co. H: Lieut. L. W. Jackson, John H. Byrns, William H. Collins, Thomas Clendenin, James E. Nichols, Royal F. Nutting, Henry L. Richardson, Charles E. Richardson, William J. Slack and Julius Ward; Co. I: Lieut. John J. Marks, Jesse W. Dean and Charles W. Sackett; Co. K: Corpl. Benjamin E. Nash, Corpl. John Turlton, Corpl. Merriam Lathrop, Daniel Downer, William T. Johnson,

[* NOTE—Sergt. Cotes says that other members of Co. I were wounded and made prisoners as follows: Robert P. Brown, John T. Campbell, George Teskey, Alonzo Wells and A. W. Hatfield; that Teskey and Hatfield and Cotes were wounded by the same bullet.

George F. Lande, Thomas Sover, Charles W. Smith and Philander Wilson

That the casualites were no greater, we may thank the old sunken road and the protecting ridge that sheltered the regiment from the fire of Ruggles' batteries, as well as from the musketry fire of the infantry.

Comrade R. P. Clarkson, Co. A, who visited the Shiloh battlefield April, 1884, wrote an account of his visit and among many other good things says:

"Representatives of the Iowa brigade composed of the 2nd, 7th, 12th, and 14th Iowa, headed by Col. Shaw of the 14th Iowa—mounted—Gen. Tuttle and the rest of us on foot, easily found our first line of battle, followed the line of retreat to the last desperate struggle of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and part of Gen. Prentiss' division, where less than 4,000 men fought the three rebel divisions, of Polk, Hardee and Breckinridge, for half an hour, when our ammunition was exhausted and we made the last effort to escape in a deadly, pell mell rush across "Hell's Hollow" and were finally forced to surrender in the 3rd Iowa s tents just at sunset, the last heavy fighting in the first day's contest This little band by their stubbornness in being the last to give way on the entire line, had saved the balance of the army from capture, but had sacrificed themselves. How well they fought, the thousands of "unknown" graves in the National Cemetery on the bluff sadly and strongly tell. Their line of retreat, the crossing of "Hell's Hollow" and the point of capture were more thickly strewn with dead bodies than any other place in the fearful struggle. Not one half of the number of any of the three Iowa regiments named, who so grandly marched forth to battle on that beautiful Sabbath morning, were ever reported for duty again. Their bodies rest in this beautiful cemetery and in the accursed soil around the rebel prison pens in nearly every Southern State east of the Mississippi river, and in home cemeteries, where they were laid by loving hands, from disease contracted in the rebel prison hells. But enough of sadness before remembrance drives the pencil to bitterness.

The saddest feature about the cemetery is the fact that nearly the entire number of dead comrades of the regiments that were captured, except those who were killed early in the day in the first day's fight, "sleep their last sleep" in "unknown" graves. The 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa Regiments, all of which were captured at the close of the first day's fight, are but slightly represented by known graves in the cemetery, and this is also true as to other captured regiments. The dead of

these regiments were scattered on the line of battle, along the line of retreat and where they made the last desperate stand. Owing to the scattered condition of the dead, their comrades left in regimental camps could not find their bodies after the battle was over, and so they were buried in the long and shallow trenches, hundreds in a trench.

Another important feature is brought out by this fact. In case of the captured regiments there was no one to report the casualities for these regiments after the battle was over, and so the number of killed in those regiments is given in all the printed reports only for the known dead found on the field. After the prisoners were released it was too late to correct the official reports, and the records still perpetuate the false reports, as first made, thus belittling the brave men, who were the only troops that held their original line of battle all day, and whose stubborn resistance was all that saved the entire army from destruction.

"We only know that they are sleeping, our brave and gallant dead;
Unnamed their place of slumber, no stone at foot or head
To tell the weary watcher whether this be friend or foe.
Who sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, but God alone may know.

It may be your blue-eyed darling, oh mother with snowy hair,
Who marched at his country's calling, so young, so brave, so fair;
In the flush of his glad young manhood, he left you long ago,
If he be the lonely sleeper, there is none but God may know.

Oh, wife, that mourned the lost one all these lonely years,
Whose heart is weary waiting, whose eyes are dimmed with tears,
It may be the one that left you to bravely meet the foe
In the valley or on the hillside, there is none but God may know."

The total number of prisoners taken at the time of final surrender was 2,200. This included all the wounded captured at that time. This little remnant of eight regiments—four of Wallace's division and four of Prentiss' division—surrendering after an all day's fight, is all there was to show for the boasted capture of a "whole division before they had left their bunks in the morning."

The total number of prisoners captured, including wounded, both days, from the army of the Tennessee, was 2,830; of this number the 12th Iowa lost in prisoners 419; Tuttle's brigade, 676; Sweney's brigade, 619; Wallace's division, 1,306; Prentiss' division, 1,008.

The total losses reported by divisions were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1st division, McClernand	285	1,372	85	1,742
2nd " W. H. L. Wallace	270	1,173	1,306	2,749
3rd " Lew. Wallace	41	251	4	296
4th " Hurlbut	317	1,441	111	1,869
5th " Sherman	325	1,277	299	1 901
6th " Prentiss	236	928	1,008	2,172
Unassigned	39	159	17	215
Total, Army of the Tennessee	1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944
Army of the Ohio	241	1,807	55	2,103
Total Union forces	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Confederate army	1,728	8,012	959	10,699
Aggregate	3,482	16,420	3,844	23,746

General Grant's "Present for duty" April 6 was 39,830. Deducting non-combatants, would leave about 36,000 effective. The loss in the five divisions present on the 6th was 10,729, or 30 per cent. of his fighting force.

"Rest, weary soldier, rest:
No more by toil oppressed;
No sounding trumpet calls thee now—
No care disturbs thy peaceful brow;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Thy work in freedom's cause is done:
Where fall our grateful tears,
Rest, weary soldier, rest."

CHAPTER VII.

A Brief Review and Reports.

"Was Shiloh a surprise?" The question has been asked and answered a thousand times, and each person thinking or writing upon the question answers it from his own individual standpoint. In our view the answer depends largely upon the exact definition given to the word "surprise," as used in this connection. Webster's definition is, "To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly." The attack, as we have shown, was not SUDDEN; the enemy was met several miles out and his advance delayed for hours until all had notice of his coming. It was, perhaps, not EXPECTED that the Confederates would come out from Corinth and make an attack, but every one knew that such an attack, when in the enemy's country, was liable to be made, and surely all the division commanders knew that the enemy was feeling our outposts, which surely indicated a disposition to attack, should opportunity offer.

But we will let the official report answer the question.

General Grant had sent out warning of possible attack, April 4, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST TENNESSEE,
PITTSBURG. April 4, 1862

Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Commanding Second Division:

* * * It is believed that the enemy are re-enforcing at Purdy, and it may be necessary to re-enforce Gen. Lew. Wallace, to avoid his being attacked by a superior force. Should you find danger of this sort, re-enforce him at once with your entire division.

U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.'

At the same time he advised General Sherman of the

order given Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, and directed Sherman to keep a sharp lookout and co-operate.

General Halleck, as soon as he assumed the personal command of the army in the field, and had reviewed the official reports, wrote [Vol. X, p. 991]: "May 2, 1862.—The newspaper accounts that our divisions were SURPRISED is *entirely false;* every division had notice of the enemy's approach hours before the battle commenced. W. H. Halleck, Maj. Gen. Commanding." Again on June 15 [see same report] he wrote: "The impression that our forces were surprised on the morning of the 6th is ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. H. W. Halleck, Maj. Gen."

General Beauregard said, when he found that their forces were not in position to attack on the 5th: "There is no longer hope of taking the enemy by *surprise;* our presence is already known."

General Bragg said: "The enemy gave us no time to discuss the question of attack. He was encountered in force at his advanced position. In a mile or more we encountered him in strong force along his entire line."

Hardee says: "My forces were attacked at dawn, before they had commenced the advance."

Colonel Woods, in a letter written on this subject August 19, 1884, says: "The question turns largely on the exact definition we give to the word surprised. Professor Mahan, our highest authority, defines a surprise as 'an unexpected attack for which the assaulted are not prepared.' Two questions are involved. First, Was the attack expected? second, Were we prepared to meet it? I think all will agree that we were poorly prepared to meet it, and why? partly because the expected forces had not all arrived. But the most natural answer is because the attack was unexpected. And why unexpected? The reconnaissance by the rebels and skirmishing Friday afternoon [which was certainly known to every general officer in the command], SHOWED PLAINLY THAT THE REBELS INTENDED TO ATTACK in the

near future. They could only be doubted on the ground that the rebels found us too strong or too well prepared to receive them to justify an attack. While I have no knowledge as to how the general officers interpreted the facts above alluded to, I was led to believe that the attack was unexpected by them, and that therefore, while there might be a partial surprise, it hardly came under that definition."

General Tuttle, in answer to the question: "Were you surprised at Shiloh?" says: "No, I was not surprised, and I do not consider that our army was. There had been heavy skirmishing in the front for several days, and all in camp knew it, and I think it reflects upon the intelligence of any man that insists that we were surprised that morning. I freely admit that we got the worst of the fight that day, but we were not surprised. To be sure, we were not so well prepared as we should have been to receive an attack, but it must be borne in mind that an officer would have been laughed out of camp then who would have taken the precautions in such cases as were taken a few years later. He would have been accused of timidity, if not cowardice. At that time every officer and soldier in the army thought he knew all about how to handle troops, and how things ought to be done generally. Particularly was this the case with newspaper correspondents. A great many of the reports of the battle were made from the reports of fugitives from the front, who always had awful stories to tell of how "our regiment was cut all to pieces."

Generals Sherman and Prentiss show, by sending out extra pickets and scouting parties, that they knew of the activity of the enemy in their front; and General Grant, in his report says he expected that the enemy, IF he attacked, would make DEMONSTRATION upon Pittsburg but ATTACK the weaker place at Crump's Landing.

The many fugitives from their regiments that sought the landing was referred to as an evidence of surprise and demoralization by General Buell and others. But when we

consider the number of new regiments that had just arrived upon the field and for the first time became engaged at Shiloh, some of these regiments not being supplied with arms until they were in line of battle, and many of the men never having seen a cartridge until they were ordered to load, we shall wonder less at the few who *were* demoralized and more that they fought as long as they did. General Buell undoubtedly found a large number of men at the river bank, but no one that has ever seen the rear of an army in time of battle has failed to note that there are a large number of "hangers on" to an army, who gather at the rear and present a demoralized condition. Buell's army showed it the next day, and the Confederate reports indicate a like condition of affairs; many of their officers admitting that after some of their desperate charges at the "Hornets' Nest" their commands went to pieces and were not again in the fight as an organization. No doubt they presented a demoralized condition at the rear. General Bragg, writing to his command just after the battle, says: "Our condition is horrible; our troops utterly demoralized and disorganized. It is most lamentable to see the state of affairs; the whole present the scene of a rout, and no mortal could restrain it." Beauregard says, afterwards, that he could not put 20,000 men in battle on the 7th.

Since several of the official reports touch upon these questions, as well as upon others of interest, we present them herewith, together with some articles by eminent commanders, written since the war:

REPORT OF COL. J. J. WOODS, TWELFTH IOWA.

"MAQUOKETA, IOWA, April —, 1862.

On the morning of April 6th, the rebels having attacked our advanced lines at Shiloh, Tenn., the 12th Iowa Infantry was rapidly formed and joined the other regiments of the 1st brigade, under General Tuttle.

The brigade was marched to near a field beyond General Hurlbut's headquarters and formed in line of battle: the 2nd and 7th on our right, the 14th on our left; the 8th Iowa on the left of the 14th, forming an

angle to the rear with our line. An open field lay in front of our right. Dense timber covered our left. A small ravine was behind us. In this position we awaited the approach of the enemy. Soon he made a bold attack on us, but met with a warm reception and was repulsed.

Again and again did he attack us, trying vainly to drive us from our position. He failed to move us one inch; on the contrary, we repulsed every attack and drove him back in confusion.

Thus matters stood in our front until about 4 o'clock P. M., at which time it became evident by the firing on our left that the enemy was getting in our rear. An aide-de-camp rode up and directed me to face to the rear and fall back, stating, in answer to my inquiry, that I would receive orders as to the position I was to occupy. No such orders reached me, and, I suppose, could not.

The 2nd and 7th Iowa had already gone to the rear, and on reaching the high ground between our position and General Hurlbut's headquarters we discovered that we were already surrounded by the enemy, caused by no fault of ours but by the troops at a distance from us on our right and left giving way before the enemy. Seeing ourselves surrounded, we nevertheless opened a brisk fire on that portion of the enemy who blocked our passage to the landing, who, after briskly returning our fire for a short time, fell back. A brisk fire from the enemy on our left [previous right] was going on at the same time.

Seeing the enemy in front falling back, we attempted by a rapid movement to cut our way through, but the enemy on our left advanced rapidly, coming in behind us, pouring into our ranks a most destructive fire. The enemy in front faced about and opened on us at short range, the enemy in our rear still closing in on us rapidly. I received two wounds, disabling me from further duty. The command then devolved on Captain Edgington, acting as field officer. The enemy had, however, already so closely surrounded us that their balls which missed our men took effect in their own ranks beyond us. To have held out longer would have been to suffer complete annihilation. The regiment was therefore compelled to surrender as prisoners of war.

Lieut. Col. Coulter was much reduced by chronic diarrhœa, and Major Brodtbeck was suffering from rheumatism; being myself the only field officer on duty, at my request Captain Edgington acted as a field officer, the duties of which he performed in an able and efficient manner.

Quartermaster Dorr, though his position did not require him to go into action, volunteered to do so, and throughout the day behaved in a gallant manner, daringly, if not recklessly, exposing himself to the enemy. He made himself very useful in carrying messages and spying out the position and movements of the enemy and firing on them as occasion offered. Energetic and efficient in his own department, he

would fill a higher one with credit to himself and honor to the service.

Adjutant Duncan proved himself on this, as on all other occasions, a faithful and efficient officer

Captains Earle, Warner, Stibbs, Haddock, Van Duzee and Townsley performed well their part, as did all the lieutenants in the action, in a prompt and willing manner. The non-commissioned officers and men stood bravely up to their work, and never did men behave better.

In the death of Lieutenant Ferguson, Co. D, the regiment lost one of its best drilled officers and a gallant soldier. It also lost a good officer in the death of Lieutenant Moir, Co A.

J. J. WOODS,

Colonel 12th Iowa Infantry."

To Asst. Adjt. Gen. 1st Brig. 2nd Div.

Colonel Woods afterwards, in response to a request, submitted the following supplemental support:

"MONTANA, LABETTE COUNTY, }
KANSAS, June 8, 1881. }

In response to request I submit the following hastily prepared sketch:

* * * At about 8:30 or 9 o'clock our regiment was in the line of battle assigned to it; an open field lay in front of our right. Dense timber covered our left. A small ravine was behind us. I ordered the men to lie down, not to fire until ordered, and to fire low. In this position we awaited the attack of the enemy. In a short time the enemy appeared, advancing in line of battle, and when about thirty paces distant the 12th and 14th Iowa almost instantaneously delivered a volley into his ranks; those who were not killed or wounded fled from the field. In a short time the enemy reformed his lines and made a second attack with similar result. These attacks were frequently renewed by the enemy during the day, but we successfully repulsed every assault and drove our assailants back in confusion. During the afternoon the firing revealed the fact that the left of the army was gradually being driven in and at 4 P. M it was evident the enemy was getting in our rear.

It has been thought important to fix with some degree of accuracy the after events of that day. I did not consult my watch. Col. Parrott's report says he was ordered to fall back about 5 P. M. His order was received before ours. Col. Shaw says his order to face to the rear was received about 15 minutes before 5. His order and ours were received at about the same time. Under the supposition that Col. Shaw is correct, about 15 minutes before 5 P. M. an aide-de-camp rode up and directed me to face to the rear and fall back. I asked to what point He replied, you will receive further orders. The 2nd and 7th Iowa had already gone

to the rear. I immediately faced the regiment to the rear, and, seeing the necessity for a rapid movement, gave the order to double quick. The aide checked the movement and said we must retire slowly and in good order. No further order reached me. Upon arriving upon the high ground in front of the 3rd Iowa tents, we discovered that we were already surrounded by the enemy, caused by no fault of our own. Hardee's corps of rebels had come in by the right flank of our army and blocked the passage to the rear; other rebel forces had come in by the left flank. We immediately attacked Hardee's corps and a terrible conflict, in which we lost heavily, was kept up for half an hour. At the same time we were receiving a brisk fire from the enemy upon our left, previous right, flank. Hardee's corps now made a slight movement to the rear and right and we made a desperate attempt, by a rapid movement, to cut our way to the rear. The regiment reached the camp of of the 3rd Iowa. The enemy on our left advanced rapidly, coming in by our left and rear, and pouring into our ranks a rapid fire; the enemy in front, at short range, delivering a still more destructive one.

I had not quite reached the 3rd Iowa tents, and was looking to see if there was any possible chance of reaching the rear, when a ball went whizzing through my left leg. I took out my handkerchief to bind around my leg, when a second ball went through my hand, driving the handkerchief in with it. Being totally disabled, I sent word to Captain Edgington to take command, which he did. At this time we were completely surrounded, and the destruction going on was so terrible that to have held out longer would have been to suffer complete annihilation. Captain Edgington therefore wisely surrendered himself and the regiment prisoners of war. The time of surrender must have been between 5:30 and 6 P. M. At least, I know the regiment had been marched off the ground but a short time when a rebel regiment camped for the night within a few yards of me, and it was then getting dusk. The commander of this regiment delivered to it a short and grandiloquent address, relating the brave deeds it had done, and predicting glorious results for the morrow. General Hardee and staff came to me and had quite a lengthy interview. He directed his surgeon to examine my wounds; told me I could retain my side-arms; said he supposed I had heard of his tactics; asked about some of his old army friends; then questioned me in reference to the number and disposition of our forces. I was very careful in my replies not to give him any information that, in a military sense, would be of any value. General Hardee had just left when a pack of Texas roughs came up, demanded my sword and pistol, and the leader, pointing a pistol at my head, threatened to blow my brains out. During the night there was a heavy rain. The gunboats threw shells at intervals all night, some of which burst in close proximity to where I lay.

Early in the morning of the 7th I heard firing from the right of our line, by which I knew our forces were attacking the rebels. At length the enemy was driven past where I lay. I heard some of their remarks, distinctly among them, 'Buell has come!' 'The cavalry is getting on our flank!' I then got sight of our flag, and Crittenden's division of Buell's army marched by in fine order. The surgeon of the division ordered the driver of an ambulance to take me to the hospital. It was then about 9 A. M. I was taken to the rear and saw no more of the battle, but continued to hear firing during the day.

* * * The position at Shiloh was selected for offensive operations. On Friday afternoon, however, the enemy made a reconnoissance and lively skirmishing took place at the front. *It then became evident that the enemy was contemplating an attack* in the near future, from the making of which he would only be likely to be deterred by either finding our position too strong to be successfully assailed, or that he could not bring up his forces before the arrival of General Buell's army.

J. J. Woods.
Colonel Commanding 12th Iowa."

REPORT OF COL. TUTTLE, COMMANDING FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION. [Vol. X, P. 148]

"Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division,
General: Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the First brigade in the action of the 6th and 7th inst. On the morning of the 6th I proceeded, with my brigade, under the direction of Gen W. H. L. Wallace, and formed line on left of his division. We had been in line but a few moments when the enemy made their appearance and attacked my left wing [12th and 14th Iowa], who gallantly stood their ground and compelled the enemy to retire in confusion. They again formed, under cover of a battery, and renewed the attack upon my whole line, but were repulsed as before. A third and fourth time they dashed upon us, but were each time baffled and completely routed. We held our position about six hours, when it became evident that our forces on each side of us had given way, and General Wallace gave orders to fall back. The 2nd and 7th retired through a severe fire from both flanks, and reformed, while the 12th and 14th, who were delayed by their endeavor to save a battery, were completely cut off and surrounded. * * * The officers deserving special mention are so numerous that I will confine myself to field officers alone. * * * Col. Woods, 12th Iowa, particularly distinguished himself for bravery and ability on the field. He was twice wounded, and, when the enemy was driven back on Monday, was recaptured and is now here, unfit for duty. * * *

J. M. Tuttle.
Colonel 2nd Iowa, Commanding 1st Brig. 2nd Div.

At a reunion October 12 and 13, 1887, of the "Hornets' Nest Brigade," General Tuttle read the following carefully prepared report of the doings of that brigade on the first day at Shiloh:

"On awakening about sunrise on the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, my attention was attracted by severe firing at the front. I ordered my horse immediately and rode to General Wallace's tent to report myself ready to take command of the brigade. He directed me to proceed to the front. I directed the march on the main road, for the reason that as the firing was heavy on both flanks, it occurred to me that our center was unprotected On crossing the ravine a short distance from the junction the main road led through low ground, so I took an old road that led to the left and over higher ground. After following this road for about a quarter of a mile or more without seeing any person or hearing a sound of any kind in our front, we came to the corner of Duncan's field, at 8:30 o'clock. On looking across the field with a glass I could see the bayonets of soldiers, marching in line, apparently towards us. We did not wait long until I could make out that they wore the gray I immediately ordered the brigade to deploy in the following order: Second Iowa on the right and extending to the main Corinth road, which was about 300 yards from the one we had marched out on; the 7th Iowa on the left of the 2nd and in the rear of the field, and the 12th Iowa on the left of the 7th: the 14th to the left of the 12th in the woods and forming the left flank of the brigade. All were in an old sunken road, running across the other roads and close to the fence of the field. The artillery was placed on higher ground in the rear of the infantry. These dispositions were no sooner made than the enemy could be plainly seen bearing down upon us in two lines and in large force. While deploying, the importance of the position was forced upon me Sherman and McClernand were fighting hard far on the right, Prentiss and Hurlbut the same on the left, and but for what opposition we could present there was nothing to prevent the enemy from marching unobstructed to the camp of our division near the landing. I therefore determined to hold this position at all hazards until the rest of division came up. Cavender opened upon them at once with two of his batteries, which soon silenced the same number of the enemy's batteries that had gone into position on the opposite side of the field, but their infantry pushed on, when I ordered Baker and Parrott of the 2nd and 7th to open fire on them, which they did with great vigor and terrific effect. They were driven back with great loss, after getting half way across the field. I could see many of them were going in an oblique direction across the corner of the field to the woods in front of the 12th and 14th, and in a very short time

their lines were attacked with great vigor and determination, but they nobly held their ground, and the enemy were compelled to retire with heavy loss. Soon after another strong force attacked Woods and Shaw with the same result. I could tell from the firing that Sherman and McClernand on the right and Prentiss and Hurlbut on the left were being steadily driven back. I could see, therefore, that we were breaking the enemy's center by holding our position, and I expected a renewed and more vigorous attack, which soon came along my whole front. This was the most terrific assault of the whole day. That in front of the 2nd and 7th was soon repulsed, but in front of the 12th, 14th and 8th the fighting was stubborn and determined and lasted for over an hour. The rebels had got on their mettle on account of this 'Hornets' Nest,' and they performed prodigies of valor in trying to take the position. They charged up to within a few rods of our lines and would hold their ground until most of them fell. This charge was scarcely off until another was on, for three or four hours of almost continuous fighting. But they were repulsed on all of them with heavy loss. According to rebel reports, they were beaten away from this position seven times. I reported it five times. It was hard to tell when one charge ended and another began, for during four hours there was fighting on some part of my line all the time. The effect of the desperate fighting here could best be seen the next day. The ground was literally covered with the enemy's dead, the wounded having been carried away. About 4:30 P. M. General Wallace came to me and while I was explaining to him what I had been doing during the day, Lieut. Godfrey of the 2nd Iowa came and reported that the enemy was passing my right flank and that the woods on my right were full of rebels. We realized at once that we soon would be surrounded, and after a short consultation we determined to retire the brigade I gave the order in person to Lieut. Col. Baker of the 2nd and Lieut. Col. Parrott of the 7th, and sent order by staff officers to Col. Woods of the 12th and Col. Shaw of the 14th to fall back to the top of the hill and get further orders, intending to give the orders to them myself. I expected to come on with the 12th and 14th, but about the time the latter regiments arrived the 2nd Iowa was in a lively fight, as it was breaking through the lines. On looking that way I saw General Wallace fall from his horse, mortally wounded. I sent my staff officers to Colonels Woods and Shaw to tell them what to do to get out, and I then rode forward into the action. By some mistake, in the excitement of the moment, my orders were not delivered to Woods and Shaw, and they continued fighting until surrounded and compelled to surrender about the same time General Prentiss did, about 5:30 P. M. No troops on that field fought better than the 12th and 14th, and I was very much mortified that they were captured, but it was not their fault."

The following is the report of Col. William T. Shaw, commanding the 14th Iowa, in the form of a letter, written while he was on parole, to the Governor of Iowa, October 28, 1862:

"Our line of battle was formed about half past eight o'clock A. M., about 500 yards from the enemy's artillery, which at once opened a severe fire upon us. The ground was rolling and wooded, but free from underbrush, interspersed here and there with cleared fields and cut up by several roads. In a short time the enemy's infantry made their appearance, advancing in line of battle. I at once perceived that the line of our brigade was not parallel with theirs, but inclined to it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the left in advance, thus exposing my left flank to the enemy some distance in advance of General Prentiss' line, upon which it should have rested, and about 200 yards from his extreme right. After consulting with Colonel Woods of the 12th, who was next to me on the right, I threw back my regiment and the left wing of the 12th, so as to bring our part of the line parallel to the advancing enemy and in line with General Prentiss' division, but still failing to connect with it by an interval of about 200 yards. This also improved our position, which had previously been directly upon the ridge, exposed to the enemy's artillery, and gave us that ridge as a partial shelter. The enemy advanced steadily in two lines, about 200 yards apart. I ordered my men to lie down and hold their fire until they were within thirty paces. The effect of this was that when the order to fire was given, and the 12th and 14th opened directly in their faces, the enemy's first line was completely destroyed Our fire was only returned by a few, nearly all who were not killed or wounded by it fleeing in every direction. I then immediately advanced my regiment, in which I was gallantly joined by the left wing of the 12th. Passing almost without opposition over the ground which had been occupied by the first lines, we attacked and drove back their second for some distance, until I was forced to recall my men for fear of my left flank being turned, no part of General Prentiss division having advanced with us. In this movement we took a number of prisoners, including one captain, whom I sent to the rear. Returning, the 14th took up its position in the line of battle, and Colonel Geddes of the 8th Iowa now formed his regiment on our left, in line with us and General Prentiss' division, filling up the gap which had previously existed there. That division, however, with the one beyond it, materially changed its position in the course of the forenoon, its left falling back repeatedly, until the line of these two divisions had swung around almost at right angles to us. I now perceived a large force of the enemy approaching from the left and front, and immediately reported the fact to

Colonel Tuttle, who, at my request, sent me a couple of brass 6 pounders which were near by. These I got into position just in time to receive the enemy. They advanced with the most desperate bravery, the brunt of their attack falling upon the 8th Iowa, by whom it was most gallantly borne. I have good authority for saying that the firm resistance of the center at that time was the chief means of saving our whole army from destruction. The fighting continued with great severity for about an hour, during which we repelled what General Beauregard in his official report counts as three of the five distinct charges made by the rebels that day upon our center, and at the end of that time the enemy facing us fell back fully repulsed. Colonel Geddes now withdrew a short distance to take care of his wound, and at his request, as his position was more important and exposed than my own, I moved to the left and occupied it, thus leaving an interval on my right between us and the 12th. When Colonel Geddes reformed it was on the right of General Prentiss, with whom Colonel Geddes fought during the rest of the day."

General R. P. Buckland, who commanded Sherman's fourth brigade at Shiloh, in an article read before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, says:

"I was along the picket line several times on Saturday, the 5th, and saw rebel cavalry at different points in our front. I saw Colonel Hildebrand, commanding 3rd brigade and several other officers on the picket line, watching the movements of the enemy. I talked with them about the situation, and it was the belief of all that the enemy intended to attack us during the night or early in the morning.

Colonel Hildebrand went with me to Sherman's headquarters, and we told him what we had seen. He said we must strengthen our pickets and instruct them to be vigilant, and keep our commands in readiness for an attack at any time. He said that his cavalry had been ordered away that morning, and as soon as he received some other in their place he would send them out and find out what was in front.

Late in the afternoon I strengthened the pickets and established a line of sentinels from my camp to the picket, with instructions to notify me instantly of any alarm on the picket line.

Officers and men of my brigade were all well aware of the near approach of the enemy; all were expecting an attack; and such precautions were taken that a surprise was impossible."

General Cheatham, commanding a division of Polk's corps, says:

"About 10 A. M. I reached the front of an open field, near the center of the Federal line, and discovered the enemy in strong force. His line extended behind a fence and occupied an abandoned road. He was

advantageously located. I was directed by Colonel Jordan of General Beauregard's staff to charge the battery to my front. I put the 2nd brigade in motion at double-quick time across the open field, about 300 yards in width, flanked on one side by a fence and dense thicket of trees and underbrush. So soon as the brigade entered the field the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, but failed to check our movements until we reached the center of the field, when another part of the enemy's force, concealed by the fence and the thicket, opened a murderous cross-fire upon our lines which caused my line to halt and return the fire. After a short time I fell back to my original position,

In the charge the 2nd brigade lost many of its bravest and best officers and men."

Colonel Shaver, commanding a brigade of Hardee's corps, says:

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock I was ordered to make a movement to the right to dislodge the enemy posted in a dense thicket. I pressed forward to within fifty yards of their line, when a terrific and murderous fire was poured in upon me. It was impossible to charge through the dense underbrush, and I discovered that my fire was having no effect upon the enemy, so I had nothing left me but to retreat. It was here that Lieut. Col. Dean, commanding the 7th Arkansas, was killed."

Lieutenant Colonel Dean fell within twenty steps of the left front of the 12th Iowa. Some of our men went to the place where he was; straightened his limbs and put a handkerchief over his face; wounded men of his command told who he was. A Confederate surgeon found the body Sunday night and noted the care that had been taken with the body.

That the place called "Hornets' Nest" by the Confederates, and referred to as such by William Preston Johnston, General Bragg, General Cheatham et al., was the position occupied by Tuttle's brigade, is easily determined from official records, and is confirmed by the testimony of many Confederates who were engaged in these charges.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Union Brigade"—April to December, 1862—Advance on Corinth—Battle of Corinth—Reorganization.

The second day's battle at Shiloh, April 7, resulted in the defeat of the Confederate army, and it returned to Corinth in utter rout and demoralization.

In a letter to General Beauregard, written April 8, from Mickey's, General Bragg says: "Our condition is horrible; troops utterly disorganized and demoralized. It is lamentable to see the state of affairs, but I am powerless and almost exhausted. Our artillery is being left all along the road by its officers; indeed I find very few officers with their men. Relief of some kind is necessary, but how it can be reached I cannot suggest." General Breckinridge, commanding the rear guard, writes from Mickey's, April 8: "My troops are worn out, and I don't think can be relied on after the first volley."

These reports seem to justify the usual belief, that if pursuit had been made by the united forces of Generals Grant and Buell they could have marched into Corinth without opposition. That such pursuit was not made is due to the orders of General Halleck, and he alone is responsible for the failure. He had ordered General Grant to avoid a battle—"In no case will you allow yourself to be drawn into an engagement." Again: "In case of an attack you are not to pursue the enemy." "General Buell will exercise his separate command." When Halleck received the telegram, announcing the battle of Shiloh, he replied by telegram,

"Avoid another engagement, if possible, until I arrive." These orders explain General Grant's letter to General Buell, April 7:—

"Under the instructions which I have *previously received*, and a *dispatch also of Friday*. from Major General Halleck, it will not do to advance beyond a point which we can reach and return from in a day."

Grant ordered Sherman out on Tuesday. He went as far as Mickey's, captured a hospital full of wounded, and returned at night as ordered.

General Buell encamped his army along the line where Prentiss had been encamped, and Grant's army reoccupied its old camps, where the men devoted themselves to the work of burying the dead, caring for the wounded comrades and repairing damages due to the hard service of two days' battle.

General Halleck did not arrive upon the field until April 11, when he assumed direction of affairs. Soon after he brought the Army of Mississippi (that had been operating under command of General Pope and Island No. 10) to Pittsburg Landing, and organized his army as follows: Army of the Mississippi, General Pope commanding, on the left; Army of the Ohio, General Buell commanding, in the center; Army of the Tennessee, General George H. Thomas commanding, on the right. General Thomas had been transferred from Army of the Ohio to Army of the Tennessee, that he might command the right. General Grant was designated as "Second in Command," but was given no special part of the troops over which to exercise this extraordinary authority; he was, in fact, made a sort of "fifth wheel to the coach," upon which General Halleck expected to ride into prominence. It is unnecessary here to discuss the attitude of General Halleck towards General Grant. His effort to supersede Grant immediately after Fort Donelson, by placing General Smith in command; the retirement into which Grant was placed by this order giving him "second in command," have all been reviewed. Time righted these dif-

ferences, and before the war closed Grant was in supreme command and Halleck was chief of staff.

Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies was assigned to the command of the 2nd division, recently commanded by W. H. L. Wallace, and, on the 21st of April, those not captured of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois regiments—about 400 in all—were organized as the "Union Brigade," "to be, in form, a regimental organization, and to serve as such until the respective regiments should be reorganized upon the exchange of the prisoners."

Of this famous organization, of ten companies, the 12th formed one company, known as Co. E, and was placed under the command of Lieut. D. B. Henderson of Co. C; the 58th Illinois had three companies, A, F and D; the 8th Iowa three companies, I, C and H; the 14th Iowa three companies, K, G and B. It thus appears that each of the other regiments had about three times as many men not captured as had the 12th. Capt. R. W. Healy of the 58th Illinois, senior officer present, was assigned to the command of the "Union Brigade," and this organization, with the 2nd and 7th Iowa, was given the old designation—1st brigade of the 2nd division.

About the first of April Major Brodtbeck, because of continued ill health, resigned. Soon after the battle of Shiloh Surgeon Parker, Chaplain Eberhart and several line officers resigned. Lieut. Col. Coulter was granted leave of absence, and Colonel Woods was sent to hospital, wounded. This left about forty men of the regiment, in charge of a lieutenant, to enter upon another campaign.

The advance upon Corinth commenced April 29th. The "slow but sure" tactics of General Halleck kept the army building roads, breastworks and approaches, feeling its way along the skirmish line until May 30, when Corinth was evacuated.

The Union Brigade had served on the advance line continuously, but, as there was only skirmishing, the loss of the

regiment was slight, only four wounded, viz.: James W. Patterson, Samuel C. Smith and Isaac Woodmansee of Co. B, and C. A. Coon of Co. G. About the time of the evacuation of Corinth so many of the men of the 12th Iowa returned to duty from "absent, wounded or sick," that the Union Brigade was reorganized; the members of the 12th designated as companies E and K, with Lieutenants Webb, Hunter and Fishel commanding the companies, and Lieutenant Henderson acting as adjutant. This organization was with General Pope's command in pursuit of the enemy to Boonville, returning to Corinth June 13, and encamping on the railroad south of the city at Camp Montgomery.

About the last of June Lieut. Col. Coulter returned from "absent sick" and assumed command, relieving Col. Parrott of the 7th Iowa. On the 16th of August he was ordered with his command to take charge of the outpost at Danville, Miss., twelve miles south of Corinth. The following from General Rosecrans, with its slur upon the organization, shows the importance of the outpost. It seems incredible that a commanding general would write such a letter, but we find it in the Records of the Rebellion:

"AUGUST 17TH, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT:

The Mackerel—I mean Union—brigade, reported to General Granger 520, 300 for duty; advanced as far as Danville where they biovuacked for the night. They attacked the pigs of Danville deploying skirmishes for that purpose, who opened a sharp fire and brought eight of the hairy rascals to the ground before Colonel Tinkham, commanding the station, arrived and informed the commander of the brigade that these natives were non-combatants as loyal as possible considering their limited information.

Danville covers the crossings of the Tuscumbia; the Union Brigade awaits orders there. It seems to me, General, that it would be well to order an additional regiment there, or direct Davies to occupy Danville with his whole division, which protects the bridge crossings both of the common and the railroad.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A."

The additional regiment was not sent; Davies was not ordered there with his division; the Union Brigade, notwithstanding the slur upon its name, was left to guard the important crossings alone, and, although it required about half the force on picket every night, it did its duty effectually, repelling several attempts of the enemy to cross the river. The name Union Brigade undoubtedly helped to strengthen the position by giving the impression to scouts and spies that a much larger force held the crossings.

The evacuation of Corinth broke, again, the center of the Confederate line. Memphis, after a severe naval engagement in front of the city, was occupied by the Union forces June 6, 1862. General Halleck, with an army of 120,000 men, was now surely able to go where he pleased in the west. Several important movements seem to have suggested themselves, such as opening the Mississippi river, cleaning out enemy from Eastern Tennessee, or destroying Bragg's army at Tupelo. Halleck, by attempting to do all these things at once, broke up and scattered his army in such manner that all was made ineffectual. General Buell was sent east along the railroad towards Chattanooga with instructions to repair the road and keep up communications with Corinth; General Grant was sent, June 10, to the west to repair and occupy the railroad to Memphis. Another force was detached to rebuild and guard the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Columbus, Ky. This disposition gave the command about 500 miles of railroad to guard; about the same number of miles of river to keep open; scattered the forces over a large extent of country and left no army for effective operations against the enemy.

On July 16, General Halleck was called to Washington, and General Grant as senior officer present, was left in command of the troops in northern Mississippi and as far back as Columbus, Ky., but was not given a regular appointment to this command until sometime later. In September the Department of the Mississippi was discontinued, and the

Department of the Tennessee organized, and General Grant was assigned to the command. The army had at that time been reduced by detachments until Grant had in his department in round numbers, 48,000 men, distributed as follows: General Sherman, at Memphis with 7,000; General Ord, at Boliver, with 12,000; General Rosecrans, at Cornith with 23,000; reserve, at Jackson, Tenn., with 6,000. These figures include every man under Grant's command, including guards along the railroads, Memphis to Corinth, and Corinth to Columbus, Ky. Opposed to Grant were the commands of VanDorn, Price and Lovell with an aggregate force just about equal to his own, but having no railroad or other communications to guard, and capable of being concentrated upon any one point with very little delay.

About Oct. 1, all these Confederate forces were united under the command of Van Dorn for at attack upon Corinth. The actual force put into the field, after deducting guards left at Vicksburg and other points, as shown by official reports made at Pocahontas Oct. 1, was 22,362 "effective enlisted." In these reports "effective enlisted" is found to mean men with muskets in their hands, and includes no one not actually in the ranks with a gun. With this force Van Dorn commenced his movement against Corinth, where Rosecrans was in command with a total, including officers and non-combatants, of 23,000.

The Union Brigade, in its exposed position at Danville, was kept constantly informed of the movements of the enemy and was constantly alert to prevent the use of any of the crossings which it was guarding. Early in September, when Price was moving about Iuka, the men were in line a good share of the time expecting an attack or an order to fall back to Corinth. On the day of the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, all surplus baggage and the sick men were removed to Corinth and from that time until Oct. 3, the brigade bivouacked in line of battle at the crossings of the Tuscumbia ready to defend the place or to retreat at a moment's notice.

It was thus in line on the morning of Oct. 3, when orders were received to report immediately to the Division Commander at Corinth. The day was very warm, and after a rapid march of twelve miles, Lieutenant Colonel Coulter reported, about noon, to General Davies in the field two miles northwest of Corinth. The men were much exhausted, many had fallen out by the way and those in line were in no condition to go into battle, but General Davies being hotly pressed, ordered the brigade into line on the left of his division, where it was attached to the First Brigade—Hackleman's—which was endeavoring to hold the Confederates in check until Union batteries could be placed on the new line in rear.

The gallant Hackleman held his ground in front, but the enemy overlapped his left and was gaining his rear when he received orders to fall back to the new line. With the Union Brigade the movement to the rear soon became a race for life in order to get out of the pocket before the overlapping force of the enemy should swing around and take them in. Many of the men who were exhausted by heat, or were wounded. fell into the enemy's hands; two of the 12th Iowa, finding themselves unable to complete the race, threw themselves into the bushes and lay there until darkness gave them an opportunity to reach our lines. Others like Comrade Crossman of Co. C, decided the matter in a sharp foot race and won. He had just started to the rear with musket at "trail arms" when a strapping rebel fired at him, the bullet striking Crossman's musket and burying itself in the stock. The Reb then started in pursuit calling, "Halt, yon d—— Yank!" This only served to increase the speed of the Yank, and the boys say that he so stretched his legs in running that his cartridge box struck the ground at every jump he made. In any event Crossman reached a rail fence, turned a somersault over it, and lay exhausted so near our lines that his pursuer dared not follow. Doubtless the

famous racer of the 12th keeps the old musket as a relic of his sprinting before a big Johnny at Corinth.

General Hackleman fell while extricating his brigade. He never knew that his valor had checked the Confederate advance, and turned the tide of battle, which, up to that time, had been constantly against the defending army.

General Davies' division met the enemy in the morning at the line of the old breastworks, two miles northwest of Corinth; was pressed back to the line near battery Robinett, where it rested until night. During the night of Oct. 3, General Rosecrans re arranged his line of battle just outside of the town of Corinth, taking into his line four strong earthworks called batteries. Davies' division was formed on the east side of the M. & O. R. R., his left near the depot; his right at Battery Powell, Hamilton's division on Davies' right and Stanley's division on Davies' left; the junction of Davies' and Stanley's division was at the depot and Tichomingo hotel. The Union Brigade was near the center of Davies' line, on east side of railroad, on rising ground facing northwest.

Van Dorn rearranged his battle line during the night, and massed his forces northwest of the town, between the two railroads and at 9 a. m., Oct. 4, made a desperate attack straight on the town and upon the divisions of Stanley and Davies. For a few moments the charge seemed to have swept everything before it. Confederates were in possession of Batteries Robinett and Powell and a few of their men had reached the Tischomingo hotel. Davies' division moved to the right and recovered Battery Powell, Stanley's men rallied and regained Robinett, and the heavily shotted guns in these batteries turned again upon the enemy, broke their strong columns, and drove them from the field.

The conflict had been short, lasting but an hour, and before noon the enemy was in retreat, his dead and wounded left on the field where they fell.

Davies' division had borne the brunt of the battle both days and had sustained heavy loss, especially in officers. Of

its three brigade commanders Brigadier General Hackleman was killed; Brigadier General Oglesby seriously—reported mortally-wounded, and Colonel Baldwin severely wounded. The loss in Hackleman's brigade was 33 per cent. of the number engaged. The division was highly commended by General Rosecrans in his report, especially for its gallant action in recovering Battery Powell after it had been captured from the division on its right. He says: "The details of the heroic deeds of the troops of Davies' division will be found in accompanying reports." General Davies in his report commends the efficient service of the Union Brigade and mentions in particular the gallant rescue of its colors from the enemy.

The Union Brigade, occupying an exposed and important position in the line, suffered severely in killed and wounded; only three of its officers and but one officer of the 12th Iowa escaped the casualities of battle. Three color bearers in succession were shot down; once the flag was in the hands of the enemy, but was gallantly rescued in a hand-to-hand conflict and assigned to Sergt. J. D. Cole, Co. B, 12th Iowa. He had no sooner received it than he was shot through the body, but he crawled to the rear carrying the flag with him. The gallant fellow still lives to tell the story in his account of the Union Brigade.

The killed, wounded and missing of the 12th Iowa in the two days' fighting were forty, as follows:

KILLED—Corp. Jacob Ripley, Co A; Sergt. Edward W. Calder, Co. D; Corpl. B. D. Campbell, Co. H.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Col. J. P. Coulter, commanding; Capt. A. E. Webb, Lieut. J. R. C. Hunter, Sergt. John D. Conger, Corpl. H. B. Moon, I. H. Bowers, Job Crist, Hiram Dobbins, Samuel Jackson, and Nathan Welsh, Co. A; Sergt. John D. Cole, Co. B; Lieut. D. B. Henderson, acting Adjutant, N. H. Spears, A. L. Kelley and Daniel Stone, Co. C; Sergt. John M. Clark, A. M. Blanchard, Andrew J. Bunn, John D. May —mortally—and N. G. Price, Co. D; David Schrack and James DeMoss—mortally—Co. E; Perry G. Kenney and

Daniel H. Hasbrouck, Co. F: Corpl. Andrew Anderson, Co. G: Sergt. Edward Beckett and Sergt. Camma Gregory, Co. H: Lieut. A. L. Palmer, Corpl. Clinton Wade—mortally—left on the field: John Schontz, Joel Woods and Delos Morgan, Co. I.

MISSING—William A. Hayward, Co. A: O. T. Adams, William Maynard and Bradner Furguson, Co. B: Nelson Ralston, Co. F: Sergt. Benjamin Hayhurst, Co. K.

The official reports give four killed—doubtless including one of the mortally wounded—and seven missing, which would include one that was wounded and left on the field. The total casualities of the 12th Iowa, as given in official reports is 39. The number of 12th Iowa engaged was not over 80. The casualities in the Union Army Oct. 3rd and 4th, 1862, were: Killed, 315; wounded, 1,812; missing, 232; Total, 2359.

The Confederates reported: Killed, 504; wounded, 2 150; missing, 2,143; total, 4,798. The Medical Director, U. S. A., says: "We buried 1,423 dead Confederates." And General Rosecrans says: "We captured 2,268 prisoners." We leave the official reports to settle the differences with this comment: The Confederate loss shows the gallant and determined fight made by them, as well as does the capture of Robinett and Powell, over which was desperate hand-to-hand fighting. Van Dorn withdrew his forces about noon of the 4th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Rosecrans did not deem his army in condition, after two days' hard fighting, to pursue the enemy that day, but early on the 5th put it in motion to follow the retreating enemy. The Union Brigade joined in the pursuit as far as Ruckersville, and then returned to Corinth.

On the 5th of October a spirited affair occurred at Camp Montgomery where the Union Brigade had left its baggage in charge of wounded and sick men. A party of guerillas 100 strong attempted to capture the camp. Sergeant Morgan of Co. K, 12th Iowa, rallied the few men who were able to

handle their guns and drove off the Rebels, who left four killed and three wounded on the field. One of the killed had a Major's commission in the Confederate army and his oath of allegiance to the United States in the same pocket. The affair was referred to by General Davies in his official report as: "An attack upon the Union Brigade camp by 100 gurrillas and their repulse by 18 men of the Union Brigade, killing four and wounding three of the enemy."

After the troops returned to Corinth, from pursuit of VanDorn, heavy details were made daily for work on a new system of fortifications. This kept the men well employed until December 17th, when an order was received for the Iowa men belonging to the Union Brigade to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, for the reorganization of the regiments, the prisoners taken at Shiloh having been exchanged.

On the 18th of December the men of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa, under the command of Lieut. Col. Coulter, left Corinth on M. & O. railroad for home. Arriving at Jackson, Tenn. they found the place besieged by Forrest's cavalry, and, under a strong appeal from the Post Commander for help, Colonel Coulter disembarked his men and placed them on duty to defend the government stores and depot buildings.

Forrest finding the place guarded moved north and destroyed the railroad bridges to Union City, completely breaking all communication with the North and stopping the supplies for the army. On the 21st Colonel Coulter with his squad of Iowa boys was detailed to guard the Engineer corps while they rebuilt the railroad and restored communication to Columbus, Ky. On this guard duty the command was engaged two weeks. During that time the men subsisted entirely upon such rations as could be procured in the country; faring quiet well, usually, for meat and vegetables, but poorly for bread and at times procuring food of any kind with difficulty. The writer was at that time a member of headquarter's mess and remembers the Christmas dinner,

near Trenton, Tenn. It consisted of sweet potatoes and nothing more. These were served upon a large log beside which they have been roasted. Colonel Coulter, as he knocked the ashes from his potatoes, remarked in his peculiar slow speech: "We read abont General Marion serving his guest with sweet potatoes and salt. If we had some salt and should happen to have a guest we could treat him as well as General Marion did."

Sherman's march to the sea did not produce a more motley, ungovernable, dare-devil set of "bummers" than was developed from these Iowa boys in the railroad building through the swamps of Tennessee in December 1862. It was the common remark of the engineers that they felt perfectly safe with such guards; that "If there was a rebel within ten miles, these fellows would surely find him whether he wore butternut clothes or feathers, walked on two or four."

On January 3, 1863, the railroad was completed to Union City; communications were established and the detatchment of Iowa troops resumed its homeward journey. It was transported by rail to Columbus, by boat to Cairo, and by rail to Davenport, Iowa, where it arrived on the 7th, and was assigned to barracks at Camp Hebron. Colonel Coulter here relinquished all command of the 8th and 14th and made his report to the Adjutant General of Iowa as follows:

"DAVENPORT, IOWA, Jan. 9, 1863.

COL. N. B. BAKER, ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF IOWA—*Sir:* At the battle of Shiloh, the greater part of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa, and 58th Illinois regiments were taken prisoners of war. On the 21st day of April, a number of men belonging to these regiments having returned from the hospitals, General Davies, then in command of the 2d Division, determined to combine the fragments of regiments in order to make them available in the field, and issued an order to that effect. Agreeably to that order, the 58th Illinois was formed into Companies A, F and D, to be commanded by Captains Collins, Glassner and Lynch, respectively. The 8th Iowa formed Companies I, C and H, commanded by

Lieutenants Harper, Beatty and Scott. The 12th Iowa formed Company E, commanded by Lieutenant Henderson, and the 14th Iowa formed Companies K, G and B, commanded by Lieutenants Shuey and Moorehead, and Captain Pemberton. The field and staff officers were as follows: Captain R. W. Healy, 58th Illinois, Acting Colonel; Captain J. G. Fowler, 12th Iowa, Acting Lieut. Col.; Captain G. W. Kittell, 58th Illinois, Acting Major; S. E. Rankin, 8th Iowa, Adjutant; George W. Swain, 58th Illinois, Quarter Master: Clinton C. Buell, 14th Iowa, Commissary; Dr. G. M. Staples, Surgeon; and Dr. Morgan, 14th Iowa, and Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, Assistant Surgeon. Each original regimental organization was kept up separately, each regiment representing the whole number of companies belonging with their original letters, and to be known as the Union Brigade, but in its form was one regiment in the field. When the army left Pittsburg Landing to move on Corinth, the Union Brigade with the 2d Division was ordered to march in the advance, continuing in that position during the siege of that place. Its pickets were frequently engaged in skirmishing with those of the enemy, and several of the men were killed and wounded. On the 17th day of May, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Parrott of the 7th Iowa infantry was assigned to the command of the Union Brigade, and with it, when Corinth was evacuated on the 30th day of May, formed part of the command of General Pope sent in pursuit of the rebels, as far as Boonville, Miss., and on the 13th day of June returned and went into camp at Camp Montgomery, three miles south of Corinth. On the 29th of June, I reported to General Hackleman, then in command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of the Tennessee, for duty. Colonel Parrott was relieved at his own request, and I was assigned the command on the 1st day of July.

The brigade remained at Camp Montgomery until the 15th of August, when it was ordered to report to General Granger, at Danville, Miss., ten miles south of Corinth. Danville being an outpost in an exposed situation, much and constant watchfulness was required on the part of the command, consequently guard and picket duties were severe; but the men, now in excellent health, well provided with clothing and wholesome food, with an abundance of fruit, performed every duty cheerfully, and the stay of the brigade at this place may be reckoned among its most prosperous days.

On the 2d of October, the brigade was ordered to fall back towards Corinth, across the Tuscumbia river. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, it was ordered to join General Hackleman's brigade at Camp Montgomery. Before reaching this point, the whole division had left, and judging from the heavy cannonading, had already engaged the rebels, but hastening forward we came up with our division about two miles

northwest of Corinth on the Chewalla road, to which point they had retired and a new line of battle was then being formed.

The Union Brigade was posted on the extreme left of the division, and had but barely got into position when the firing began with much fierceness on both sides. The men went into the action with the coolness of veterans and stood manfully until the enemy, emerging from the woods in front massed in largely superior force, and also attempting to turn our left flank, a portion of our left gave way across the road and taking covert behind some of the trees continued to pour a rapid and heavy fire into the rebels; the right of our division had already fallen back and from the overwhelming force now on our flank as well as in front, were obliged also to retire for a time in good order, and were finally rallied and brought into line in the rear of Fort Robinett with the rest of the division. This day was one of the hottest of the season, and very dry and dusty; the men having marched about eight miles, many of them were completely exhausted, suffered much with heat and thirst, and fell by the way from exhaution and sunstroke. We lost this day Lieutenant Tichenor, a meritorious young officer of the 8th Iowa; who was killed, and Lieutenant Palmer of the 12th, shot through the chest and left for dead on the field; he is, however, likely to recover: several non-commissioned officers and privates were also killed and wounded. Here our division rested until between 9 and 10 o'clock when it was marched to the eastern side of Corinth, and at 3 o'clock in the morning took position in line on the left of the fort north of the place, the left resting on the town, our brigade occupying nearly a central position in the line. Soon after reaching this point the enemy opened fire from their artillery upon the town and Fort Robinett, which was replied to by our guns and kept up with terrible vigor till daylight, when the rebel guns seemed to slacken fire and soon after ceased entirely. About 8 o'clock the whole force of the enemy marched upon our lines. In front of our division they could be seen steadily approaching under a most terrible fire of both artillery and musketry, but which gave them no apparent check. Finally, the battery on the right of our division rapidly retired; soon after, most of the line fell back, some portions of which could not be rallied but the greater part returned and with the reserve aided in securing a complete victory. Among the troops rallying to close the fight, the Union Brigade was fully represented. The officers and men of the Union Brigade, with some few exceptions, behaved manfully, and the list of killed and wounded shows that in proportion to the number engaged, they suffered as severely as any other regiment in the field.

Casulties of the brigade please find appended. (See ante.)

On the morning of the 5th of October, the Union Brigade under

command of Captain Kittell, of the 58th Illinois, was with the division in pursuit of the rebels as far as Ruckersville, Miss., when the force was ordered back to Corinth, where they arrived on the 13th, after a fatiguing march of eight days. On the 20th of November, the 58th Illinois was detached and was no longer a part of the brigade. The command then devolved upon Captain Webb. At this place it remained doing garrison duty. On the 11th of December I returned to Corinth, having nearly recovered from the wound received there on the 4th of October, and assumed command. On the 17th day of December I received the following order from General Dodge, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CORINTH,
CORINTH, MISS., Dec. 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NUMBER SIXTY-TWO.

The formation known as the Union Brigade is hereby dissolved.

The 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa Infantry will proceed to Iowa tomorrow, the 18th inst., under the charge and command of Lieutenant Colonel Coulter, and report to Adjutant General N. B. Baker, of Iowa, for re-organization.

All men on detached service, except those in the 1st Missouri Light Artillery, will immediately report to their regiments. All government property and camp equipage will be turned over to the Post Quartermaster.

G. M. DODGE, Brigadier General.
L. H. EVARTS, A. A. General.
GEO. M. REEDER, A. A. A. G.

On the morning of the 18th, agreeably to the above order, the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa regiments embarked on the railroad train for their place of destination, with the hope of grasping friendly hands and enjoying for a brief space of time the endearments of loved ones at home. But war had not yet "smoothed his wrinkled front," nor were these fond anticipations to be immediately realized, for on reaching Jackson, about noon of that day, it was reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force of cavalry was in that immediate neighborhood, and that an attack might be hourly expected. Colonel Lawler, the commander of the post, ordered my command to disembark, to aid in repelling the enemy. The order was of course obeyed, although many doubted the authority. I felt it clearly my duty, and it was soon acquiesced in by all, and the men turned out cheerfully to the performance of whatever work might be before us. Soon after getting into line, details for picket and guard duty were made from our regiment, amounting to two-thirds of our whole force present, and the remainder were assigned to the defense of the depot building, containing a large amount of government ores, with instructions to "defend to the last extremity, and if over

powered, fire and blow up the buildings and retire to the court house." The first part of the order we determined to fill to the letter, which we thought would render the obeying of the latter part unnecessary. We remained at Jackson until Sunday evening, the 21st, employed as on the first day. In the meantime large re-inforcements had arrived, and the rebels being satisfied with the feint upon Jackson, proceeded northward, and destroyed a large part of the railroad in their route, taking all the towns and nearly all the posts for guard and defense of the road from Jackson to near Columbus.

On Sunday evening, we were ordered forward towards Humboldt, reaching one of the destroyed bridges about 8 o'clock in the evening—turned out, and after pickets were placed, laid down upon the gronnd to obtain what rest and sleep circumstances would permit. We rebuilt the bridge on Monday, and that night reached Humboldt. My command was ordered back to Forked Deer River bridge, three or four miles from Humboldt, being assured by the General in command that we would be attacked before morning. No rebels having appeared, we were relieved in the morning, and again sent forward in the advance, with the Engineer Corps, commanded by Major Tweedale, arriving at Trenton on the 26th. Here we remained twenty-four hours. Having procured flour the men were busily engaged in making it into bread, as that article could not be obtained from the Commissary Department. We were ordered to subsist upon the country, and as the people seemed to have an abundant supply, we helped ourselves without much reluctance, the men faring rather sumptuously. On the 28th we reached Rutherford, and the South Obion, two miles beyond Kenton, the second day of January. Major Tweedale's engineers, with our aid, having repaired substantially the road thus far, approaching the working party on the Columbus side, within seven or eight miles, we were relieved from further road duty by General Haynie, on the 3d, reaching Union City the same day, and thence by Columbus and Cairo, arrived at Davenport on the evening of the 7th of January, 1863.

Very respectfully,

J. P. COULTER,

Lieutenan Colonel Commanding 12th Reg't Iowa Vounteers.

Lieutenant J. D. Cole, who had been absent in hospital on account of injuries received at Donelson, returned April 6, but was unabled to find his regiment, and therefore escaped capture. His account of the Union Brigade is as follows:

"Although many have heard of the "Hornets' Nest Brigade," but few are aware of the existence of the Union Brigade: still there was an

intimate connection between them. When that gallant force under General Prentiss held the enemies' forces at bay from morning till night at Shiloh, there were many members of the regiments who were unavoidably absent from that entertainment. Many were absent sick, some suffering from wounds received at Fort Donelson, some detailed on special duty. To utilize the services of these, the men still able for duty in the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois, were organized under the cognomen of the Union Brigade. Altogether not more than 400 men, but in reality the form was regimental—the 12th Iowa composing Company E, although after reaching Corinth enough more had reported to make two companies.

When the order for consolidation was made known, there was some serious objection. A meeting was called and with all the future legislative talent combined in the Brigade it would be strange if some loophole of escape could not be found. It was decided to draw up a petition addressed to his eminence, General Halleck, although there was a faint doubt on the part of the signers whether or not we were making ourselves liable to some of the pains and penalties of "The Articles of War."

The next thing to be decided was who should take the part of Archibald Douglas, alias "Bell the Cat," it being decided that the writer of the petition should present it, which was satisfactory to all except to the writer, who now found himself in a box. It looked like the action of the Pickwick club, which charitably decided that their investigating committee should pay their own expenses while traveling for the club.

But the one who undertook the task of Bellerophon happily escaped the penalty his rashness invited. Seeing a rotund officer on a camp stool in front of headquarters enjoying the balmy spring breezes, who, he was informed, was the General. He hurried forward, saluted, handed the General the petition and then disappeared. We never heard anything more of our petition and many who had desired to return to civil life were disappointed, but four of the six commissioned officers of our regiment immediately sent in their resignations. The Assistant Surgeon, Finley, remained with us and I must say that at that time he was very unpopular. I, being unfortunately the orderly sergeant, had to take the sick men to him every morning; he was in the habit of giving them doses of very bitter medicine and they did not at that time like it, but after further experience in the service they were very much reformed. I know that at Camp Montgomery when Dr. Finley prescribed a pail of whisky for the company, and when I served it out they all came up smiling with their tin pannikers and took their medicine like little men.

Immediately after the battle of Shiloh the Company desk and rec-

L of C.

ords were packed, the knapsacks and belongings of our missing comrades were gathered up and marked to be sent to St. Louis. Last letters were written and all civilians were ordered to leave the camp. Friend George Henderson, who had three brothers in our regiment, one of whom was killed at Shiloh, being desirous of seeing something of the panoply of war donned a soldier's uniform and taking a musket marched along with us: and good company he was. And while marching through the woods and swamps or reclining by the bivouac fires we discoursed of "Fate freewill and foreknowledge absolute." I believe we built eight or nine lines of breastworks on our way to Corinth—and one line we threw up they told us was nine miles long. One thing, it was a good school for the soldier. And as an object lesson no doubt was valuable.

As the "Confeds" had passed over the ground before, they had left very little for us to feed on and as for water, we were often glad to lie down in the road and drink from the holes left by the feet of the horses or the wheels of the artillery. Sometimes we could only get water by going one or two miles from camp where we halted.

We left Pittsburg Landing April 29th and arrived in the environs of Corinth about the 22nd of May. There was constant firing on the picket line until the evacuation of Corinth, which took place on the night of May 29th. On the 30th we had to shoulder our knapsacks and march to Farmington. They kept us marching about in the direction of the enemies' retreat until June 12th when we returned to Corinth, where orders were read that our division with two others were to garrison Corinth. We remained here until the 16th of August, when we were ordered to Danville, about twelve miles south of Corinth, where we had a pleasant camp in a grove. We here had good water and the health of the command was much improved by the change; although the guard duty was excessive, as being on a detached outpost, we had to furnish about 100 guards each day, the Brigade having but about 400 effective for duty.

At 9 A.M., Oct. 3rd. had orders to march and join our division, which was engaged northwest of Corinth. It was very warm and many men dropped by the roadside before we reached Corinth. We passed through Corinth about noon and met the troops retreating about two miles from Corinth. We reported to General Davies, who had orders to check the enemy's advance that our forces might have time to form another line of defense and get their guns in battery. Of course our force was unable to hold the rebel force, which had just driven back our whole army. They outflanked us and we had to fall back, losing some prisoners, and leaving our killed and wounded on the field. We reassembled onthe ridge near Fort Robinett. Here we rested awhile with the rest of our brigade,

the 52nd Illinois, 2nd and 7th Iowa. They kept us marching about until about 2 o'clock in the morning when we were halted in our position for the next day's battle on the Purdy road, our left on the outskirts of Corinth. Before daylight the enemy commenced throwing shells into Corinth, and it is reported that some were killed and wounded while in the hospital cots.

We had orders to lie down on the crest of the ridge, and, after an artillery duel, the enemy advanced across the creek in our front. It seemed but a few minutes before they captured a redan on our right The redan, being open to the rear, our men poured in such a fire that they jumped over the breastworks like a flock of sheep and the guns belonging to the 1st Missouri artillery were recaptured.

The report of General Sweeny, who commanded the brigade after the death of General Hackleman, said that the Union Brigade joined him with 15 commissioned officers and 326 men. The casualties are reported in the official army record as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
12th Iowa	4	28	7	39
8th Iowa	3	34	..	37
14th Iowa	..	11	3	14
58th Illinois	2	11	6	19
				109

The preceding table shows the loss was about one-third of the force; but the 12th had a greater proportionate loss than the rest, as the number engaged was not more than 80, if so many, which made our loss about 50 per cent.

On Dec. 17th the Union Brigade was broken up and had orders to turn over all camp and garrison equipage and proceed north to Davenport and report to Adjutant General Baker for reorganization with their comrades who had returned from the southern prisons."

It was expected that the exchanged men were to be ordered from St. Louis to Davenport for reorganization. Instead, they were sent to Rolla, Mo., to repel a threatened attack, where they were held until the last of March. While awaiting adjustment of these matters Colonel Coulter resigned, on account of continued disability, Capt. A. E. Webb assuming command of the 12th Iowa detachment. Many of the men received short furloughs to their homes.

On the 26th of March a paymaster visited the camp, and gave the men their pay from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1862.

This was the first money any of them had received from the government since the payment at St. Louis, over a year before.

On the 28th of March the detachment embarked on steamer for St. Louis. On the 31st the two parts of the 12th Iowa were reunited at Benton Barracks, after a forced separation of one year, lacking six days.

The partial history of the prisoners is given in journal of Quartermaster J. B. Dorr, as follows:

JOURNAL OF IMPRISONMENT.

Sunday, April 6th, 1862.—This book is too small for anything like a detailed account of my capture by the rebels at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. It was my first battle, and for the first time shot and shell fell thick around me and filled the air with their awful music above my head. Unexpected to myself I felt no excitement and my horse behaved well. At 5 P. M. an aid came with orders to fall back to a new line.

We continued to march by the "rear rank," expecting to get an order to halt and form a new line, as we were aware that the enemy had driven in our flanks, and this march was to prevent an attack in our rear. The enemy was, however, already in our rear, and very soon after made an attack. Instantly halting, our boys opened upon them, and after a dozen volleys they gave way and retreated out of sight. The 12th then continued to march by the left across a hollow, the 2nd and 7th having got out of sight toward the river, the enemy being in strong force on the sides, and pouring in a terrible cross-fire of musketry. At this moment I perceived at my right an officer raise a white handkerchief and display a flag of truce. I sought and found Colonel Woods, who lay in a tent wounded in the leg and hand. Soon our captors ordered us to fall in and take up our line of march to the rear. An officer demanded my sidearms, and knowing that sooner or later I should have to surrender them, I gave them up. We made that night some five miles to Bragg's headquarters, where we camped by laying down small firs in a plowed field. Fortunately I had some ham and cakes in my haversack, so that Charley and I got a "bite." Covered by a blanket we stayed out the night during a most terrible rainstorm and woke in the morning lying in a mud puddle.

Monday, April 7th.—Received a one-third ration of some mouldy crackers and bacon and were then ordered to fall in. As quartermaster I issued rations for the party which consisted of, as reported:

12th Iowa, 340; 14th Iowa, 224; 23rd Missouri, 330; 2nd Michigan, 3; 12th Illinois, 1; 12th Michigan, 60; 18th Wisconsin, 106; 21st Missouri,

46; 55th Illinois, 10; 8th Iowa, 200; 58th Illinois, 186, making a total of 1,610. No doubt this exceeds by fifty to one hundred the true number, accounted for by anxiety to get rations.

At this point, after breakfast, the few side-arms remaining among the officers were taken away and we were kept standing for two hours waiting orders. At length cavalry came riding up in hot haste announcing that the Federals were in pursuit. At once we were put upon the march for Corinth, via Monterey. On our route, found the road for miles almost lined with wounded, and met troops in squads, companies and regiments hurrying forward, mostly armed with the invariable shotgun. The road is a terrible one, running through a number of almost impassable swamps. The progress of the wounded and sick was so slow that we did not reach Corinth until 4 o'clock P. M. It drizzled a portion of the way. A portion of the way our route ran through a fine country, which improved as we approach Corinth, which is a pretty town n of three or four thousand inhabitants. Three quarters of a mile before entering the town, we came in sight of the entrenchments of the rebels, which from the circumstance of a swampy stream compelling crossing by a bridge, are somewhat formidable at the poiut where we entered them. They consisted of earth banks thrown up and a deep ditch running in angular form to the left—and a similar work with a double bank to our right. But three pieces of artillery were mounted, all upon the left of the road.

At Corinth we found 400 more prisoners had come in. We waited in the road until night, when in the midst of a pelting rain storm, most of our men were put into the cars. The officers and a portion were kept standing in the rain until 10 o'clock at night, when we were permitted to go into the porch of a railroad depot and stay until morning.

April 8th.—Found our destination changed to Memphis, and left early by rail. Reached Memphis about 6 P. M.

Wednesday, April 9th.—In the morning found two gunboats nearly finished in front of the city, and received our rations. Got a meal at the hotel. Found much evidence of sympathy and Unionism Received from citizens, provisions, cigars and tobacco and other marked evidences.

Thursday, April 10.—Reached Granada before 12 M., and Jackson in afternoon of same day large crowds awaiting us at all stations. Jack son should think a pretty place. Saw Governor Pettis, Executive of the State of Mississipppi.

Saturday April 12.—Left Meridian at 12 and reached Mobile about 9 P. M. At Mobile met John Forsyth, editor of the Register, and colonel of a regiment. Went from cars on board of a very fine river steamer, the James Battle. Lay at dock until noon next day.

Sunday, April 13.—Before leaving, Colonel Forsyth came and

wanted to know if there was anything he could do for my personal comfort. His kind offer was declined. At noon left for Montgomery. Two other boats left carrying a portion of the prisoners to Tuscaloosa. All officers above the rank of lieutenant are to be sent to Talladega.

Tuesday, April 15.—Reached Selma before noon, and said good bye to our senior officers, who left here for Talladega by river. Went ashore and purchased some things, and received a *petty insult* from a good sized *lady*. Left about noon for Montgomery, where we arrived about 10 or 11 at night. Remained on the boat all night.

Wednesday, April 16.—Left the boat about 9 o'clock and after standing a sufficient time to allow a large crowd to observe us, we were marched to a cotton shed, which is the prison to which we are consigned. It is about 330 feet long by 180 in width. On the sides from east to west are substantial sheds, roofed with slabs, iron and tin, forty-five feet deep, the whole area, including the court, ninety feet wide, and by the length of the building is enclosed by a wall, say eighteen feet high. There are double doors at one end and one at the other, a railroad running through the yard. The day passed with no other incidents than the usual visits of citizens coming to see the "Yankees." At night we lay down upon the ground (no floors.)

Thursday, April 17.—The day passed in various efforts to make the situation as comfortable as possible. The weather being quite warm, no inconvenience was felt from inadequate clothing or want of blankets. Sinks are constructed in one corner of our prison, and as we number upwards of six hundred in this yard, it is easy to see that our atmosphere is not too pleasant

Friday, April 18.—We are allowed, under guard to go to the city, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and buy such things as we are able to do. There is very little money among us. For myself, my property consists of one pair boots, one pair socks, pair pants, pair drawers, one good blouse, one fine white shirt, one blue grey overshirt, one cap, one blanket, a jackknife and seventy-five cents when captured. There is enough due me from parties here, but I have found few willing to pay now.

Saturday, April 19.—Today we have been furnished with a small quantity of hay, as well as plank, to make a platform upon which we sleep.

It is reported that the attack on Fort Pillow commenced on the 15th, and that Halleck has arrived at Pittsburg.

Monday, April 21.—Nothing of interest to enliven our confinement, so we make our own amusement. We play ball, pitch quoits, read, sing and walk. Our rations so far have been less than half soldier's allow-

ance, and of a most miserable quantity—miserable mouldy crackers, some bread, corn bread made of corn, ground cobs and all, and unsifted, baked without salt: stinking beef, a little sugar, no coffee, a little rice, and a few stock beans.

We live by purchasing of the poor whites in the vicinity of the prison, which is on the river opposite the ferry, and at the west side of the city.

Thursday, April 24.—Various reports are received from the guards. One that Huntsville has been retaken, and 11,000 Federals captured. Our boys, with true Yankee sharpness and industry, have found a way to relieve the rebels of their spare change. First, they obtained sweet briar roots, and made them into pipes; but now they have found, a few inches below the surface of our jail yard, a tough clay, and of this they are making pipes and selling to poor trash. Some creditable work has been done.

Friday, May 2nd.—Today has been marked by a terrible incident. Lieut. W. S. Bliss of a Michigan battery, while as usual purchasing milk at a house, near a well to which we go for water, was ordered away by his guard. As his canteens were then filled and the woman was making his change, he told the guard he would in an instant. Without even a second's delay the fellow drew up and shot him through the heart. He fell dead without a sigh or a quiver. Such atrocity is seldom found even among savages. Captain Troy, who has command, informed me that the guards had orders to shoot if prisoners did not obey their commands, so that it seems that the guard was but performing the will of his masters. Pity the fellow had not been made in his proper shape. With the heart of a wolf he should have his form.

Saturday, May 3rd.—Bliss' funeral took place today. Only a few officers were allowed to attend his remains to the grave. I did not go. He was a Mason and leaves a wife and child. This incident proves how insecure the life of a Unionist is among the rebels.

Monday, May 5th.—We have received the best kind of news. Dr. Fowler, some days our physician, and a noble hearted man, informed us that we are exchanged and will leave here for Norfolk the latter part of this or fore part of next week.

Friday, May 9th.—This is the last day fixed by Madame Rumor this week for our departure for freedom. It has passed without intimation of our removal, but as usual rumor says "fore part of next week."

Saturday, May 10.—The guards say that the Federals have been bombarding Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile bay. We cannot rely upon such information. John Coe, of Company E, died this morning.

Sunday, May 11th.—Preaching again today by Lieutenant Winslow

It is a decided improvement upon those Sundays passed without it. Startling and contradictory rumors in relation to Corinth.

Monday, May 12th.—Another week gone, but our hopes of leaving our prison are not excited. It seems to be generally believed that we are to go soon, but the rebels have too much on hand just now to attend to us.

Tuesday, May 13th.—Good news today, if true. The enemy has abandoned Norfolk, burned public property including the Virginia and other shipping. McClellan is within twenty-one miles of Virginia's capital, Richmond, from which the cotton and tobacco are being removed to be burned. The gunboats from Mobile are reported just below this city, where the rebels are obstructing navigation. It is evident that Mobile is either abandoned or in some danger.

Saturday, May 17th.—The rebel paper of this city contains information that Corinth is being vacated—that a portion of Beauregard's army has retreated to Grand Junction, thirty-five miles west of Corinth, and that he will endeavor to throw his troops into Virginia. Also that Mobile has been captured and is now in our possession. This is glorious news, if true.

Wednesday, May 21st.—At last, thank God, there is a prospect of a portion of us going home. Orders have been received to parole the privates and non-commissioned officers, and today they commenced making out their descriptive rolls. This is done by taking the height, complexion, color of eyes, hair, age, name and profession of each.

Thursday, May 22nd.—The parole is to be confined to privates. They are to be sent to Knoxville, Tenn. It is disagreeable to have to believe that we are to stay an indefinite period in this place, but at any rate we can most heartily rejoice that so many of our boys can go back to civilization and to liberty. Descriptive rolls are being completed today. The Tuscaloosa prisoners, privates and non-commissioned officers, have arrived by steamboat. The first were paroled and left this afternoon by cars.*

Friday, May 23rd.—We are busy writing letters to be sent home. They will probably go Monday. We hear today that forty of our boys escaped from Tuscaloosa and got off clear.

The privates left Montgomery prison at about 6 o'clock, and the town, in freight cars, about 7 P. M.

Sunday, May 25th.—Arrived at West Point 4 A. M. Remained until 7. Town entirely destitute of provisions. Left about 10, and arrived at Atlanta at 3 P. M., passing through LaGrange. At Atlanta

[*NOTE—Only a few enlisted men were paroled at this time. The second boat load was turned back from Bridgeport.

received one-half rations of bread and meat. Atlanta is under military law with pickets at all points of the suburbs. Left Atlanta at 7 P. M. Sat up until 3 A. M., and found all the wooden bridges on the road to Chattanooga guarded. Twenty miles from Chatanooga found eight engines on switch, placed there evidently for safety.

Monday, May 26th.—Arrived at Chatanooga about 6 A. M. Situated in the beautiful valley of the Tennessee; population, some four or five thousand.

Tuesday, May 27th.—Concluded to push on to second squad of prisoners. Left in cars for Bridgeport at 10 A. M. Left B. at 8 or 9 P. M., pressed a dug-out and started down the river. Passed two rebel pickets.

Wednesday, May 28th.—About daylight discovered a steamboat lying by a short distance ahead. Pushed in ashore and lay In a canebreak until daylight. Reconnoitered and found the boat was the Paint Rock, the same which brought down the first squad of prisoners, and that our boys were still there. It was Bellfontine Landing. After breakfasting at a plantation, we crossed the river and found the body of men to be those we had been informed they were. On arriving we found they had left for the railroad depot. At 4 P. M. got aboard the cars and found ourselves beyond the control of rebels. Reached Huntsville on the 28th.*

PRISON LIFE BY GENERAL J. H. STIBBS.

" * * After reaching Mobile the officers were separated from the enlisted men; the Lieutenants were sent to Montgomery and subsequently to Macon. The Captains, and those above that rank, were sent to Selma, where we remained three days: were then sent to Talladega where we were confined in the court house for a week or ten days. Here we were guarded by a company of home guards armed with shot guns. The Captain impressed us as the 'pink of politeness.' I remember that one of his commands was: 'Now then, gentlemen, you will please come to a 'shoulder, arms.'' The authorities had evidently concluded that Taladega was too near our lines and we were returned to Selma, where we were given quarters in an old hotel building, and remained about two months About the last of June we were taken, by boat, to Montgomery and from their by rail to Atlanta, Ga., where we were under charge of Major Leyden for a little more than a week We reached Atlanta on the day that 'Mitchell's raiders' were taken out and executed. We were confined in the same building with them, and from our windows we saw them as they were marched to execution. We were treated with much kindness by Major Leyden. We were boarded at a fairly good boarding

*Q. M. Dorr and Lieutenant Elwell, Co. E, escaped from the prison at Montgomery and made their way to the Union lines.

house: received visitors from prominent people of the town. Some in leaving would shake hands and leave in one's palm a ten or twenty dollar bill, while others tendered the loan of books. This sort of management did not seem to suit the rabid rebel element, and remonstrances were made to Richmond, which brought telegraphic orders for our transfer to the charge of Colonel Lawton. It was he who had Mitchell's men in charge, and carried out the orders for their execution. It took him but a day to transport us to Madison, Ga., where we were placed in an old cotton mill and consigned to the tender mercies of a *gentleman from* South Carolina, one Captain Calhoun, who, during the three months that he watched over us succeeded in engaging the affections of some of us in a degree that time could not efface. A year later when it was learned that he was among the prisoners at Vicksburg, some of us walked miles for the privilege of saying a few 'cuss' words to him, and telling him what we thought of him, but the orders of our commander protected him, and he escaped the lecture and confinement he richly deserved. While at Madison the Lieutenants of our party joined us and some officers captured at Murfreesboro, were also given quarters in our room. So that we had a party of about 250, all confined in the same room. When the Lieutenants joined us I insisted that Hale should be admitted into the mess to which I belonged. Dear old Hale. He was poor in purse and poor in flesh. So thin that every joint in his body seemed to be trying to make a hole in his hide, in fact there was not much left of him except the running gear, and when he sat down one could not help wondering whether the old machine would ever get up and move off again. Notwithstanding that we received him into the mess as a kind of charity patient, he proved a benefactor, for on being provided with a red and blue pencil, he demonstrated his ability to transform a rebel 5-cent 'shin plaster' into a 50-cent note that would pass current with the average Georgian, white or black, and when our funds ran low he became our banker and kept our credit good. About the 7th of October, 1862, orders came for us to be sent to Richmond, and paroled. We went via Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C.—where we spent a day in the penitentiary—Raleigh, N. C., Welden and Petersburg, to the famous Libby prison, where we signed a parole, and the next day, October 13, were once more placed under the protection of the old flag, at Aiken's Landing, Va., and were sent via Fortress Monroe to Annapolis, Md., where we were given thirty days' furlough and scattered to our homes.

While our party was at Selma a committee was appointed to correspond with General Beauregard and try to arrange an exchange of Union prisoners captured at Shiloh for Confederates captured at Donelson. Beaureguard approved the plan and offered to send a committee to

Washington via Richmond to negotiate the exchange. We selected Colonel Madison Miller, 18th Missouri, Major W. M. Stone, 3d Iowa, and Captain J. M. Gregg of 58th Illinois. Weeks went by and we began to think the mission had been fruitless, when one day at Madison we espied the tall form of old Captain Gregg marching up to our prison gate, carrying in his hand a satchel in which was a bag of gold, and an hour later a couple of boxes filled with an assortment of clothing, were brought to the prison. We learned from the Captain that the committee had failed to effect the exchange but had been offered a special exchange for themselves. This Gregg refused, saying that he would not sacrifice the interests of his comrades for the sake of bettering his own, and demanded to be sent back to prison. Before starting he went to President Lincoln, told him his story and received an order from the President directing the paymaster to pay to Captain Gregg one month's pay for each of the officers named on the list held by the Captain. The Captain drew the money, invested a part in clothing, converted the balance into gold, and with a safe conduct found no trouble in delivering it safely into our hands at Madison. The gold he brought us was soon exchanged with the guards for Confederate money at the rate of $50 Confederate for $5 in gold. This money was expended for food brought to the prison and sold by colored people.

The question: 'How did they treat you?' will be suggested by any who read this article, and I must say the sufferings of our men at Andersonville and other prisons during the later years of the war so far exceeded ours that it seems absurd to refer to that matter. Furthermore I find that with the lapse of years the memory of the unhappy disagreeable features of my army and prison life are continually lessening, while the ludicrous and heroic phases grow correspondingly. One of our greatest trials, when confined, was the order to keep from us the news of the day. We soon perfected our plans for obtaining copies of the daily papers, made with the cook, milkman or the guard. At Selma the commander, Colonel Kent, exerted himself in his efforts to discover the source from which we secured the news. Among other stories we told him that we had friends outside who gave us the news by signal. To test this he instructed the guard to keep close watch for such signals. The next day General Prentiss stationed himself near one of the windows and began to work his hands after the fashion of using the deaf and dumb alphabet. The guard detected the movement and stepping from his beat and bringing his musket to a ready, roared out the challange: 'Halt them, fingers!' When the order came for us to leave Selma, General Prentiss promised Kent that he would tell him the secret of our news getting. The day before departure Colonel Geddes

drew and excellent likeness of Colonel Kent on the prison wall, representing him in a long linen duster with a newspaper stuck in the outer pocket showing the head lines of the morning paper. When Colonel Kent came in he was led up to the picture, and all hands declared that was the way we got the news.

One of our greatest pests, while at Madison, was the grayback, with which the prison was invested before our arrival. I believe if proper facilities had been afforded us we might have kept the pests within bounds, but Captain Calhoun would not permit us to clean our rooms, our persons or our clothes. This so exasperated Capt. Billy Stubbs that he procured a vial, and in three or four days succeeded in filling it with the critters. Then, watching his opportunity, when Captain Calhoun came in Stubbs emptied the contents of the bottle into the pockets and down the back of Calhoun's coat. I have often thought since the war that one of the most pleasing recollections of my prison life was the picture presented by Captain Calhoun that day—as we saw him through his window about a 100 yards away—skirmishing about his room trying to rid himself of the gray backs with which Stubb's had loaded him."

From this account and sketches of life of Major Van Duzee, Captain Warner et al., it appears that the prisoners were marched to Corinth; transported by rail to Memphis; Jackson, Miss.; Mobile and Meridian. That the captains and those above that rank were sent to Selma, from there to Talladega and back to Selma, where they remained three months. They were then sent to Atlanta, Ga., thence to Madison, and from there to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. They were paroled October 13, 1862. The Lieutenants and men were sent to Macon, Ga., where a part of them were paroled and sent through the lines to Huntsville, Ala. The others remained in prison until October 18, 1862, when they were paroled at Aiken's Landing, Va., and sent to Annapolis, Md. Here they remained until December 8, when they were all sent to St. Louis, Mo. The exchange of these prisoners was announced by General order No. 191 of War Department, dated November 19, 1862.

Soon after the arrival at St. Louis, the regiment was hastily armed, partially equipped, and sent to Rolla, Mo., where it remained on duty until March. It had just returned

to St. Louis when it was joined by the non-prisoners.

A number of officers having died or resigned during the year. several changes were made. The following were the officers, by commission or recommended for commissions, at reorganization.

FIELD AND STAFF:—Col. Joseph J. Woods, Lt. Col. S. R. Edgington, Major J. H. Stibbs, Surgeon S. W. Huff, Asst. Surg. Myron Underwood, Adjutant N. E. Duncan, Q. M. George H. Morisey.

Co. A:—Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, Lieuts. B. F. Ibach, D. V. Ellsworth.

Co. B:—Capt. W. C. Earle, Lieuts. J. H. Borger, J. D. Cole.

Co. C:—Capt. W. W. Warner, Lieuts. G. W. Cook, D. W. Reed.

Co. D:—Capt. Hiel Hale, Lieuts. E. B. Soper, H. C. Morehead.

Co. E:—Capt. Robert Williams, Lieuts. James Stewart, J. W. Shumaker.

Co. F:—Capt. J. Wilson Gift, Lieuts. Wm. A. Morse, H. J. F. Small.

Co. G:—Capt. Lloyd D. Townsley, Lieuts. A. A. Burdick, Ole C. Thorson.

Co. H:—Capt. J. H. Playter, Lieuts. Robert Fishel, S. G. Knee.

Co. I:—Capt. E. M. Van Duzee, Lieuts. A. L. Palmer, C. L. Sumbardo.

Co. K:—Capt. J. G. Fowler, Lieuts. O. T. Fuller, H. C. Merriam.

When the regiment was mustered in, its companies were arranged, according to the rank of captains, in the following order from left to right: B, G, K, E, H, C, I, D, F, A.

Upon re-organization the companies were re-arranged, according to the rank of captains, and from that time to

muster-out stood in following order from left to right: C, G, A, I, F, E, D, H, K, B.

Reunited, re-organized and with a number of new recruits, the regiment was once more declared ready for active duty and was ordered to report to Major General Grant at Duckport, La., to enter upon the Vicksburg campaign.

"As long as on earth the green grass grows
The deeds of our Soldiers shall live in story;
As long as the sea tide ebbs and flows
The tale shall be told of our Army's glory.
As long as the day dispels the night
Our flag shall shine in its beauty bright.
The radiant emblem on the shore and sea
Of a land whose sons can keep her free."

CHAPTER IX.

Vicksburg Campaign, April-July, 1863.

The regiment, with a total of 450 muskets, less than half the number with which it arrived in St. Louis a little over a year before, embarked on Steamer Planet, Thursday, April 9, 1863, and at 1 o'clock P. M. started down the river for the new field of operations. The boat was heavily loaded with stores and supplies for the army, near Vicksburg, having among other things, coming under the head of "supplies," we suppose, a large number of rough coffins piled upon the deck. These were suggestive and awe-inspiring to the new recruits who were taking their first lessons in actual service, but the older soldiers, who knew a good thing when they saw it, at once appropriated the boxes for sleeping apartments, claiming that it was best to make use of them when they could, for it was not likely that they would be fortunate enough to "draw" such things when they needed them.

As passengers on board were Mrs. General Calhoun and Mrs. Jeff. Thompson, wives of prominent Confederate officers. They had attempted to go North, but had been stopped at St. Louis, and were being returned, under guard, to their homes near Helena, Ark. They were duly delivered to the charge of General Prentiss commanding post at Helena.

Without incident of interest the regiment arrived at Duckport, La., nine miles above Vicksburg, at 1 o'clock P. M. April 14, and was assigned, with the 8th and 35th Iowa, as 3d brigade, Colonel Woods commanding, of 3d division, General Tuttle commanding, of 15th corps, General Sher-

man commanding. Camp was established in a cornfield, behind the levee, where the ground surface was at least six feet lower than the surface of the river. The furrows between the corn rows were full of water and could be drained only by digging holes for the water to run into and using the dirt from the holes to level up within the tents. Just below the camp a canal was being dug which was intended to enable transports to pass from the river into Walnut Bayou, thence to the river below Vicksburg. Details, which on several occasions included the entire regiment, were made daily for this work on the canal. The project failed and the canal was finally abandoned.*

On the night of April 16, seven gun boats and four transports, loaded with stores, were sent down the river and past the batteries of Vicksbug. One of the transports was sunk, but the experiment proved that supplies could, in this way, be carried past the batteries.

April 24, Adjutant General Thomas, from Washington, reviewed the army. After the review the troops were formed in a solid square and were addressed by the Adjutant General and other officers of the army.

The successful passage of transports settled the question of supplies, and General Grant determined to change his base of operations and march his army below Vicksburg. On the 22nd of April McClernand's corps, having reached the river below the city, seven more transports loaded with supplies were sent past the batteries, and held by McClernand for such service as might be required. All the army, except the 15th corps, was then sent by land to join McClernand. Tuttle's division, under marching orders, was directed to construct a wagon road along the banks of the canal to Walnut Bayou, while General Sherman, with Blair's

*NOTE.—After the war the river, at a time of high water, broke through the levee at this point and changed its channel to the canal route, leaving Vicksburg several miles from the river.

division, on transports, moved up the Yazoo River, and made a strong demonstration against Haines' Bluff in order to attract attention from the movements below Vicksburg. On the last day of April General Grant, with the 13th and 17th corps, crossed the river below Grand Gulf, and next day defeated the enemy at Port Gibson, and secured a firm footing for his army on the east side of the river. He then ordered Sherman to join him immediately with two of his divisions and to leave the other division to bring forward a wagon train of supplies.

Tuttle's division, with only such baggage as could be carried on the march left Duckport at 3 P. M. Saturday, May 2, and, marching via the canal and Walnut Bayou, arrived at Richmond Sudnay night. From Richmond the march was continued via Roundabout Bayou, Bayou Vidal and Lake St. Joseph to Hard Times Landing, opposite Grand Gulf, where the division arrived Thursday, May 7, at 10 A. M. During the march the weather was pleasant, the roads good, the country fine and rich in vast fields of growing corn, about knee high. The plantation buildings were the best we had seen anywhere in the South, but were entirely abandoned by white people and left to the negro servants who were caring for things even after "Massa run away."

Upon arrival at the river, the regiment was marched immediately upon the steamer Chessman and carried over to Grand Gulf. The Chessman was one of the boats that had passed the batteries, and showed, by riddled woodwork and smokestacks, the terrible fire to which she had been subjected. At Grand Gulf five days' rations of crackers and coffee were issued, to be stored in haversacks. The men were then informed that meat would be supplied from the country, and were cautioned against waste or extravagant use of crackers, as it was uncertain when they would receive more. With these limited supplies the command cut loose from communication with the outside world, and, at 10 A. M.

Friday, May 8, started eastward to join the balance of the army already on its way to the rear of Vicksburg.

Sunday, May 10th, we rested at Rocky Springs all day waiting for the different commands to get into position. The country from Grand Gulf to Rocky Springs had been entirely stripped of provisions of all kinds. Our men were therefore compelled to live upon the haversack supplies, and before noon on Sunday found that the crackers were exhausted, and that the only resource left them was to steal rations from the army mule, and eat parched corn or go supperless to bed. During the night some beef cattle were driven in and issued to companies, Indian fashion, on the hoof. The animal assigned to a company was killed, dressed and divided among the men, each man taking his share and cooking the entire ration, eating his supper and putting away in his haversack ration for breakfast and dinner next day. This plan was substantially followed during the campaign; details of men would drive in all cattle they could find; kill and bring in the sheep and hogs. At night these supplies were distributed. Each man then cooked his own share by broiling it over the coals from the end of his ramrod, or frying in the "half canteen." As time for cooking meat for breakfast or dinner could not be depended upon it was usual to cook the entire ration at night. For ten days the army lived on fresh meat, with only occasionally a little corn meal mush or other corn ration gathered from the country. During the hot days the fresh meat in haversack did not always retain its freshness and then the men had a variety by eating stale meat for dinner.

Monday morning, May 11, the army resumed the forward movement toward Edward Station, a place on the railroad midway between Jackson and Vicksburg. McPherson's, 17th, corps had the right; McClernand's, 13th, corps the left, guarding the crossings of Black River, and Sherman's, 15th, corps the center.

The armies now confronting each other near Vicksburg

were of very nearly equal strength. Pemberton's returns of March 31st show an effective force, in round numbers, of 50,000. Grant's returns of April 30th show within 100 men of the same number. Of the Union army, one division, Blair's, about 5,000, was on the west side of the river guarding trains, etc. This left Grant's force on the east side of the river not over 45,000 men. Pemberton had a part of his force, about equal to Blair's division, on duty at Haines' Bluff, Chickasaw Bayou, and Jackson, Miss. There is, perhaps, no campaign of the war over which there is such perfect agreement as to movements, numbers engaged and results accomplished as that of Vicksburg. It is therefore unnecessary to enter into the details of the campaign, in which our regiment bore its full share of privations and hardships without complaint.

On Monday, May 11, we bivouacked at Auburn; May 12, at Fourteen-Mile Creek. At this crossing McPherson had an engagement, but forced the passage, capturing several prisoners, from whom it was learned that the enemy was concentrating at Jackson and that Gen. Joe. Johnson was expected to take command. General Grant at once determined to disperse this force rather than have it hanging on his flank. He therefore ordered McPherson to turn his head of column towards Jackson by the way of Clinton; McClernand to come up to Raymond and Sherman to move to Mississippi Springs and thence by direct road to Jackson. These movements threw Sherman to McPherson's right and to the right of the army. The 15th corps reached Raymond about 9 P. M. on Wednesday the 13th, and soon after met a force of the enemy which the advance guard was unable to drive away. The corps deployed and advancing in line of battle drove the enemy through Mississippi Springs. About 4 P. M. it commenced to rain and the army was ordered to bivouac in line of battle just east of the town. Thursday morning reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock,

the men very quickly disposed of breakfast—beef, cooked the night before—and as soon as it was light started for Jackson, driving the outposts of the enemy before them. The rain had continued to fall all night and was still pouring in a steady stream, filling all the low grounds and ditches so that the men were often compelled to wade knee deep in water, yet they pressed on until within about one and one-half miles of Jackson when the enemy was found to be in force and strongly entrenched.

During the march McPherson's guns had been frequently heard over to the left along the Clinton and Jackson road, and occasionally the long line of blue was seen sweeping over some cleared field, driving the gray before it. Then again the advance would be checked for a time as some strong position gave the enemy a chance to make a stand. The advance of McPherson and Sherman had thus been in conjunction and both reached the defences of Jackson at about the same time, and prepared to attack immediately.

Companies "B" and "C" of the Twelvth were deployed as skirmishers and advancing across a low meadow they drove the enemy inside his works and developed his position. An advance by Tuttle's division was ordered but before the line had arrived within musket shot the rebels fired a parting salute from a field battery; hastily left their guns and retreated across Pearl River closely followed by our skirmishers. Sherman's corps from the south and McPherson's from the west entered the captured Capital of Mississippi at the same time. As the skirmishers of the Twelfth Iowa went over the works they found a camp complete, tents standing, camp equippage, knapsacks, etc., just as they were left when the troops that had occupied the camp were called into line. Even the untasted dinner was standing ready cooked, and was very unceremoniously disposed of by the men of the Twelfth as they came over the works in line of battle and rushed through the camp. Our troops occupied the city and

were distributed so as to protect themselves against attack. Fires were kindled, clothes were dried and such rations as could be secured were cooked and biovuac was established for the night. A large number of cotton bales found near the part of the line occupied by the Twelfth were appropriated, opened up and used for beds. For the first time in the service many of the men slept on "downey bed" their uniforms next morning bearing evidence that they had "been in the cotton."

Friday, May 15, McPherson's corps was ordered toward Vicksburg and Sherman's corps was directed to hold Jackson and await orders. The Third Brigade of Tuttle's division was sent out four miles on the Memphis Railroad, with orders to destroy the road from that point to Jackson. The method adopted was one which afterward became the practice in all our raids: The regiment formed along the track, and, at a given signal, upset a section equal to the whole length of the regiment. The ties were then wrenched from the rails and piled up, and the rails laid across the pile. Fire was then applied to the pile, and when the rails were red-hot in the middle the ends were seized and the rail twisted in such manner that it could not be used again without being put through a rolling-mill. During the day Co. C was on picket. A record kept by one of the company says: "We were stationed near the splendid residence of the late Brigadier General Griffith, C. S. A., and during the day captured nine grayback geese belonging to the forces of the said General Griffith. Their uniforms proved them enemies, and they were condemned to be executed." The work assigned having been completed, the brigade returned to Jackson with twenty prisoners, captured while trying to pass through the lines. The men occupied the bivouac of the previous night, and feasted on such captured rations as had come to the share of each. Company C reported: "Full rations of goose and enough left over for tomorrow."

Saturday the corps was engaged in collecting and de-

stroying Confederate army stores, including an arsenal, iron foundry, several establishments for the manufacture of army supplies, railroad depots, etc. The large hotel called "Confederate House" shared the fate of the public buildings, though it was not included in the orders. It was reported at the time that the building was fired by some soldiers who were captured at Shiloh and were taken through Jackson as prisoners. They were permitted by the guard to go to this hotel for supper, but having only greenback to pay with were refused supper and insulted by the proprietor of the hotel. To revenge the insults they had fired the hotel. This report is confirmed by General Sherman in his memoirs.

About 1 o'clock General Sherman received notice that a battle was being fought at Champion Hill, and he was directed to bring his corps to that point *as quickly as possible.* With his usual promptness Sherman had his corps on the road within half an hour and marched it to Clinton, ten miles, without a halt. Here he met a train of ammunition and a few supplies which had been brought forward by Blair's division. Two crackers were issued to each man, the first that they had seen since leaving Rocky Springs, and for once the much despised "Hard tack" received a hearty welcome. One dollar apiece was freely offered for crackers with few sellers.

After a short halt at Clinton, with just time to make a cup of coffee, the march was continued to Bolton, ten miles farther. The last part of this march was very tedious on account of darkness, bad roads, broken bridges, etc. The ammunition train, or artillery, would block the road compelling frequent halts and delays when the men would drop down in their places and be sound asleep in a moment. It required close watching to prevent some from being left when the column moved on. Many of the men were so exhausted that they slept while marching along the road, and were only awakened when, at some halt, they ran

against their file leader. The command reached Bolton at 2 A. M. of the 17th, where it was learned that the battle of Champion Hill had been fought and won by the 13th and 17th corps and that the enemy had retreated to Black River. Sherman halted his corps until daylight, then, under orders to gain the flank of the enemy, he took a road leading northwesterly towards Bridgeport. A few miles from Bolton the command passed the plantation of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. It seemed to be in a dilapidated condition, no one but negroes about, and these evidently not unwilling to have the Yankee soldier take away the few head of cattle that remained on the premises. The command reached Bridgeport on Big Black River at sunset, having marched twenty-two miles. The day had been exceedingly warm; water very scarce, so that the men had suffered for enough to drink. This, added to the long march of the night before, used up a great many men, and compelled them to fall out of ranks, and take their time to get to camp,

During the night the crossing of the river was forced a pontoon bridge laid and at sun rise on the morning of the 18th we crossed the river and continued the march on Walnut Hills road. This brought Sherman's corps to the north of Vicksburg, and between that city and Haines' Bluff. The cavalry was dispatched to Haines' Bluff to disperse any force that might be stationed there. The infantry pressed on until the head of column reached nearly to the Mississippi River north of Vicksburg effectually shutting the city in on the north side. In the meantime the Thirteenth and Seventeenth corps had fought the battle of Big Black on the 17th; forced the crossing at the railroad bridge, and were closing in on Vicksburg from the east. At about 4 o'clock P. M. Sherman's corps was in position, his line of battle along Walnut Hills facing the city, just out of range of the enemy's heavy guns. Steel's division on the right, its right flank reaching to the river bluff, Blair's division on the left and Tuttles' in

reserve, in which position the corps bivouacked for the night.

Early on morning of 19th our brigade was ordered on a reconnoisance and reached Chickasaw Bayou. A rebel battery was abandoned on our approach, the guns and ten prisoners falling into our hands. From this point we succeeded in opening communication with our gunboats in the Yazoo River, giving the first information, to the people of the North, that Grant was in position in rear of Vicksburg. The brigade returned to its place in line about noon, and received orders to be ready for an attack upon the fortifications in our front at 2 o'clock. Our division being in reserve the regiment was not actively engaged in the assault. One company, "C," was detached to carry ammunition to the front line and supply those in need. In this work the company lost one killed, Norton T. Smith. Of Company "A," Francis C. Cromwell, was wounded. The assault failed but the troops held the advance position gained and hastily prepared entrenchments were made and batteries established at various points within easy range of the enemy's works.

Early on the morning of the 20th the regiment was moved forward to one of these advanced positions, under the brow of a hill, where it bivouacked in battle line. Heavy details were made to entrench a battery in our immediate front. On Thursday morning, May 21, communications were opened, by way of Chickesaw Bayou, and rations were again received and issued in regular order, after an interruption of eighteen days.

The failure to capture the city on the 19th had not convinced General Grant and his corps commanders that it was impossible to take the works by assault. Arrangements were therefore made, and orders issued, for a combined attack by the three corps at 10 A. M. May 22d. Promptly at the time appointed the troops designated for the purpose made a very determined assault along the whole line. A few

men from each corps succeeded in passing the abatis; crossing the ditch; and planting their colors on the enemy's works, but nowhere was a lodgement made in sufficient force to drive the enemy out of the works. General McClernand, however, claimed that he had made such a lodgement and would be able to capture the works in his front if he could be properly supported by the other corps.

General Grant at once ordered a renewed attack by all the corps at 3 o'clock. The Second and Third brigades of Tuttle's division were, during the forenoon, in reserve, massed in a ravine to the left of the Graveyard road. They were ordered to make the renewed assault, and for that purpose were formed along the Graveyard road, the Second brigade (Mower's) in front, closely followed by the Third brigade, *left* in front, with orders to move by the flank down the Graveyard road against the Stockade Redan, and, if lodgement could be made, to deploy the Second brigade to the right and the Third brigade to the left, and hold the works until re-enforced. This formation placed the Twelfth Iowa at the head of its brigade, Company C, at the head of the regiment. In the assault General Mower and a few men at the head of his brigade reached the Redan and planted the colors of the Eleventh Missouri on the slope of the works, but he was unable to bring enough of his men past the obstruction to deploy. The left of the Twelfth Iowa, in advance, reached a point 400 yards from the Redan, where it found further advance blocked by the other troops and was deployed on the right of the road, behind a ridge, in support of the Second Iowa battery, to cover the retreat of the other troops. In this position, its left on the Graveyard road, the regiment bivouacked for the night. Its loss during the day was one man—Corp. C. E. Merriam, Company K, wounded. This charge satisfied all that Vicksburg was not to be taken by direct assault and the army settled down to regular seige operations. The Twelfth entrenched its bivouac

and leveled the side hill to form sleeping places and built shades of canes from the brakes near by. It furnished its heavy detail each day and night for pickets, sharpshooters and working parties in trenches and approaches. Siege guns on land and mortars from gunboats in the river kept a rain of iron falling within the works. Among our forces, casualties, to those on picket or in trenches, were of frequent occurrence, for not a head could show itself above our entrenchments but it became a target for the sharpshooters of the enemy. The water for the regiment was obtained from a spring at our left front between the lines. The approach to the water was within range and in plain view of the enemy's sharpshooters, and any one going for water in daylight had to run the gauntlet of their fire. Drinking water was therefore at a premium, and was sold in camp at 25 cents a canteen. Several casualties occurred in the regiment while on picket duty. June 5th Captain Warner, Company "C," was wounded in arm. June 8th, Edward H. Adams, Company "C," lost his leg by cannon shot and D. E. McCall, Company "C," was slightly wounded.

On the 2nd day of June Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General Baker and other prominent officials from Iowa visited us in camp. General Baker, anxious, no doubt, to have a good story to tell the folks at home, crawled along the trenches to a picket post where he borrowed a Springfield and poking it under the head log, the muzzle pointing out over Vicksburg, pulled the trigger. As usual a quick response came from the other side, and a rebel bullet struck a tree with the well-known "spat," ten feet above the General's head. This caused the gallant Iowan to drop his gun, fall flat in the ditch, and with an : " I tell you, boys, that was close, wasn't it ?" Make a hasty retreat on all fours. No doubt the story of his "close call in trenches at Vicksburg " was often told by the Adjutant General of Iowa to his admiring friends at home.

Soon after Grant's investment of Vicksburg, General Joe. Johnson of the C. S. A. undertook to organize a force for the relief of the besieged city. After dark, June 11th, the Twelfth Iowa was ordered out, with its brigade, to resist a demonstration made by some of Johnson's forces near Haines' Bluff. The brigade was moved out along the Graveyard road, and its place in line was taken by Lightburn's brigade of Blair's division. After getting fairly out of position, the brigade was halted, and stood to arms in the road all night. In the morning it was bivouacked, on the exact ground it had occupied May 18th, with orders to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The regiment was held under these orders, but furnishing regular fatigue details until June 22d, when it was marched to Bear Creek, near Black River, as a part of the command of General Sherman sent to guard the rear. Here about one-half of the regiment, at a time, was constantly on picket or patrol duty, guarding the roads from Black River bridge to the Brownsville road. While this duty was heavy it was a relief from the work in trenches, and was accepted as a very desirable change. July 2d, tents and camp and garrison equipage left at Duckport two months before were brought forward and set up in a very pleasant grove. Bunks were arranged in all the tents in this way: Four stakes were driven into the ground to form the corners of the bunk, end pieces and side rails were fastened on and canebrakes woven in for the bottom of the bed. These bunks were found to be more comfortable sleeping places than the damp ground. Our time to enjoy this pleasant camp was very short, for two days later, July 4th, the glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburg reached us; and with it came orders to march at once and attack Johnson at Black River. The men were inclined to think that the results accomplished by this army in two months, ending in the capture of Vicksburg with 40,000 prisoners; opening up the Mississippi River from its source to the gulf; with all the

other happy results of a brilliant campaign, entitled them to a full holiday on the 4th of July, with the privilege of marching into Vicksburg and beholding with their own eyes the fruits of the victory. But Grant and Sherman were never content to rest on victories won, while an enemy was in sight. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock P. M., we left our comfortable camp and all our baggage in charge of those who were sick, or otherwise unable to march, and again took the road towards Jackson. Some delay was occasioned in securing the crossing and building a bridge over Black River, but at about 5 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, Tuttle's division crossed the river, and driving a force of the enemy before it, marched five miles to a point where the road debouched from the low ground and timber upon high ground and open fields, where the line was deployed. It was after 9 o'clock when this position was reached. As soon as the line was formed, guns were stacked, and the men lay down to wait for daylight. Here occurred a laughable incident afterwards referred to in the regiment as the "Mule Raid." When the army halted, some teamster hitched a mule to a rail fence near the line of gunstacks. About the time the men were sleeping their soundest, that mule, with a bray as startling as a bugle call, yanked the rail out of the fence, and swinging it clear of the ground, struck the gunstacks and knocked down a whole row of them at the first rush. The clatter of falling guns, the loud braying and the rushing mule, caused some half awakened soldier to cry "cavalry." This cry brought every man to his feet, and to his gun, and with the confused din still ringing in his ears, each man seemed possessed with the idea that the rebel cavalry had charged our lines. The writer and the Orderly Sergeant of his company were sleeping together near the head of the company line. Springing to his feet at the first alarm the said Orderly was observed with his musket at a "charge against cavalry" making the "right rear vaults" until the point of his bayonet had swept around

the entire circle. He then came to "order arms," and, as the true cause of the alarm dawned upon him, dropped into his place again, apparently as fast asleep as before. His example was followed by every soldier of the company, if not of the regiment, as though each would have his comrade think, "I was not awakened." The Thirty-fifth Iowa was making its first campaign in the field, having joined the brigade in April directly from guard duty at some station on the river. When ordered to active service in the field the men were furnished rubber blankets, and every man was the happy possessor of a new "gum," bright and clean, while the Eighth and Twelfth were but poorly supplied with these comforts. In the bivouac, on the night of the mule raid, the Eighth and Twelfth were in the first line, the Thirty-fifth in second line a few yards in rear. Whether or not the older regiments recovered from the panic sooner than the newer troops, or not, we will not undertake to say, or how it came about that when the 35th boys were ready to lie down again large numbers of their rubber blankets had disappeared. They explained the matter by saying: "This whole scare was gotten up by you fellows of the 8th and 12th just to get a chance to steal our rubbers." Next day when the rain brought out all the rubber blankets for use they persisted in their charge by saying: "See! every last man of the 8th and 12th has a new rubber, while the 35th is almost destitute." Ever after during the service it was a common challenge from the 35th to members of the other regiment whenever they met: "Where'd you get that rubber?" "Draw'd it, to be sure," was the stereotyped reply.

On the night of July 7th the command bivouacked in a cornfield near Bolton. During the night it rained very hard, the creek overflowed and the whole field was covered with water. The men lying asleep between the corn rows were suddenly awakened to find water running in on their blankets; they shifted to the top of corn rows only to find these under water, then, as a final resort

they made a raid upon the fence and each man securing a rail, roosted for the remainder of the night. On the 8th the Fifteenth corps arrived at Clinton. Here the Ninth corps, commanded by General Parke, passed to the left taking a road to north of main road. This corps was composed of Eastern regiments that had come to Haines' Bluff during the seige of Vicksburg. They had not yet fallen into Western ways of campaigning but wore complete dress uniforms; carried heavy knapsacks and looked so decidedly worn out and jaded by their march in the dust and mud under a July sun, that our boys felt inclined to guy them and advised them to "shed" their good clothes, throw away their packs and cease to make mules of themselves.

On the march from Bolton to Jackson the troops suffered from heat and for water to drink. The country is dependent almost entirely upon cisterns and water-holes for the water supply. These cisterns had been exhausted by Johnson's retreating army. His men had attempted to make the supply in water-holes unfit for our use by driving used-up mules and broken-down horses into these holes and shooting them there. It was not an uncommon sight to see a soldier step upon the carcass of a mule and dip up water to make his coffee with. For a supply of drinking water the system of "company water mule" was established. One man from each company was selected, whose duty it was to obtain a mule as best he could. He then took one-half of the canteens of the company and rode far enough out on the flanks of the army to find a cistern that had not been exhausted. From this he filled the canteens and returned to the company. He then took the other canteens and repeated the operation. In this way keeping his company supplied with drinking water during the day. July 9, there was constant skirmishing with the enemy. The troops moved slowly forward and finally bivouacked, after midnight, very near to the entrenchments around Jackson. Early next morning the

line was closed around the city. The 9th corps on the left, the 15th corps in the center, and the 13th corps on the right, the line extending from Pearl River above the city to the river below the city. The 12th went into position with its right resting on the main Jackson and Vicksburg road, and within range of a big gun mounted in the enemy's works. This gun sent an occasional shot screaching over us and finally succeeded in landing one in a camp kettle in which rations were being cooked for dinner. The squad standing around that fire, watching the cook, did not wait for an invitation to "get out of this," and all were thankful that it was a solid shot and that they escaped with the loss of a dinner and camp kettle. This squad was about as much surprised by the sudden spoiling of their dinner as was another one later, when camped near Vicksburg. They picked up some old shells which they supposed had burned out, and setting them on end, made a fire between them and put a camp kettle of beans on top. While they waited and watched "the pot boil" one of the shells got red and there was an explosion that sent that kettle of beans a hundred feet high. That squad did not eat beans for dinner.

July 11, the quartermaster, George H. Morisey, was sent out early in the morning with a detail of about twenty men from the brigade to collect forage. After loading the wagons with corn, at a plantation a few miles from camp, the detail started to return. As the train was strung out in a narrow lane with guards on either side of the wagons, a body of cavalry, dressed in blue, was seen coming from the direction of Jackson. Supposing this cavalry to be from our army no objection was made to its approach. As it reached the head of the wagon train it opened to the right and left, and continued along upon either side of the train until the guard was entirely surrounded. Then the mounted men suddenly turning, presented revolvers at the heads of each guard and demanded his surrender. Taken at such disad-

vantage and only then discerning that their assailants were rebels the guard surrendered. The captors cut the mules from the wagons, mounted their prisoners upon the mules and hurried them away as rapidly as possible. Of those captured the following were from the Twelfth Iowa: Quartermaster George H. Morisey, Sergt. Charles Cook, Jr., Company E; Corp. I. B. S. Isted, Company B; Corp. G. E. Comstock, Company C; F. W. Coolidge, Company F; Henry Briggs and Thomas Smith, Company H,; J. W. Zeigler, Company A. N. H. Spears, Company C, was of the party and while his captors were busy cutting the mules loose, Spears climbed upon the fence as if to rest. When ordered down and fired upon, he fell off the fence backwards; rolled into the corn out of sight, then made his way through the fields to camp where he reported the capture. Next morning the regiment was ordered out as guard for a forage train and to reconnoiter. The abandoned wagons were found and brought in, but nothing was seen of Confederate force.

July 15, General Tuttle reported sick, and Colonel Woods was assigned to the command of the 3d division. He remained in command of the division until October. During that time the brigade was commanded by Colonel Geddes of the 8th Iowa.

After dark, July 15, the 3d division was moved to the right, where it relieved Osterhaus' division of the 13th corps. On the 16th the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and pushed forward until it became actively engaged; Lt. H. C. Morehead, Company D, was wounded. There was at that time heavy firing further to the right where a charge was made by our forces under General Lauman, which was repulsed with severe loss. At daybreak on the 17th we discovered that the works in our front were abandoned, and the City of Jackson was very soon in our possession. Tuttle's division was moved to the left and put into camp near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and was assured that it would remain

several days for rest. Shelter tents were accordingly set up a little more in order than usual, and camp established with such little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment as could be procured in the vicinity. As a regiment, our hopes of rest were soon blighted by orders to report to General Steele in light marching order with three days' rations in haversacks. Steele had been ordered with a selected force of about 5,000 men to reconnoiter across Pearl River towards Meridian and break up any camps of the enemy disposed to linger too near Jackson. Of our brigade, the 8th and 12th were selected, and with the 72nd Ohio and 114th Illinois, organized temporarily as a brigade, and commanded by Colonel Geddes of the 8th Iowa. This command moved out of Jackson about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th; crossed Pearl River, and bivouacked for the night three miles out, where a large hospital had been established by the Confederates. Many of their sick and wounded, together with some of our men, wounded and captured when General Lauman had made his charge, were found in this hospital. Our men, who were able to be moved, were sent into Jackson, and the enemy's sick and wounded were provided with necessary supplies and left as we found them.

Sunday morning, the 19th, the march was continued until about noon, when the enemy was developed in considerable force near Brandon, where he had planted a battery commanding the road so perfectly that the first shot fired, from a distance of over a mile, passed just over the heads of the marching column and killed a mounted orderly in the road.

The troops were immediately deployed to right and left into cornfields, where standing corn was above the heads of the men, and were ordered forward in battle line. The position of the 12th was to the right of the road, in front line. The weather was very warm, not a breath stirring in the corn, and many men were overcome with heat. The line

advanced under artillery fire until we were about to the point of musket range, when the enemy abandoned his guns and retired through the town. A sudden thunder shower came up just at that time and gave our army a thorough drenching, but had one good effect in reviving some of the men who had been exhausted by the heat. Our force advanced and bivouacked in the center of the town of Brandon, occupying the four sides of Seminary square. As we were the first Union soldiers to visit the town our coming created considerable excitement and no little curiosity among the ladies of the place. Some of them, after viewing the soldiers through closed blinds, came out on the porch and became interested in a section of artillery planted in the street. One of them was heard to remark: "I wish they would fire it, I'd like to hear it." The appearance of a squad of the enemy's cavalry in a distant field gave the commander of the battery a pretext for satisfying that desire, and he quietly ordered the gunner to send a shell over there. The shock of the discharge shattered the window glass and sent the curious ones screaming into the house, their curiosity fully satisfied.

The next day the command returned to Jackson, destroying the railroad all the way. We remained in Jackson until July 23d, when the place was evacuated and Sherman's Army returned by easy marches to its former position on the west side of Black River. The 12th moved into its pleasant camp near Bear Creek, and entered upon, and enjoyed a rest which its constant and arduous duties during the hot summer had so justly earned. Furloughs were liberally granted, and many who had felt the severe strain of the campaign that had taxed their health severely, went home for thirty days, and returned at the end of that time recuperated and ready for further service.

A letter written by one of Sherman's boys to his mother, August 9, 1863, gives a good idea of life in camp as it was then enjoyed:

"We are pleasantly located at Camp Sherman, on the main road from Vicksburg to Bridgeport, on Black River, about twenty miles from Vicksburg and four miles from Black River. Would you like to visit the camp? Let me direct you. Riding out from Vicksburg, you will observe three clusters of tents, arranged in regular order, with parallel streets of equal length and width. The "village of tents" on the left of the road is the camp of the 12th Iowa; the one on the right, the camp of the 8th Iowa, and the one a little farther on is the camp of the 35th Iowa—the three regiments forming the 3d brigade of 3d division of 15th army corps of Army of the Tennessee. Turning to the left, where you see tents marked "Co. —," you may pass down the broad, shady street to its end, where a single tent stands under a large tree. Walk in, for here you will have a hearty welcome from "your boy." The tent is raised about two feet from the ground; open at both ends for free circulation of air. In the center is a writing desk, with books and papers; on either side are bunks made of woven cane-brake, set up on forked stakes. These are, indeed, the luxuries of camp which are greatly enjoyed after four months of almost constant sleeping on the ground; and that, too, without removing the clothing and much of the time without unfastening belts. It is a fact that from May 2, when we left Duckport, to July 27, when we returned to this camp, we did not lie down at night without a prospect of being called into line by the "long roll" before morning. Very often has the command, "Fall in quickly!" roused the sleeping ones, and quick as thought almost the sleeping host was converted into a frowning battle line. But you were viewing our home. Just back of the tents, under a "fly," the dinner table is always "set" very permanently on stakes driven into the ground; poles on the stakes and barrel staves nailed to the poles completed the outfit. Our "cullud boy" is preparing dinner, and we see codfish and potatoes, hot biscuit, hard bread, butter (very strong; one pound has been enough for four of us two weeks), peach sauce, pickles, regulation coffee, concentrated milk, fresh honey, etc. You will observe that the camp is perfectly clean; the streefs are swept every morning, the dirt put into wagons and hauled away. We have had Sunday morning inspection, at which the men all turned out in full uniform, with guns polished, shoes blackened, and everything in order. The men have recovered from the severe strain of the summer campaign, and are looking and feeling splendid and enjoying this splendid camp as well as a soldier could wish."

While at Camp Sherman Lieutenant Colonel Edgington, who had been in command of the regiment most of the time since April, resigned August 6, and left for his home. Major J. H. Stibbs assumed command of the regiment and was,

soon after, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain E. M. Van Duzee of Company I, was promoted Major of the regiment. The months of August and September were passed very pleasantly in camp with little of duty except the usual routine of picket and occasional scouting party to keep down a few guerillas that were prowling around and required watching. During this time the men who were prisoners from Shiloh obtained commutation of rations for the time they were prisoners of war. The settlement of these accounts was in the hands of Lieutenant Reed, who made numerous trips to division and corps headquarters and to the chief commissary in Vicksburg before money was finally paid.

In this camp we inaugurated the plan of Regimental Bakery. Ovens were built, a baker detailed; flour substituted for hard bread and the regiment well supplied with good light bread in place of mouldy hard tack or leathery slap jacks. This plan inaugurated at Camp Sherman was kept up during service, and brick ovens were built immediately at every camp occupied by the regiment thereafter.

September 16 the regimental camp was moved to Harris plantation, but when it was found that this scattering of the forces left all too much exposed, the regiment was, on the 18th, returned to Bear Creek. About September 27, the other divisions of the 15th corps were ordered to Chattanooga, leaving the 3d division alone in charge of the line along Black River. This separatien virtually closed our service with the 15th corps. A few weeks later we were ordered to Chattanooga and were on the way there, when General Sherman, in his haste, picked up a division of the 16th corps, guarding railroad from Memphis to Florence, and took it with him to Chattanooga and left our division to take the place of the railroad guards. Later we were regularly assigned to the 16th army corps.

Tuesday, October 13, was election day in Iowa, and all

Iowa soldiers were allowed to participate. The 12th Iowa cast 236 votes for Governor, of which Stone received 213 votes, Tuttle 23. In the 8th Iowa Stone received 252, Tuttle 11, in the 35th Iowa Stone 211, Tuttle 124.

On Thursday morning, October 15, our summer camp was broken up and our division, under command of General Mower, and one division of the 17th corps, commanded by General Logan, and one brigade of cavalry, about 12,000 men in all, were ordered out to investigate a rebel force said to be massing near Canton. We marched to Brownsville, twenty-three miles, the first day without opposition. The next day the march was continued towards Canton. The advance encountered cavalry and continued to akirmish with it all day, making a march of only six miles. Saturday the rebels were encountered in force with infantry and artillery, occupying a commanding position. The entire day was occupied in dislodging them, and we camped at night, during a hard rain storm, upon the ground the rebels had occupied.

Sunday we turned south to Clinton, thence eastward, and at night camped upon the celebrated battlefield of Baker's Creek or Champion Hills. As soon as our force turned back the rebels followed, and continually annoyed the rear guard and flankers, indeed during the march Monday from Baker's Creek to Black River they stirred us up right lively, and the 12th put in a very hard day as train guard, helping the wagons over bad places in the road, then marching double quick while the train was closing up.

We arrived at Black River bridge on the 19th, and on the 20th went into camp at Clear Creek, nine miles from Vicksburg. The next day our tents were brought out, and we established "Camp Hebron," where we made things comfortable, many building fireplaces in their tents, desiring to be comfortable while they stayed, and some expecting that possibly we might find this our winter camp. At least the Vicksburg campaign was at an end.

The following are all of the official reports of said campaign, which are deemed to be of particular interest.

General Halleck, referring to Vicksburg, says:

When we consider the character of the country in which this army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of the enemy's forces, and the strength of his works, we cannot fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops and the skill and daring of their commander. No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history.

General Grant's official report of the Vicksburg campaign says the results of the campaign are:

* * * The defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the state of Mississippi; and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among them fifteen general officers; at least 10,000 killod and wounded—among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of stragglers who can never be collectod and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives cars, steamboats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

Gen. C. L. Mathias, commanding brigade at Jackson, May 14th, says:

* * * I take pleasure in commending Lieutenant Colonel Edgington of the 12th Iowa, Major Palmer of the 8th Iowa, and Major O'Conner of the 35th Iowa, for the prompt and energetic manner with which they placed their skirmishers into the rifle pits before Jackson, and were the first officers from our corps who entered that city.

The cheerfulness with which the officers and men of that noble brigade endured fatigue and marched under so many privations, and the eagerness with which they faced the enemy, cannot but command the highest praise from us.

Report of Col. J. J. Woods, 12th Iowa, commanding 3d brigade:

CAMP BEAR CREEK, MISS., July 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of operations and casualties in 3d brigade in campaign at Jackson, Miss.:

We left our camp in vicinity of Trible's and Young's July 4; crossed the Big Black at Messenger's July 6. We continued to advance until

July 10, when we halted near Jackton, in rear of our batteries. On the 11th Lieutenant Dugan, Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the brigade, while out with a foraging party, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and received two wounds, and most of his party were captured. We remained in the position taken on the 10th, without further casualties, although many of the enemy's shells fell among us, until the 15th, when we moved to the right and front, the division relieving General Osterhaus On the following day, in pursuance of orders, we advanced our skirmishers and met a warm reception from the enemy, and had several wounded—one mortally.

The following night we labored all night placing the 2d Iowa battery in position and improving the infantry defense. On the morning of the 17th we found the enemy had evacuated, and that afternoon moved north of the Clinton road, On the 18th, the Eighth and Twelfth, under Colonel Geddes of the Eighth, in conjunction with other forces, started on an expedition to Brandon. On the 19th they had a short engagement with the enemy, in which Sergeant Duncan of the Eighth was killed and a few men wounded. They destroyed several miles of railroad track and the railroad buildings at Branden, and returned on the 20th. On the 23d the brigade took up the line of march and arrived at presenf camp July 26. * * *

Lieutenant Colonel Edginton, commanding the 12th Iowa, was prompt and efficient in the performance of his duties, showing he was worthy to command. * * * Lieutenant Reed was always on hand when required, and Lieutenant Duncan, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Morse, Acting Aid de Camp, were always prompt in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them. Without further particularizing, the officers and men performed their duties in a commendable manner. Surgeon Huff, chief surgeon of the brigade, was always attentive to the sick and wounded, as were all the other surgeons connected with the brigade.

Yours very respectfully,

J. J. WOODS,

Commanding 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps.

Report of Colonel Geddes:

JACKSON, MISS., July 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the forces under my command in the expedition to Brandon, Miss., which left Jackson July 18, 1863, consisting of the 8th and 12th Iowa, 72d Ohio, 114th Illinois, with Captain Waterhouse's battery.

Crossing Pearl river on the night of July 18 we bivouacked on the road to Brandon. On the morning of the 19th I resumed the march,

forcing the enemy's pickets to retire as we advanced. On arriving within three miles of Brandon, and as the head of the column was debouching from a wood, the enemy opened fire from a battery of three guns planted immediately in the road and distant about one mile, at the same time making cavalry demonstrations on my flank.

Forming the 12th Iowa under Lt. Col. Edgington on the right, the 8th Iowa under Major Stubbs on the left, the others in support, I ordered the brigade moved forward for half a mile under severe and continuous fire. Previous to the advance I ordered Capt. Waterhouse to take position in the road, but the distance was so great that their fire could barely reach the point where the enemy's battery was placed, while their rifled guns threw shot and shell into my position with great accuracy. The deep dykes running across the fields made the advance of artillery with the line impossible, consequently they continued their fire from first position, which had the effect of dividing their fire as the infantry advanced.

The advance was made through an open field in admirable order, not a man wavered, each regiment marching in line of battle with as much precision as if on review, and the coolness and efficiency displayed by regimental commanders on the occasion renders them much credit.

After engaging the enemy two hours they were driven from their positions, retiring through Brandon, with a loss of 31 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners.

On the morning of the 20th, after destroying two miles of railroad, the brigade returned to this place.

I am, sir, etc.,

J. L. GEDDES,

Colonel 8th Iowa, Commanding Brigade.

Report of Lt. Col. Edgington:

HEADQUARTERS 12TH IOWA INFANTRY, JULY 27, 1863.

. . . July 11: Sen' out foraging party. Had three teams and nine men captured about five miles from camp, one man escaped, two of the wagons with contents burned, one wagon recaptured.

July 12: Twelfth Iowa ordered out as guard for foraging train consisting of 50 wagons, returned in the evening.

July 18: Marched at 6 P. M. under orders for Brandon.

July 19: Continued the march, 12th Iowa in advance, Company B as skirmishers. About five miles from Brandon, artillery fired upon us from the front. The regiment formed in line of battle on right of road and advanced slowly over very difficult ground, the field being intersected with ditches 8 or 10 feet deep, with briars and bushes on either side,

Coming to open field the other regiments halted and the 12th advanced, to a wood where the rebel battery had been planted, and passed through a dense thicket going through a rebel camp and capturing an ambulance and some prisoners. After going through the woods, entered and took possession of Brandon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. R. EDGINGTON, Lt. Col. Commanding 12th Iowa.

CHAPTER X.

Chewalla, Tenn.—Re-enlistment—Veteran Furlough. November, 1863, to May, 1864.

Friday evening, November 6, 1863, an order was received for our division to break camp at Hebron and join the 15th corps on the road to Chattanooga. Early next morning the regiment marched into Vicksburg and embarked on Steamer Thomas E. Tutt for "Up the river." On this trip, for the first time in all our travels, there was but the one regiment on the boat and there was no crowding. We appreciated the luxury of having room to spread our blankets and thoroughly enjoyed the trip to Memphis, where we arrived at 11 A. M. Thursday the 12th and disembarked with orders to take cars for Chattanooga. While waiting the transportation we went into camp in the suburbs of the city where we supposed that we were entirely removed from "War's Alarms," but during the night an affair just outside the lines, between a foraging party and a guerrilla band caused an alarm ; the drums beat the long roll and we were out in line again at 3 o'clock in the morning and remained until daylight before the true cause of the alarm was ascertained.

We waited for railroad transportation until the 18th, when an order was issued which recited the inability of the railroad to get cars, and directed the division to march to La Grange, 50 miles. With such camp equipage and baggage as could be carried upon two wagons the regiment left Memphis on the 19th, and on the third day, Saturday, bivouacked on College Hill, La Grange, Tenn.

A division of the 16th corps had been stationed along the

railroad from Memphis to Corinth. The delay, in obtaining transportation for our division, compelled General Sherman, who was making heroic efforts to relieve the army besieged at Chattanooga, to take the division. from guard duty along the railroad with him, and leave our division to take its place as railroad guards. Under these orders division headquarters was established at La Grange ; brigade headquarters at Pocahontos, and the 12th Iowa was assigned to garrison the post at Chewalla, a few miles west of Corinth. On Monday, the 23rd, the regiment, with its baggage and horses in box cars and the men on top, proceeded to its new station, which was found to be a mere sidetrack without depot or other buildings, and having no importance except that there were several railroad bridges in the vicinity. The 3rd Michigan cavalry had built a strong stockade and rough log barracks on high ground near the station. We moved in and occupied these barracks at once and Lieut. Col. Stibbs assumed command of "Post at Chewalla." The duty assigned the regiment was the guarding of the several crossings of the Tuscumbia river, the most important being the railroad bridge 4½ miles west of the station. At this bridge, and some other important stations, the guard was usually composed of an entire company, sent out fully equipped, and with rations to serve three or four days. At the end of that time it was relieved by another company for a like tour of service. These guards were frequently attacked by guerrillas and bridge burners, and they had several interesting company engagements. On the night of November 30th Company F, was attacked but repelled the enemy, and captured a horse and saddle and three guns. The attacking party succeeded in burning a small culvert which delayed the trains a few hours. December 29th Companies G, and I, were sent out on scout beyond our pickets. They attacked a detachment of Confederates and killed one, wounded five and captured fourteen men with horses and equipments. The affairs is told by

Captain Zediker as "Skirmish at Goose Creek, Miss.," as follows:

On the 28th of December, 1863, our Tennessee scouts came in and reported that a rebel lieutenant on furlough was in the vicinity of Chewalla, Tenn. Accordingly at 4 o'clock P. M., Captain Sumbardo, in command of Companies I and G, marched through the stockade with a number of scouts to search out the lieutenant. About twenty of our number were mounted. We crossed the Tuscumbia river, and marched southward, crossing the Tennessee line into Mississippi. The night was dark, and the roads muddy, but we continued marching, searching houses, etc., occasionally capturing a suspicious character, until near morning, when we heard of a dance in the vicinity, and with increased speed pressed on eager to catch the prey. At 5 o'clock A. M., December 29th, we found ourselves within hearing of the music, and cautiously surrounding the premises we closed in upon the buildings, but the rebels, discovering our approach, broke out through doors and windows, some with and some without arms, and for several moments a sharp and lively fire was kept up without, while the deafening screams of females were heard within.

Finally they surrendered, and the excitement being partially quelled we learned the following results of our expedition: One rebel killed, five wounded, and fourteen captured, with several valuable cavalry horses, arms, etc. Among the captured were a captain and a lieutenant. We arrived at camp at 9 o'clock A. M., 29th, with nineteen prisoners in all, and were highly complimented upon our success. Our loss was *none*, much to the chagrin of the furloughed rebels.

I remain general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. ZEDIKER,
Captain Company I, 12th Iowa V. V. Infantry.

A large force of the enemy attacked the brigade line at Pocahontas, December 3rd and 4th, and succeeded in making some serious breaks in the railroad. The attacking party was repulsed and driven off after several spirited engagements lasting two days. Like attacks made at Moscow and other points along the line, cut off our supplies for a few days and interrupted our communications.

In June, 1863, a General Order was issued by the War Department, offering inducements of furlough, bounty, etc., to the two year men whose term of service was about to

expire, if they would re-enlist for three years. Afterwards the same offers were made to all troops that had served over two years. It was further provided that if two thirds of a regiment re-enlisted it might retain its organization, and be mustered as a regiment of Veteran Volunteers. Several meetings were held by the members of the 12th to consider this matter, and on Christmas day the required two-thirds of the regiment agreed to re-enlist for three years or during the war. On the 5th day of January, 1864, they were duly mustered into the United States service as 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry. On the Roster of the Regiment published herewith, the names of those re-enlisting are marked with a star.

About the 25th of January orders were received to abandon all posts on M. & C. R. R. At 1 o'clock on morning of Tuesday the 26th the regiment, after setting fire to barracks, loaded the camp equipage upon freight train, and with men on top, as usual, started for Memphis, where it arrived about dark and passed the night upon the railroad platform or on freight cars about the yards. The next morning we went on board Steamer Delaware under orders to join General Sherman at Vicksburg for an expedition to the interior. The lack of boats for the whole brigade delayed us at the wharf several days, and gave the paymaster an opportunity to distribute two months' pay to each member of the regiment. An event, in the army as elsewhere, of sufficient importance to be noted.

On Monday, February 1st, we started down river, landing in Vicksburg at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 3rd after a pleasant, quick trip. On the 4th we marched to Black River bridge, where we went into camp as reserve and guard to the communication, while Sherman made his march to Meridian and return. One regiment of our brigade—33rd Mo.—which had been recently assigned to the brigade, went as far as Jackson, and returned with Pontoon bridge—prisoners—

wounded, etc. We remained in camp just one month, in which time company, regimental and brigade drills were ordered and were kept up, twice a day, with great diligence, during our stay. This drill served to break in some new recruits and rub off the rust of one year constant campaigning with little drill. March 4th Sherman's army returned from Meridian and we marched to Vicksburg and went into camp on Walnut Hills, near the position we occupied during the siege. On the 6th the following order—the original in the possession of the writer — was received with much rejoicing in the camps of the veterans :

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER. } HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } VICKSBURG, MISS., MARCH 6, 1864.

V. Three-fourths of the 8th Iowa Vols., 12th Iowa Vols., and 11th Mo. Vols. having re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, they are hereby ordered to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., where the arms, ordnance stores and other property will be turned over, when the regiments will proceed, with their officers, to their respective states. The 8th and 12th Iowa to Davenport, Iowa. * * * there reporting through the Governor of the State, to the Supt. of recruiting service, for 30 days, furlough. The men who have not re-enlisted as Veterans will be assigned, temporarily to other regiments. By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

T. H. HARRIS, A. A. G.

Under this order Colonel Woods assumed command of his regiment, transferred the non-veterans to the 35th Iowa, and with the veterans took passage March 7th on Steamer Minnehaha for Memphis, where the regiment arrived March 12th. Here the following order, the original in Colonel Woods own writing, on file with writer, was isssued :

SPECIAL ORDER, } HEADQUARTERS 12TH IOWA INFT. V. V.
No. 1. } MEMPHIS, TENN., MCH. 12TH, 1864.

In order to comply with special order No 57—Headquarters of 16th A. C. of this date, Adjt. N. E. Duncan, 12th Iowa Infantry, is hereby detailed with —— men to remain in Memphis, Tenn., until the ordnance and other stores, belonging to the Regiment, are turned over. After which they will immediately proceed to Iowa in pursuance of Special Field Order No. 14. Hd. Qrs. 16th A. C., dated March 6th, 1864.

J. J. WOODS, Col. Comdg.

Landing the stores referred to at Memphis, the regiment remained on the Minnehaha and proceeded up the river. The old boat had been in service so long that it was very near a wreck, and it soon became evident that the owners had determined that it should be finished up while it was being used by the government. At least the old tub ran aground at every possible opportunity. The officers and crew in charge would make pretended efforts to shove her off by using spars, and the men, who were all anxious to get home, would get ashore, attach hausers and pull the boat off the bar. Several times they succeeded in getting the thing afloat, but at last she stuck fast and resisted all efforts to move her. Some of the officers of the regiment boarded a passing steamer, went to Cairo and secured another boat, the Island City, which took the regiment off the wreck. The old Minnehaha was left sticking in the mud. About a year afterwards the owners of the boat filed a claim against the 12th Iowa for the price of the boat, claiming that she had been injured and disabled by the men of the regiment. The claim was pending for some time. The regiment did not pay the bill, whether the Government did or not we do not know. Without further incident the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, where a committee of citizens came on board and gave the whole regiment an invitation to a banquet, specially prepared by the citizens at one of the halls in the city for the regiment in honor of its re-enlistment. The invitation was accepted, with special thanks to the people of St. Louis. The passage up the river was continued on the Island City to Davenport, Iowa, where we arrived March 22nd. From there thirty day furloughs were granted to all the veteran members of the regiment.

We will not attempt to follow the individual members to their respective homes, nor record the many pleasant greetings received as the veteran companies returned to the towns from which they were originally enlisted. We know that public receptions and banquets were the order of the day,

and that the boys were so lionized that many young men caught the war fever and enlisted for the war and enrolled their names with the 12th Iowa Veterans, and when furloughs expired each company returned with new recruits added to the role, and all were filled with new vigor for the further activities of the service.

CHAPTER XI.

Tupelo — Oxford — Price's Raid Through Arkansas and Missouri—May to December, 1864.

On the day the furloughs expired, April 25th, the men reported for duty, and on the 28th the regiment left Davenport, by rail, for Cairo, where it arrived on the 29th, and next day embarked on Steamer Luminary for Memphis, where it reported for duty May 2nd and was at once armed and equipped for field service and ordered into camp just outside the city limits.

The original requisition for arms, signed by Colonel Woods May 2nd, 1864, is in possession of the writer. It gives the number of men to be armed as follows: "Sergeants, 40; corporals and privates, 395; total, 435." And ask for "435 Springfield rifled muskets, cal. 58, model 1861." The requisition is approved by Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, Commanding Post. And by Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, Commanding Dist. of West Tennessee.

On the 16th day of May, Companies A, B, C, D, F and H, under command of Lt. Col. Stibbs, were detailed for duty to garrison post at the mouth of White river, Ark. The other four companies remaining on duty at Memphis under command of Major Van Duzee. The detachment, for mouth of White river, arrived at its destination May 17th and went into camp on the bank of the Mississippi river. These companies of 12th Iowa were the only troops at the station, and as the camp was almost entirely surrounded by an impenetrable swamp it had little to do except to fight mosquitoes.

At the end of two weeks four companies returned to Memphis, leaving Companies A, and F, to garrison the post.

June 11th all the forces in Memphis and vicinity were turned out to witness the public execution of three men of the 2nd N. J. cavalry. These men had been tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot. The order of the court was carried out, on open ground near Fort Pickering, where the army was drawn up, en masse, forming three sides of a square. The condemned persons were marched around the square and then blindfolded and seated on their coffins in center of open side of square. At a signal given, the shooting detail fired, killing all the prisoners instantly. The army was then marched, in open order, past the corpses as they lay across their coffins, and the supposed lesson and warning, against future offences, had been fully given.

During the time the veterans were on furlough the non-veterans of the regiment, serving with the 35th Iowa, participated in all the battles of that blundering campaign, known as the Red River expedition, in which General Banks and his part of the army was saved from destruction by the troops sent him by General Sherman, under the command of General A. J. Smith. These troops Banks had contemptuously styled "Smith's Guerrillas," because, foresooth, they were not so elegantly dressed as his "Band Box Soldiers." The appellation, "Smith's Guerrillas," seemed to suit the rough and ready old grey beard and his equally rough and ready men, and he, and they, accepted the name; clung to it with pride to the end of the war, and made that nick-name one of honor in the army. The record of the Red River expedition as condensed from the reports of Col. Hill, commanding the brigade is about as follows:

The brigade, consisting of 35th Iowa, 33rd, Missouri, and detachments of the 8th and 12th Iowa, was with General Mower at the capture of Fort De Russy, March 14th; marched to Alexandria, La., where it arrived March 17th; left Alex-

andria at 6:30 A. M., March 21st, and marched 22 miles to Bayou Rapides, where the enemy was entrenched; crossed the Bayou at right of enemy's position; marched 8 miles through swamps and dense pine forest, and at 10:30 P. M. captured eight picket posts in succession without firing a gun or causing an alarm, and at midnight surprised and captured the enemy's camp at Henderson Hill, taking 222 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery with cassions, horses and equipments complete. The brigade returned to Alexandria with prisoners on the 23d.

April 9th, 1864, the brigade was engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill when it lost very heavily. The 12th Iowa had three men wounded: Robert L. Weeden, Co. F; Hans Hanson and George Kittleson, Co. G. It participated in the battles of Mansura, La., May 16; Yellow Bayou, May 17; Bayou De Glaize, May 18, and Old River Lake—or Lake Chicot—Ark., June 6th. In this last engagement Frederick Hickathier, Co. K, was wounded. The reports of Adjt. Genls. Office, U. S. A., gives: "One man of 12th Iowa *killed* at Lake Chicot, but does not give the name.

Smith's command returned to Memphis June 10th and the 12th Iowa was assigned to its old place in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 16th A. C. The 8th Iowa was assigned to provost duty in Memphis and its place in the brigade was taken by the 7th Minn. The writer has possession of the original order, No. 80, issued by General Mower, June 11th, 1864, assigning Col. J. J. Woods to the command of the 3d brigade, consisting of the 12th and 35th Iowa, 33d Mo., and 7th Minn. These regiments, brought together by this order, served in the same brigade continuously until the three non-veteran regiments were mustered out of service.

In the early summer a Confederate force was being collected at Tupelo, Miss., for the purpose of raiding Sherman's communications in middle Tennessee. Sherman learned of this design upon the railroad in rear of his army and ordered

General Washburn to send out a force from Memphis to break up the Confederate camp, or at least to detain it west of the Tennessee river. Washburn organized a force consisting of Grierson's cavalry, three brigades of white infantry commanded by Col. McMillan, two regiments of colored infantry and three batteries of artillery—about 8,000 men—and placed it under the command of Brig. Gen. Sturgis, with orders to break up the Confederate force or drive it away from the M. & O. railroad. Sturgis left Memphis about June 1st, and on the 10th, while marching his command along a narrow road, flanked by swamps, he was attacked near Guntown, Miss., by Forrest's cavalry and defeated in detail. The artillery and wagon train was stuck in the swamp and captured; the troops were demoralized and stampeded towards Memphis. To relieve these troops, and carry out Sherman's instructions, General A. J. Smith was ordered out with the 1st and 3d divisions of the 16th corps, organized as follows:

1st Division—Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, Commanding.
- 1st Brigade, Col. McMillan, 114th Ill., 93d Ind., 10th Minn., 72d and 93d Ohio, Cogswell's Bat.
- 2d Brigade, Col. Wilkins, 47th Ill., 5th and 9th Minn., 11th Mo., 8th Wis., 2d Iowa Bat.
- 3d Brigade, Col. J. J. Woods, 12th and 35th Iowa, 7th Minn., 33d Mo.
- 4th Brigade (Detached portions of 17th Corps), 41st Ill., 14th and 33d Wis., 6th Ind. Bat., 1st Mo. Bat.

3d Division—Colonel Moore, Commanding,
- 1st Brigade, Col. Murray, 58th, 119th and 122d Ill., 89th Ind., 21st Mo., 9th Ind Bat.
- 2d Brigade, Col Gilbert, 14th, 27th and 32d Iowa, 24th Mo., 3d Ind. Bat
- 3d Brigade, Col. Wolf, 49th and 117th Ill., 52d Ind., 178th N. Y., 2d Ill. Bat., 14th Ind. Bat.

This force left Memphis June 18th on box cars, and arrived at Colliersville in the afternoon, where the track was found to be torn up, and the command was set to work building railroad and repairing bridges. Eight companies of the 12th Iowa accompanied this expedition. Two companies—

A and F—were on duty at White river. The road was completed to La Grange on the 24th, and the command rested while supplies, etc., were brought forward and while the cavalry scouted to the south and afforded protection for Sturgis' men who were making their way back to Memphis. The negro regiments "had taken to the woods" and were hiding out rather than risk being captured. Many of them came into La Grange in a deplorable condition and told hard stories of the treatment received by some of their numbers who were captured by Forrest's men. We celebrated the 4th by firing a national salute of 100 guns at 12 M., and next morning left the railroad and marched southeasterly via of Ripley and New Albany to Pontotoc, where we arrived on the 11th of July. This march of seven days under the hottest sun and in the deepest dust that we found in all our marching, was very trying to the men, and many suffered from sunstroke. Some new regiments found it impossible to keep up their organizations and their men were allowed to fall out of ranks and follow along as they could in the cooler part of the day. The 12th made a record of greatest endurance, by bringing more men to camp each night and in better order than any other regiment in the command. On the day we arrived at Pontotoc the enemy obstructed our advance and kept us skirmishing and marching in battle line most of the day. On the 12th most of the command rested all day in Pontotoc, the cavalry demonstrating towards Okolona. Early on the 13th the entire force was put in motion on the road, due south towards Okolona. When the cavalry was well out on the road, and the enemy concentrated in that direction, the infantry was suddenly turned east towards Tupelo, and the cavalry instructed to return and follow the infantry as rear guard. When Forrest discovered that Smith had turned towards Tupelo he ordered Buford's division to move on the right flank of the Union force and attack it wherever opportunities offered. The 12th Iowa

was assigned to position as train guard and was marched along the right flank of the train with flankers well out on that side. Fighting with rear guard commenced early in the day, but this did not delay the march until we reached Coonewar Creek at about 3 o'clock, when a force from the right made an attempt to capture the train. Bell's brigade of Buford's division, approached our line, through a dense thicket which entirely concealed them from sight, and succeeded in capturing the flank guards -- E. A. Butolph and Harmon Grass of Co. D--but not before the guards had given the alarm by firing their guns. At this alarm Lt. Col. Stibbs directed his Adjutant to ride out and investigate. The adjutant riding through the thick brush ran directly into the advancing line of the enemy. He took in the situation in time to turn his horse into a bridle path, leading diagonally back to the road, and, disregarding the orders to halt, spurred his horse down the path and out into the road, where he gave information of the coming attack. Lt. Col. Stibbs moved the regiment forward a few paces into a slight ravine, commanded the men to lie down, and then waited until the enemy was within a few paces, and had raised a yell at sight of the wagons, when Stibbs gave the order to fire. The deadly volley, poured so unexpectedly into the faces of the attacking forces stopped the advance, and a second volley sent them back into the brush. So completely was the enemy routed, that one of tne regiments left its flag lying on the ground where its bearer fell. Our regiment could not follow up its advantage—nor even gather up its trophies from the field--for at the moment of its complete victory an appeal came for help from a battery which was likely to be captured, and the 12th went off double quick to its support and reached it just in time to save it from the hands of the enemy. The loss of the regiment was one killed, twelve wounded and one missing. One of the flankers, Grass--captured before the attack, escaped during

the confusion of the fight and came rushing into our line, exposing himself to the fire from both sides. In the battle next day, Grass found, and recovered, from the hands of a dead Confederate, his gun that was taken from him when he was captured.

Colonel Bell, commanding the Confederate brigade in this engagement, says in his official report:

"The engagement continued but for a few minutes, during which we were under a hot fire. Our loss for the time we were engaged was very heavy."

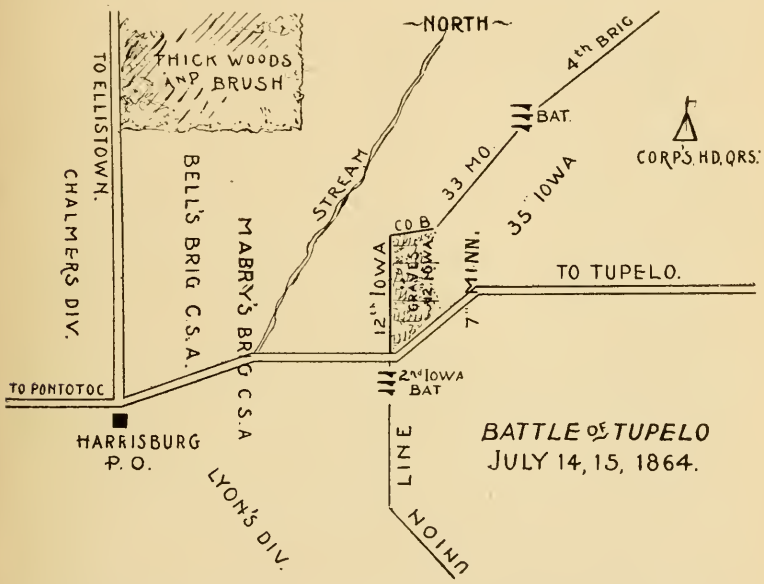
The 2nd Tennessee, engaged immediately in front of the 12th Iowa, lost 46 killed and wounded, that were left on the field. The engagement is sometimes called "Battle of Coonewar Creek." After repelling the attack upon the train and relieving the battery, the regiment resumed the march in column, in center of the wagon train. Soon after starting forward, and while passing over a piece of corduroy road, with swamp on either side, a single gun of the enemy planted on rising ground to the right of the swamp, opened fire, and as rapidly as the gun could be loaded and discharged, sent a shot directly across the road. The battery was inaccessible because of the swamp, and was beyond the range of our Springfield muskets. To halt the train would be fatal; to move rapidly, impossible. The only thing to do was to move forward steadily, prevent a stampede of the train, and trust the head of the column to find a way around the swamp and drive the battery away. While the regiment was thus moving steadily forward, Chaplain Humphrey, who had joined the regiment a few days before, came riding to the front and looked squarely into the faces of the Colonel and Adjutant. When asked what was wanted, he replied: "I wanted to look into your faces to see if I could discover how veterans feel in battle, and I want to know, Colonel, what my duties are in a case like this." He was told that he might report to the Surgeon and be ready to assist the wounded. Just then two

artillerymen were knocked, wounded, from their caisson. The Chaplain asked: "Would it be right for me to assist these men?" When told that it would be right, he got down from his horse and helped them into an ambulance. This was the Chaplain's initiation into the service. Colonel Stibbs says: "The Adjutant had noted the time between each discharge, and estimated the rate of march, and when the shot wounded the artillerymen, remarked: 'Colonel, at the pace we are marching, the next shot will take us.' Sure enough, the next shot was exactly over our heads, but, fortunately, high enough to miss us." The next shot went through the ranks of Company D, killing John Nichols instantly. The head of the column reached Tupelo about 8 P. M., and took possession of the railroad depot and a small earthwork which had been thrown up by the Confederates. The Twelfth bivouacked, in line of battle, about two miles west of the town, near Harrisburg Post Office.

Thursday morning, July 14, at 3 o'clock, we were called into line. As soon as it was light skirmishing commenced in our front, and the cavalry outposts were driven in. Our regimental line was formed in the woods, on the north of the Pontotoc road, with open fields in front. The right, Company, B, was thrown back at right angles and connected with the 33d Missouri, which was to our right facing northwest. The 7th Minnesota and 35th Iowa were in reserve. A rail fence along our front was thrown down and the rails piled to form a slight protection for the men.

In this position the attack of the enemy was received about 7 A. M., and was, from the first, desperate and determined. Forrest's forces consisted of four divisions, commanded by Chalmers, Buford, Roddy and Lyons. The point of attack selected by Forrest was along the north side of the Pontotoc road, directly upon the position occupied by the 12th Iowa. Buford's division had the advance. He says that he placed Mabry's brigade on the left of the Pontotoc

road: the Kentucky brigade on the right of said road, and Bell's brigade in rear of Mabry's; and that Chalmers' division was in reserve. This arrangement brought Mabry's and Bell's brigade directly in front of the 12th Iowa, and the full force of the attack by these two brigades, and one brigade from Chalmers' division, sent to reinforce the others, fell upon the Twelfth. Standing behind the rail fence, our men could distinctly see the double lines of gray advancing



upon them across the open fields, and knew that they were to receive the full force of the attack, and that upon them was to depend the result of the battle. Holding their fire until the rebel line had advanced to a point within easy range, they opened fire with a coolness and accuracy which was only excelled by the rapidity with which they discharged and reloaded their muskets. Not a man wavered or fell

back; those killed or severely wounded lay where they fell, unheeded by comrades. Those less severely wounded, who were able to get to the rear unaided, left guns and cartridges with comrades; made their way as best they could to the hospital; many of them returning to their place as soon as their wounds were dressed.

The advancing rebels of Mabry's line were checked at about sixty yards distance, but instead of falling back, this front line sought shelter in ditches and behind a fence, and continued to pour in their fire, while Bell's brigade was brought up and urged forward to charge our line.

Meeting with the same reception as the first, Bell's men were obliged to seek shelter with Mabry's or fly the field. By this time the ammunition of our men had been exhausted and many muskets were foul and unserviceable. The 7th Minnesota was ordered to relieve us while we went to the rear and replenished cartridge boxes and cleaned guns.

After our guns were cleaned we returned to the front just in time to repel a charge from one of Chalmers' brigades. The repulse of that brigade was followed by an order for our brigade to charge. This order was obeyed, the 12th in advance. The charge swept the enemy from the field, our line following as far as Harrisburg. From that point one of our batteries continued to shell the retreating force until it was lost in the woods. This ended the fighting in our front that day. The regiment fell back to its original position where it cared for its wounded and buried its dead.

This engagement, though scarcely mentioned or noticed in the accounts of battles, then being fought, by Sherman and elsewhere, was one of the most hotly contested, for the time it lasted, of any battle in which the 12th was engaged during the war. The total number of the regiment present, officers and men, was less than 300. The returns of June 30th show total present, including musicians and teamsters, to be 316. Against this handful of men, three brigades of Forrest's veterans had charged; been repulsed and retreated,

leaving over 600 of their dead and severely wounded on the field. The kind of fighting that was done by the 12th is well shown by the Confederate reports.

Col. H. P. Mabry commanding brigade, says:

"On the 14th my command was placed on the left of Buford's division and formed a part of the first line to attack. The enemy's lines were extended across the road from Pontoac to Tupelo, near Harrisburg. In his front were large open fields with occasional small skirts of wood. The ground was gently undulating affording no protection to our troops. As soon as my troops advanced within range, the enemy opened on me a most terrific fire of small arms. I immediately orderd a charge, but the heat was great that many fell exhausted, while the fire of the enemy was so heavy and well directed that many were killed and wounded. At about 60 yards from the enemy's works, seeing that my line was too much weakened to drive the enemy, I halted and directed my men to protect themselves by lying down behind a low fence. I held this position until our second line came up to within about 100 yards of my rear, and was repulsed; when I gave orders to fall back. My loss was severe, *All of my regimental, and nearly all my Company commanders of three regiments were killed or wounded.*"

Colonel Bell commanding 4th brigade says:

"My brigade marched out before the enemy just in rear of Mabry's, which, after fighting for some time in front retired, leaving my brigade to take its place * * * . The officers and men maintained their position under a most galling fire until their ammunition was well nigh exhausted. And we were ordered to give way to another brigade, leaving many of our dead and wounded on the field. The place was truly a hot one, the loss of the brigade in officers and men was *immense*."

Mabry reports loss, killed, wounded and missing, 371. Bell reports his loss 400. Buford's division reports loss of 996. Loss in Chalmers' division is not given. The loss in 12th Iowa on the 14th: One officer and six men killed, thirty-nine wounded. The regimental dead were buried near where they fell, in a long deep grave, and the name of each deeply cut in a tree standing near the head of the grave.

"Lying so silently, through night and through day:
Moulding, and mingling their dust with the clay.
They left home and kindred, at the call of the chief,
And like reapers went into the harvest of death!
They shirked not stern duty, while sharpnell and shell
Crashed through their blue ranks like missiles of Hell!"

Lt. Burdick, acting Quartermaster, was killed in a very singular manner. He had ridden to the front with a case of cartridges to replenish the empty boxes of the men. After opening the case and distributing its contents, he stepped behind a tree, more than a foot in diameter, and was watching the fight from this apparently safe position, and holding his horse by the bridle. A solid shot, about three inches in diameter and five inches long, from a rebel gun, struck the tree, passed entirely through it, through Lt. Burdick and through his horse, and struck the ground a few feet beyond. No man in the field was, to all appearances, in as safe a position as Lt. Burdick, yet that chance shot found him and the life of a splendid young officer was quickly extinguished. The acting Adjutant, sitting on his horse near by, saw the casualty and was quickly at the spot but death had been instantaneous, and all that the Adjutant could do was to take charge of the Quartermaster's haversack, containing vouchers and important papers, and his sword, and leave his body to be buried when the battle was over. It may be of interest to some of the friends of the regiment to know that the solid shot which killed Lt. Burdick was picked up by the Adjutant and upon his return to Memphis, it was sent with the personal effects of the late Quartersmaster to Mrs. Burdick at Decorah, Ia. After the war Mrs. Burdick went to Tupelo with the intention of removing the body of her husband, but finding the grave carefully marked she decided to "let him rest in the grave where comrades had laid him."

During the night preparations were made for the command to return to Memphis—several of the men of our regiment were so severely wounded that they could not be moved and arrangements were made to leave them in the hospital, with a detail of men to remain as nurses.

Under this order H. R. Andrews of Company B, and A. H. C. Wintersteen of Company I, were detailed and ordered to remain in charge of the wounded. The original order mak-

ing the detail, written with a pencil by moonlight upon a torn scrap of paper, is now in Andrews' possession, and is kept as a relic of a very unpleasant duty, performed for the wounded and dying comrades. When we remember that such a detail meant that these men should remain on the field when their regiment marched away; that they would be taken prisoners by Forrest's men who had, by atrosities committed at Fort Pillow, and more recently at Guntown, made a reputation; that prisoners in their hands were liable to be very badly treated, if not murdered, we will understand better the courage and devotion to duty which constrained these men to accept such a detail without a murmur and quietly prepare to accept the fate that awaited them. It is a matter of record that the only protest made by them, when they reported for duty was: "Adjutant, we dislike to be *detailed* for such duty when we would have gladly volunteered, and we only ask you to take back the order and let the record show that we volunteered." When it was explained to them that the written order might be useful for their protection they quietly accepted the detail, remained with and cared for their wounded comrades; no doubt saving the lives of some of them. They reported afterwards that the written order caused them to be treated as nurses, and not as prisoners of war, and that when their services were no longer needed they were released and came into our lines at Vicksburg, where they received the approval of their comrades and were entitled to the medal of honor for services that were as valiant as the charging of batteries. The wounded left on the field at at Tupelo were: Sergeant Emery Clark, Co. C; Soren A. Sorenson, Co. G, died July 7; Sergeant V. V. Price, Co. H, died July 28; Phillip Henry, Co. H, arm amputated; Sergeant J. W. Cotes, Co. I; Corporal J. F. Wilson, Co. I, died July 22; Corporals William Kohler and John Devine, Co. I; and James Dilion, Co. K, died July 28th.

On the morning of July 15th, General Smith, having accomplished his mission of breaking up the enemy's

camp at Tupelo; destroying the railroad communication which the rebels were seeking to re establish between Mobile and Chattanooga, commenced the return march to Memphis. Mower's division was deployed to cover the retreat, and while the other troops, the ambulance, and ammunition train were getting off constant skirmishing was going on between the rebels and skirmishers of our division. Forrest was evidently aware that a part of the force had moved away and was seeking an opportunity to strike a detached part of the Union forces. When the other troops were across Old Town Creek Mower commenced the withdrawal of his division, by first sending away all non-combatants and all men not able to make long, rapid march. Then assigning the 3rd brigade as rear guard, he started the balance of his division towards Old Town Creek. The rebels immediately pressed their forces up to our lines. Then instead of falling back, Colonel Woods ordered a charge by his whole brigade. This charge put the rebel forces to rout. They were again followed to Harrisburg when Woods about faced his brigade and marched it, as rapidly as possible, ten miles to Old Town Creek. The rebels recovering from their rout commenced pursuit, and, attempting to attacd our rear as we crossed the creek, were met by the 1st and 2nd brigades of our division, and the 2nd brigade of the 3rd division, and after a short, sharp engagement were thoroughly worsted and put to flight. Their defeat was so complete that no further attempt was made to harrass us during our return march to Memphis. General Forrest was wounded while directing this fight at Old Town Creek. The loss in the 12th in this day's fighting was one killed and three wounded.

The regiment bore a conspicuous part in all the engagements of the three days' fighting at Tupelo. Each day it had occupied the place in the line where the principal attack was made, and so gallantly withstood every charge that it

received the especial commendation of General Smith and the whole army. Ingersoll in his "Iowa and the Rebellion," speaking of the 12th Iowa at Tupelo says:

"On the 13th of July this regiment, being at the time guard to the train, was attacked by a brigade of rebels, eager for victory and plunder, and thinking they could be easily gained from the inferior force opposed to them. But never were men more mistaken. The regiment stood like a wall from which the charge of the troopers rebounded, as though springing from a consuming conflagration. No small force repelled a large force more bravely, completely and successfully during the war. In the subsequent fighting of this brilliant campaign, wherein the rebels were thoroughly defeated and routed, the regiment bore a prominent part, fighting all the time with marked gallantry and efficiency, loosing heavily in killed and wounded, and at the close of the extended conflict receiving the special commendation of the General commanding the army.

It is unquestionably true, according to all trustworthy accounts, that the 12th infantry was here especially distinguished among all the troops which helped to gain the victory. The universal expression is that it occupied the post of danger and honor, bearing the brunt of the battleand most gloriously and triumphantly sustaining the Union arms on this bloody field. It is not more certain that the 2nd Iowa was first at Donelson, the 4th at Chickesaw Bayon: the 5th at Iuka, than that the 12th won the brightest laurels at Tupelo, wherefore I regret exceedingly the want of sufficient material from which to complete a full account of the victory."

REPORTS OF BATTLES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

HEADQUARTERS, 12TH IOWA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
LA GRANGE, TENN., July 21, 1864.

LIEUT. H. HOOVER, *A A. A. Gen. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 16th Army Corps:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the actions near Tupelo, Miss., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst.

On the 13th inst., at about 2 o'clock, P. M., while marching as guard for the supply train and support of Muhler's, Sixth, Indiana battery, we were heavily attacked on our right flank, at a point on the road where the timber and underbrush were so dense, as to make it almost impossible to maneuver the men. Having learned by my flankers the point at which the enemy were striking, I moved my command so as to meet their front fairly, and then as nearly as possible concealed my men in the

brush, and awaited the attack. We allowed the enemy to advance without firing a shot until within twenty paces, when we suddenly poured a sweeping volley full in their ranks. This threw them into confusion, and after a sharp fight of twenty minutes we drove them from our front with heavy loss. Their colors were left on the ground, but we failed to secure them as we were compelled to march to support the battery. They were subsequently picked up by the Fourteenth Wisconsin. Our loss during this action was one man killed, one officer and eleven men wounded, and one man missing.

On the morning of the 14th inst., at Tupelo, in accordance with instructions from your headquarters, I posted my command on the right of the Pontotoc road, forming the extreme left of the 1st division, and was supported by the Seventh Minnesota. In front of, and running parallel with our line was a heavy rail fence, which we threw down in such a manner as to form a good protection against small arms. My regiment was the first to receive the enemy's attack, and held its position under a heavy fire for about two hours, when, our ammunition being exhausted, we were ordered to the rear, and our places taken by the 7th Minnesota. Companies E and H having been furnished ammunition, were allowed to remain at the front, and were thus kept constantly engaged during the entire action. After a rest of about forty-five minutes, and receiving a fresh supply of ammunition, we again moved forward, and took position in front, where we remained until ordered to charge, when we moved forward on the double-quick, driving the enemy from our front, and capturing a number of prisoners. Our loss during the day was one officer and six men killed, and thirty-nine men wounded. We consumed during the engagement over one hundred rounds of ammunition per man. The men of my command behaved nobly, and as an evidence of the cool, deliberate, and accurate manner in which our fire was delivered, I would refer you to the great number of the enemy's dead that were strewn in front of the line occupied by my regiment.

Lieut. A. A. Burdick, A. R. Q. M., who was killed, had been ordered to the rear with his train; but, after seeing his wagons properly parked, he came to the front and volunteered to assist in bringing forward ammuntion. While thus engaged he was struck by a shell, and instantly killed.

On the morning of the 15th inst, my regiment was assigned a position to the left of the Pontotoc road, and formed the left center of the brigade line. We had a substantial breastwork of cotton bales in our front, which served as an admirable protection against the enemy's sharpshooters. We took full part in the fight and charge of the day, losing one man killed and three wounded. Our loss during the three

days' fighting was one officer and eight men killed, one officer and fifty-four men wounded, and one man missing. My command numbered, on the first day's fight, two hundred and ninety-five muskets; on the second day, two hundred and fifty; and on the third day, about two hundred. I cannot consistently make particular mention of any members of the regiment, as every man was at his post, and all conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

I inclose herewith a list of casualties for the three days as follows:

July 13th. KILLED—Co. D, Private John Nichols.

WOUNDED—Co. I, Capt. Charles L. Sumbardo, leg, severely: Co. D, Corp'l. James L. Cowell, arm, severely: Dennis Conley, hand, amputated: Henry W. Bailey, breast, slight: Wencil Doleshall, breast, slight: Co. G, Soran A. Sernson, leg, dangerously: Co. H, Corpl's John W. Benedict, hand severely: George W. Horner, hand, slight: Edward Beckett, leg, severely: Philip Henry, arm, severely: Co. I, Corp'l John F. Wilson, thigh, severely: Private John Devine, side, dangerously.

MISSING—Co. D, Private A. E. Butolph.

July 14th. KILLED—Co. G, 1st Lieut. Augustus A. Burdick: Co. B, Francis A. Winter: Co. E, Corp'l George R Holden: Co. I. Philetus S. Butters: Co. K, Serg't Robert Fowler, Corp'l Jeremiah J. Myers, Philip H. Rutter.

WOUNDED—Co. B, John Dowling, thigh, severely: James W. Patterson, head, dangerously: Frank Klees, face slightly: Bryant Maguire, shoulder, slightly: Wesley B. Bort, head, slightly: Isaac Woodmansee, shoulder, slight: Marcellus Pratt, head, slight: Hugh McCabe, side, slightly: Co. C, Serg't Emery Clark, neck, dangerously; Serg't Jas. Stewart, arm and hip, severely: John W. McCall, head, slightly: Co. D, 1st Serg't Judson L. Boughton, face, slightly: William W. Whitenack, arm, severely: Samuel Bumgardner, side, slightly: Daniel Sivets, face, slightly: Co. E, Serg't Harvey Smith, thigh, slightly: Corp. Allen E. Talbot, head, severely: Nat'n'l Surfus, thigh, severely: Henry W. Crowhurst, leg, severely: Co. H, 1st Serg't V. V. Price, legs, dangerously: Serg't Ralph M. Grimns, arm, severely: Corpl's John B. Flenniken, shoulder, slightly: John S. Mason, face, slightly: John G. Currie, foot, slightly, and Patrick Hannan, arm, slightly: Co. I, Serg't J. Warren Cotes, breast, severely: Corpl's William Kohler, leg, severely: Michael D. Nagle, hand, slightly; Napoleon E.

Austin, shoulder, severely; Alex. F. Jenkins, head, shoulder and thigh, severely; Samuel S. Kennedy, hand severely; Van Meter Snyder, shoulder, severely; John F. Butters, hip, slightly: Co. K, Serg't W. H. H. Blanchard, arm, head and hip, severely; Corpl's Chas. E. Merrian, hip, severely; Alvin Mosher, thigh, slightly; James Dillon, head, dangerously; William B. Keith, thigh, severely: Stephen N. Bugby, shoulder, slightly.

July 15. KILLED—Co. B, August Leue.

WOUNDED—Co. B, Thomas Dowling, leg, slightly: Co. D, Jerimiah Williams, hip, dangerous: Co. I, James C. Buchanan, shoulder, slightly.

TOTALS—Killed, 9; wounded, 54: missing 1. Total loss, 64.

JOHN H. STIBBS,
Lt. Col. Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23d, 1864.

CAPT. I. B. SAMPLE, *A. A. Gen. 1st Division, 16th Army Corps:*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 3d brigade in the late expedition in Mississippi.

This brigade moved from La Grange, Tenn., with the right wing of the 16th army corps, on the morning of the 5th day of July, and entered Pontotoc, Miss., on the evening of the 11th, and again marched from that place on the morning of the 13th. Up to this time, had not been engaged with the enemy. On the morning of the 13th we were on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo in the following order: The 35th Iowa in advance, and immediately behind the brigade train of the 2d brigade; the 33d Missouri in front of the supply train; the 7th Minnesota and the 12th Iowa on the flank of the train. After 3 P. M. a volley was fired into the brigade train of the 2d brigade. Soon after this first volley, the enemy opened in heavy force on the right flank of the 7th Minnesota, and 12th Iowa, who soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. After a sharp fight, we not only repulsed the enemy, but drove him from the field.

At 9 o'clock, July 14, the enemy in heavy force advanced upon our line, and attacked us warmly with artillery and musketry. Our men, without once wavering, returned the fire. A fierce engagement was kept up for three hours, when our whole brigade charged the enemy, driving him from the field, and getting possession of his killed and severely wounded, who lay thick upon the field. We also captured, at this time, several prisoners and one stand of colors, which fell into the hands of the 33d Missouri. We remained in our advanced position until it became evi-

dent the enemy was not likely to attack soon again, when we retired to our original position.

On the morning of the 15th, the 33d Missouri and 7th Minnesota were in line on the right of the Pontotoc road, the 12th Iowa and 35th Iowa on the left of said road, all behind temporary breastworks. In this position the brigade was ordered to remain concealed, and to reserve their fire until the enemy arrived to within fifty yards of our line. The enemy, advancing, opened a warm fire upon us, but at length, it becoming evident that he would not charge our line, or advance to the prescribed distance, a charge was ordered by the General commanding the division. The men charged with a will, when the enemy fled precipitately.

During these various actions the regimental commanders—Colonel Hill, 35th Iowa, Colonel Marshal, 7th Minnesota, Lieutenant Colonel Heath, 33d Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel Stibbs, 12th Iowa—displayed the utmost coolness and bravery, and discharged all their duties with alacrity. In this they were well sustained by the field and line officers of their commands, whilst the men proved themselves worthy of the highest praise for their heroic conduct. Acting brigade Surgeon Huff was very faithful and efficient in his duties with the wounded. I return my thanks to the members of my staff, Lieuts. H. Hoover, Duncan, Read, and L. M. Crutz, for the aid they rendered me in the performance of their duties. During these various actions the brigade lost: Officers killed, 3: officers wounded 3: enlisted men killed, 21: enlisted men wounded, 167: enlisted men missing, 3: total loss, 197.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. WOODS, Colonel commanding.

CHAPLAIN HUMPHREY'S, "12TH IOWA AT TUPELO.

* * After a day's rest at Pontotoc, the army marched for Tupelo. The rebels immediately commenced a harrassing attack upon our train in the rear. It was defended by negro and other troops. About middle of the forenoon the 12th Iowa was ordered back to the defense of the train. This regiment had just taken the position assigned it when one of the flankers came in and informed the Adjutant, Lieutenant Reed, that the Rebels were about to attack the train. Lieutenant Colonel Stibbs and Major Van Duzee immediately formed the regiment in line of battle. The line had scarcely formed when the enemy, 1,000 strong, advanced through the dense thicket, to within a few yards of our front. A terrible volley checked the advancing line of the enemy—a second drove them back. The 12th Iowa was ordered to the support of the 6th Indiana battery, and another regiment advanced and picked up

the colors left by the enemy in front of the 12th Iowa. In the afternoon another skirmish took place in which the 12th lost one man killed.

Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, July 14th, the army was under arms and formed in a commanding position. The army also had a strong position. He had defeated General Sturgis and pursued his broken battalions almost to Memphis. The prestige of this victory gave him confidence. The Rebel commander assurred his men that they had only negros and 100-days' men to fight. Little did they realize that our men were Veterans: that A. J. Smith was in command; that fighting Joe. Mower commanded the 1st division, and that the cool and brave Colonel Woods commanded the brigade destined to hold that day the post of danger and of honor. The enemy formed and advanced to the charge in magnificient style. On they came until within twenty rods of the 12th Iowa when the terrible storm of musketry swept them back in wild confusion. They formed again and advanced, presenting a front of half a mile long. They meet again that wasting fire, and break and fly. Thus the tide of battle ebbs and flows beneath the hot rays of the July sun, until General Mower became impatient of delay and ordered Colonel Woods to charge with his brigade. The line moved forward, the 12th Iowa in advance; but the Rebels, swift of foot, escape the steel of our bayonets, and seek safety in the timber.

On the morning of the 16th, Smith's army continued the return march via Elliston, New Albany and Ripley, reaching La Grange, Tenn., July 21st. The next day we were given another free ride on box cars into Memphis, where, on the night of the 22d, we again occupied our pleasant camp in the suburbs of the city.

Several days were given to scrubbing up, repairing damages, and refitting; but scarcely had we rested from the campaign, when on Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, July 30th, orders were received to be ready to move again at 8 o'clock next morning, in light marching order. Leaving the camp in charge of a few sick, we marched to the depot. Sunday morning took our accustomed places on cars, and before night were landed at Davis Mills, six miles southeast of La Grange. The next day we marched to Coldwater River.

August 2d, the regiment formed the advance guard of he army as it marched into Holly Springs, Miss. Entering

that town at 11 o'clock A. M., our regiment was at once detailed and distributed about the town as provost guards. This place had been called "The Garden City of Mississippi," and had doubtless been a very pretty place. In its suburbs it still retained some evidences of its former prosperity; but had felt the effects of war very severely and showed these effects on every side. It was here that General Grant established his depot of supplies in the fall of 1862, when he started south on his first movement upon Vicksburg. Colonel Murphy was left in command of the post and in charge of the supplies of ammunition stored there. Van Dorn made a sudden dash into the city, and, without the least opposition, captured it and 1,500 men; set fire to the warehouses, depots, etc., and retreated as suddenly as he came. The fire, and the explosion of ammunition, destroyed the entire business portion of the town, as well as many private residences. We found the people who were still living there—mostly women and children—very unlike the people of other towns we had visited. While these made no pretense that they were loyal to the old Union, they were too politic to offer insult to our men. Many of the ladies asked for special guards at their houses, saying that their only fear was of the negro troops with us; that among these troops were some of their old servants, and they felt uncertain in regard to what they might do. In every instance where guards were sent they were invited into the house and to eat at the family table. The officers and men were in fact over run with invitations to dinners and teas. In return for this very pleasant reception our men were glad to give the homes of the people the fullest protection, but while affording such protection to citizens they arrested several abled-bodied men who were pointed out to them as rebel soldiers. Some of these when arrested admitted that they were members of Forrest's command, and one, that he was wounded in our front at Tupelo. The regi-

ment remained here until the evening of the 9th when it was ordered to rejoin its brigade, which was then hotly engaged at the crossing of the Tallahatchie. The regiment reported to Colonel Woods at the Tallahatchie Wednesday morning; the 10th, at 9 o'clock, to find that the crossing had been secured by the 7th Minnesota and 35th Iowa after a sharp contest. Here we were joined by Companies A, and F, from White River Ark. These companies had not been with us to share the hardships and the honors of the Tupelo campaign, but they had not lost an opportunity to sustain the honor their regiment, the State and the flag.

Captain Hunter of Company A was in command of the post at mouth of White River. His whole force consisted of two companies, fifty-five men all told. He received intimation that a force of the enemy was in his vicinity and commenced the erection of a stockade, upon which the men worked late into the night of June 21st, but had not completed the work. A gap of about twenty feet remaining open on one side. The weather was very warm and the boys, upon quitting work, divested themselves of all outward apparel, and went to sleep in their tents. Early in the morning of the 22nd, before reveille, they were suddenly attacked by a large force of rebels, who drove the picket in and followed close on their heels in a rush for the opening in the stockade. The boys in camp had no time to dress but catching their muskets and buckling on their cartridge boxes as they ran, they fell into line at the opening in the stockade just as the advance of the rebels reached that point. Here occurred a hand-to-hand conflict lasting only a few moments, but in that few moments the boys in a uniform consisting of nothing more than a shirt and cartridge box effectually repelled a force which consisted of a regiment. Captain Hunter and his command were highly complimented by General Burford, commanding the District of Helena. Captain Bremner, who participated in this splendid fight,

tells the story in a report to Adjutant General of Iowa, as follows:

SELMA, ALA., July 8th, 1865.

N. B. BAKER, *Adjutant General of Iowa:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the action engaged in by Companies A and F, 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, at the mouth of White river, June 22d, 1864.

Early on the morning of the 22d, and before many of the men were up, a single shot in the direction of the pickets aroused the sleepers—there was no time to dress before the enemy were upon us. There force consisted of four hundred men, of the 10th Missouri (rebel) Mounted Infantry, under the command of Lieutenat Colonel Lawler. Our entire force was fifty-five men, part of whom, being on picket were not engaged. Forty-eight muskets were the total number in the stockade with which to defend the place. After firing the first shot on the pickets, the enemy came on the double-quick, bearing to our right with the evident intention of getting inside the stockade, which at this point had only been partly completed the night previous. While advancing across an open field in front, a sharp fire was poured upon them, creating some confusion, and causing them to halt and re-form, when a part was thrown rapidly forward and gained the cover of some log huts that were very near the stockade, from which point they continued to annoy us with a galling fire for several minutes. The action at this time was quite severe, and the stockade being in an unfinished state several of the men were wounded behind it. Finding the attempt to surprise up had proved a failure, and that they were needlessly losing many of their men, they hastily withdrew, leaving all their dead and several of their wounded in our possession. The gun-boat Lexington, which had been lying near the bank a little below us, now got clear of the drift wood which had to this time delayed her free action, and steaming up opposite the scene of action gave the retreating foe a few parting shots. Not deeming it prudent to follow with the small force at command, no pursuit was ordered. Eleven of the enemy were killed, including a Major and Lieutenant; and citizens living on the road over which they passed report that at least fourteen were taken back wounded.

Killed—Corporal George E. Hunter, Co. F.

Wounded and since died—Sergeant Isaac Cottle, Co. F; Private Seamons Clapp, Co. F; Gustavus A. Black, Co. A.

Wounded—Private Charles L. Coolidge, Co. F. in right breast, slightly.

Capt, Joseph R. C. Hunter, Co. A, and Capt. William A. Morse, Co

F, with the brave men under their command, performed their part with great credit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN BREMNER,
Capt. 12th Iowa Vet. Vol. Inf., com'd'g Co. F.

On the 13th of August our brigade had a skirmish at Hurricane creek, driving the enemy back and holding the position until a bridge could be built, which was completed on the 21st and the whole force proceded to Oxford, Miss., where a small force of the enemy was driven off. The largest part of Forrest's force having made a detour around our army and, thinking, doubtless that Memphis had been left unprotected made a dash into that city at 4 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 21st, and succeed in penetrating to the very heart of the town, some of his men riding their horses to the second floor of the Gayoso house and taking some of our officers prisoners from their beds. The raiders were undoubtedly after General Washburn, but he received warning in time to escape, by a back door, in his night shirt and sought shelter in Fort Pickering. The 8th Iowa, on duty in the city rallied and drove the raiders out with a loss of quite a number of their men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss was small, however, and about equal on each side. As Forrest failed to secure any prominent prisoners, or to carry off any plunder his raid was not a great success.

At Oxford General Smith received orders to return to Memphis, immediately and report with his two divisions to General Sherman near Atlanta. This order had been long looked for and was heartily welcomed by most of the men in the command. Our Mississippi campaigns had been very severe in long hot marches and severe fighting, with apparently very little in results to show for our summer's work, and all felt that campaigning with the main army would be much more agreeable. The great battles being fought by Sherman, while showing large aggregate losses, were usually

much less severe in individual regiments, and those engaged had the advantage of a position where the eyes of the whole country were upon them.

General Smith, on behalf of his divisions, had made earnest efforts to be trasferred to Sherman's immediate command, and had been only partially conciliated by a letter from General Sherman assuring him, that: His two divisions operating in Mississippi and keeping Forrest away from the railroads to Nashville had rendered much more effective service, for the main army, than they could have done if present with it in the field. It would seem, from reading the correspondence now published, that there had been quite a strife over these two divisions. Canby had made an effort to have them sent to his department and succeeded in obtaining an order from the war department, assigning Smith and two divisions to Department of the Gulf. Washburn had the order countermanded when Sturgis was defeated by Forrest, and retained Smith in his department, Sherman then issued his orders as above, when Rosecrans succeeded better than either of the others by simply stealing both divisions as we shall see later.

On 10th of April Sherman wrote to General Grant: "It will take all of April to get in our furloughed Veterans and bring up A. J. Smith's command * * * . McPherson will have nine divisions *if A. J. Smith gets here*, in which case he will have fully thirty thousand of the best men in America." In his Memories General Sherman says:

"There was great danger always, in my mind that Forrest would collect a heavy cavalry force in Mississippi, cross the Tennessee river and break up our railroad below Nashville. In contemplation of this danger, I had sent General Sturgis to Memphis to take command of the cavalry in that quarter, to go out towards Pontotoc, engaged Forrest and defeat him; but on the 14th of June I learned that General Sturgis had himself been defeated on the 10th of June and had been driven by Forrest back into Memphis in considerable confusion. I expected that this would soon be followed by a general raid on all our roads in Tennessee. General Smith, with the two divisions of the 16th corps which had been

up Red River, had returned from that illfated expedition, *and had been ordered to General Canby at New Orleans*, but on hearing of General Sturgis' defeat I ordered General Smith to go out from Memphis and renew the offensive so as to keep Forrest off our roads. This he did, finally defeating Forrest at Tupelo on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of July, and he so stirred up matters in North Mississippi that Forrest *could not leave for Tennessee.* This for a time left me only the task of covering the roads against such minor detachments of cavalry as Johnson could spare from the main army."

Had these explanations been made at the time the army of General Smith would have been saved many hours of speculation as to "what the old grey beard is trying to do with us, any way." Possibly it was just as well that we should learn "not to question why," but then we did, and always took the soldier's privilege of asking questions and wondering why we were marched out of Memphis, and then marched back again so often, even if our questions were not answered. However, we were now ordered to Sherman, where we desired to be, and started back to Memphis in good spirits. At the crossing of the Tallahatchie, August 24, the enemy, thinking to catch our rear guard after most of the army had crossed, made a sudden dash. They found a larger rear guard than they anticipated and were defeated, and left nine killed, five mortally wounded, and eleven others prisoners in our hands.

We camped at Waterford on the 25th, and the next day marched into Holly Springs. As the head of the column approached that city, General Smith was met by a delegation of citizens, with a petition asking that the12th Iowa be sent forward to act as provost guards again.

It is said that General Smith bit off the end of his cigar, chewed it up, and spit it out in the nervous way he had, and, with a superabundance of adjectives, said to the committee:

"The 12th Iowa is one of my best fighting regiments. I think it is a doubtful compliment for you —— —— rebels to want it to guard your —— —— town, and an imposition on

the regiment to ask them to do it; but if those boys are willing to stand guard they may." He halted the column; sent back to where the 12th was marching; ordered it forward, with instructions to take entire charge of the private property in the town, and see to it that he heard a good report of their conduct. For however roughly he might talk about it, he was pleased with the order which had been maintained while we were there before.

The regiment marched into town in advance of all other troops; guards were soon distributed as before and everything remained quiet and orderly. When the balance of the army had marched away next day, our regiment fell in as rear guard and evacuated the town about noon. The good understanding existing between the citizens and our boys was shown by the fact that in relieving guard, one man had been overlooked, and was still at his post when the rebels, following our rear, came into town. The citizens where the guard was stationed gave him warning and concealed him until dark and then piloted him safely to our camp at Davis Creek. Another instance is that of Mrs. Kaiser, whose husband was then a prisoner of war in our hands at Camp Douglass. She discovered three of the 14th Iowa prisoners in the hands of Chalmers' force. She went out, and ascertaining that they were Iowa men, invited them in, gave them a splendid dinner, furnished them writing material to write to their friends, and then took the letters personally and delivered them to officers of the regiment to be mailed. She said: "This was because they were Iowa men. If they had been 12th Iowa men I would have made Chalmers release them." This on account of considerate treatment she received from two of Co. B., boys that were on guard at the house.

Aug. 29th the command was back at La Grange again, where we formed a garrison of 100 day men, commanded by Col. Henderson, holding the place and waiting our return. Next day we returned to Memphis and again occupied our

camp. Col. Woods' official report of the expedition is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 16TH A. C.
MEMPHIS, TENN., AUG. 31, 1864.

CAPT. J. B. SAMPLE, A. A. G.

SIR: * * * On the morning of July 31, the 12th Iowa, 7th Minn , 33d Mo. and 55th Iowa, of this brigade, took the cars at this place and moved to Davis Mills, Miss. August 1 marched via. Lamar and Coldwater, and on the morning of August 2d reached Holly Springs, where the 12th Iowa was detailed as provost guards. On the morning of August 5th the remaining three regiments moved by railroad to Waterford. August 7th the 7th Minn. and 35th Iowa moved to the Tallahatchie river to protect our pioneer corps, who were constructing a bridge. They found the enemy's pickets on the north side of the river whom they attacked and drove across the river, capturing the flat boat used as a ferry and establishing pickets on the south side of the river. Their position was shelled for a short time that night. Next morning the two regiments crossed over and work began on the bridge. On the 7th the 6th Indiana battery reported, and on the 8th the 33d Mo. and battery moved to the Tallahatchie. On the 9th the brigade moved into camp on the south side of the Tallahatchie. During the skirmishing on the 7th, 8th and 9th the 7th Minn. had three men wounded. On the 10th of August the 12th Iowa rejoined the brigade. On the 21st the brigade moved to Hurricane Creek. On the 25th marched to Waterford and 26th to Holly Springs. The 12th Iowa was again detailed as provost guards.

Very respectfully,
J. J. WOODS, Col. Comd'g Brigade.

Our stay in Memphis was very short indeed. We had expected to pack up all our belongings and start for Atlanta immediately, but those orders were very suddenly changed—so far as they referred to the 1st division—and we were ordered to another field of operations.

The Confederate Generals, Price, Mannaduke and Shelby had organized a force in Arkansas and were threatening Litte Rock, where General Steele was in command with a force thought to be unable to contend against this combined enemy. The order for 1st division to report to Sherman was suspended for the time being, and while the 3d division proceeded by boats up the river, the 1st division was directed

to leave camp and all baggage in care of convalescents, and report to General Steele at, or near, Little Rock, Ark.

Under these orders the 12th Iowa embarked Sept. 2d on Steamer Mattie, the balance of the division on other boats. The next day we were off down the river, the whole fleet under command of General Mower, who had just received his promotion to Major General for services at Tupelo.

Entering White River on the morning of the 4th, we reach St. Charles on evening of the 5th. On account of some movements of the enemy the whole force was disembarked at St. Charles, but on the 8th re-embarked and proceeded to Devall's Bluffs and again disembarked.

On the 10th we started for Brownsville, marching 18 miles that afternoon, across a perfectly level prairie, destitute of water of any kind except what we carried in canteens. We camped at night in a grove, near a slough which furnished water for camp. Next day we marched to Brownsville where it was ascertained that the Confederate forces had avoided Little Rock and, crossing the river below, had already started north with their whole force, intending evidently to invade Missouri. Some one in authority conceived the brilliant idea of starting infantry after these mounted raiders, and, doubtless, concluding that men of General Mower's division had become so hardened to marching that they would enjoy the tramp, procured orders which resulted in organizing a force consisting of Mower's division of infantry and a small force of cavalry under Col. Winslow, all to be under command of General Mower, and started this force in pursuit of the mounted forces of Price, already several days in advance.

Mower's force was rendezvoued at Brownsville, and equipped with an abundant supply of ammunition and ten days' rations. Teams and wagons for the ammunition were furnished for the expedition and drivers detailed from the command, but teams for the rations were loaned from Steele's

command with orders to accompany the expedition a few days only, until the rations could be unloaded into haversacks, when the teams should return. These teams, escorted by 9th Iowa cavalry, accompanied us to Red river, where the rations were unloaded and wagons and escort returned.

Among other preparations made for furnishing supplies, General Mower directed a detail of one man from each company to collect beef cattle from the country. The men so detailed were placed under the command of an officer from the Q. M. Dept. and were directed to supply themselves with a mount at earliest possible moment after the march should begin, and be ready to help drive in the beef.

Supplies and ammunition having been received, Mower's command left Brownsville Sept. 17th, marching directly north, passing on the 18th through Austin, where the 9th Iowa cavalry was encamped. As our command passed along the road the cavalry boys came out to see the troops and exchange greetings with acquaintances. Hugh McCabe of Co. B, one of the detail of foragers who had been directed to procure a mount, passed through the camp of the 9th, and seeing a horse saddled and bridled hitched to a stump, thought it a good opportunity to procure his desired outfit all at once. He quickly unfastened the said horse, mounted to his back and rode off, justifying the taking in his own way by saying: "Faith, and it's Uncle Sam's own horse, and it can be no difference to him whichever of his boys rides him." When he found that the whole 9th regiment was ordered out as train escort and were following the command, he experienced some difficulty in keeping out of sight, but succeeded in doing so, until the 9th turned back, and then made excellent use of the cavalry horse in bringing in supplies of beef, etc. It was thought no less a good joke when it was afterwards found that the horse belonged to a company from the same town that Co. B was from, and that the captain who was responsible for the horse was one of McCabe's old neighbors.

Since "the cruel war was over" the captain and the forager have seldom met at camp-fire or Post without passing jokes about captured cavalry horse, which the captain says he reported as "Stolen by 12th Iowa Jayhawkers."

On the evening of the 19th the command crossed Little Red river at a ford where the water was about four feet deep, the current very swift and the bed of the stream rocky. Many of the boys, more particular than the rest, removed their clothes, and making them into a bundle held them above their heads as they waded into the stream. Every few moments some unlucky one of these careful fellows, would step upon a sharp or slippery stone, and in a sudden effort to regain his balance would bring his bundle down, slap, into the water and, being carried off his feet, go floundering down stream, greeted by the shouts of his comrades. As we camped upon the bank of the river that night the rations were all distributed and the borrowed wagons were sent back to Brownsville.

The march was continued each succeeding day without incident worthy of note, our route following the trail of Shelby's rebel division, over very rough roads—across the spurs of Ozark mountains, and then along the swampy margins of streams. Crossing White river by ford on the 22d we reached Black river about 8 o'clock P. M. to find that the bridge had been burned, and that the water was too deep to be forded. The approach to the river was over a corduroy road through a swamp impassible on either side. Along this road the column was strung out when the head of it reached the river, and it was found that there was no possible room to camp the troops or park the teams, the "In place rest" was about the only order which could be executed, and the army bivouacked where it stood, each man securing for himself as comfortable a place as possible, and making his own arrangements for supper and bed as best he could. The pioneer corps, commanded by Capt. S. G. Knee of the

12th, was sent forward to make a bridge. Crossing over to a small town, called Elgin, the pioneer corps found a small saw-mill in running order. With this they got out plank for bridge covering. They then tore down a cotton press for the timbers for stringers, and at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23d had a bridge completed 320 feet long, upon which the army crossed in safety, and camped that night at Miller's church, occupying the exact ground upon which Shelby had camped three days before. The march was continued up the east bank of Black river, about 20 miles each day, passing through Pocahontas, Ark., and Poplar Bluff, Mo., and reaching Greenville, Mo., October 2d. Here it was learned that Price's forces were at Ironton, 40 miles north of us, and that he had been met there by Union troops, and after a sharp engagement he had turned northwest.

From Greenville we marched directly to Cape Girardeau, Mo., reaching that place on the 5th, after 19 days consecutive marching, in which time we had marched 336 miles, forded seven rivers, and bridged one 320 feet wide; had waded and hauled our artillery and train through some of the worst swamps in the country; the rear guard often toiling all night to get the train into camp. This was the case on September 30, when the 12th was rear guard, and marched from Poplar Bluff to Chipman's ford, dragging the wagon train out of mud holes all day, and when night came, it was so dark that the men were compelled to light candles and torches to find the road, and finally succeeded in getting the last wagon across the stream and into camp, just as the troops that had been in advance of the train were beating reveille for morning of October 1st. Six days out of the nineteen the rain had fallen continuously all day and all night. All this continuous marching had been accomplished with only ten days' rations. Some of the way the roads were rough and full of flinty rock which cut away the shoes, so that upon our arrival at Cape Girardeau, five officers and

102 men of the 12th Iowa—out of a total of 250—were *barefooted.* Others had old coffee sacks wound on their feet to protect them from the sharp rocks. As far as foot covering was concerned, the army was doubtless as destitute as the old army at Valley Forge, and could have been tracked as far, by the blood in the snow.

I presume, a dirtier, raggeder set never marched into any town than Mower's men were when they reached Cape Girardeau, and it was not to be wondered at that the militia stationed there was alarmed at our approach, thinking that we were surely a part of the guerrilla force that they had been expecting to attack the town. During the march from Brownsville we had demonstrated the fact that men could march further in a given time than horses or mules, for there were very few cavalry horses in the command fit for further service, and nearly half of the mules had been left used up upon the road. Altogether, the march was a very severe one, and we were glad to get out of the wilderness, and be in communication with the world again.

In crossing the state line, we had transferred ourselves from District of Arkansas to District of Missouri, and found that we were now subject to the orders of General Rosencrans.

The movements of Price into the state had so threatened St. Louis that the 3d division had been diverted from its route to Atlanta; had been called to St. Louis, and was now confronting Price in the vicinity of Ironton. General Mower was directed to proceed to the same field via. St. Louis. Remaining at Cape Girardeau only one day—long enough to have boats sent down from St. Louis—the division embarked for that city. The 12th regiment left camp about 2 o'clock A. M., October 7th; marched to steamboat landing, where Companies B, E and G embarked on the steamer Argonaut, the balance of the regiment on the steamer Armenia. The

lower decks of both boats were occupied by cavalry and artillery.

The fleet arrived at St. Louis the same evening, where two days were spent in receiving supplies, clothing, etc., which would fit the men for further service. On the 10th, the infantry of Mower's division was started up the Missouri river on boats, with orders to report at Jefferson City, against which Price was marching his forces. The Twelfth was on the steamer Empire with brigade headquarters. This boat proved to be too large for the shallow waters of the Missouri, and for eight days was for most of the time stuck on sandbars. Four times during the trip the entire regiment was disembarked, and with hawsers to the shore pulled the boat off the bars. The men would march around the bar and re-embark above. On the night of the 13th, while the regiment was on land, the boat backed off a bar, and in attempting to pass it near the other shore, became fast again in a position that the regiment could neither help it off or re-embark, and was compelled to pass the night on shore without blankets, shelter, or food, and found in the morning that the ground was covered with white frost. Finally, after these several delays, the regiment arrived at Jefferson City October 18th, to find that Price had turned west before reaching the city, and that a portion of our cavalry force was in his front, and that the balance of our division had left Jefferson City in pursuit.

General Sherman was still protesting in strong language against our diversion from his command. He says, in a letter to General Grant: "I think it will be found that the movements of Price and Shelby are mere diversions. They cannot hope to enter Missouri except as raiders, and General Rosencrans should be ashamed to ask my troops for such a purpose." In his memoirs, Sherman says: "General Smith, at that time, was in Missouri with two divisions of the 16th corps, *which had been diverted to that quarter.*"

By constant effort, to get some part of the command,

General Sherman succeeded in getting General Mower, personally, detached and ordered to Atlanta. General Mower had served constantly with this division for over two years. First, as Colonel of the 11th Missouri, then as Commander of the 2nd brigade, and later as Commander of the division. Under his command the division had won distinction and its members had learned such confidence in themselves, in each other, and in their Commander, that they felt that they could not be beaten. In its turn the division had won for "Fighting Joe. Mower" the stars of a Major General. The regrets expressed by the General in his farewell order were reciprocated by the command. General Mower left the command at St. Charles, Mo., October 11th, 1864, and Col. J. J. Woods succeeded him in command of the division, and Colonel Hill, 35th Iowa, succeeded to the command of the brigade.

From Jefferson City the 12th was transported to La Mine river by rail. Finding the bridge at that place destroyed the regiment left the cars and marched to Sedalia, overtaking the balance of the division on the 19th of October. From Sedalia we marched with our command via. Lexington, Independence, Blue River and Kansas City—nearly all the time within hearing of the skirmish and occasional artillery firing in front, but never quite near enough to take part in the affair ourselves. Our cavalry force was not strong enough to do more than harrass Price. He would engage the cavalry until the head of the infantry force came in sight then brush them away and move on. His men all mounted, and able to secure remounts from the country whenever a horse gave out, led the infantry a long stern chase, without their being able to get a good sight of his retreating army. At the crossing, of Blue river, October 23rd, the fighting in front became quite lively, and, hoping to catch the enemy at the crossing, the infantry was pushed rapidly to the front all day and into the night, until we had marched 37 miles, with-

in the 24 hours, and reached the river to find the game had escaped.

From that point some of our cavalry was able to get upon Prices' flank and as he turned south his force broke up and in a final engagement near Lone Tree our cavalry succeeded in making a break and capturing General Marmaduke and about 1,000 of his men. This so broke up and scattered Price's army that pursuit by infantry was abandoned at Harrisonville, Mo., on the 26th. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis. Lieutenant Colonel Stibbs, being detailed as special guard for General Marmaduke, left the command of the regiment to Major Van Duzee.

We remained three days at Harrisonville, taking a much needed rest after a march of 176 miles in eight consecutive days.

Colonel Woods, in his monthly report for the 1st division, Oct. 31st, closes as follows:

"During the month the division has been actively engaged as a portion of the army pursuing the rebel General Price through Missouri. Marching has been almost continuous and very hard, making as high as 33 miles per day."

October 30th we started on return march for St. Louis, 300 miles away. It seemed to some of us that it was a little tough to *march* entirely across the state when there was a railroad all the way, but it appeared that it was necessary to use the railroad facilities to transport prisoners, broken down cavalry horses and their riders; the artillery with all its horses and men; worn out mules, etc. These must be spared but "Smith's guerillas" had been *diverted* to this district, were *borrowed* in fact, and must expect to march, and they did, through snow and mud; rain and shine; resting only one day in sixteen, reaching St. Louis November 16th. Only a few incidents worthy of note occurred during the march.

November 3d, it snowed all day. A wet sticky snow that stuck where it fell and on the backs of the men melted

and saturated the clothing like a sponge, yet they marched all day reaching Sedalia at night, and were then ordered into camp where it was impossible to obtain a stick of wood, rails, trees or anything that would make a fire. This could not be endured, and the officers of the regiment went into the city and found old stores, or sheds where the men could be sheltered and then obtained permission to take their men into the city where each company commander found quarters for his men until morning and most of the officers took quarters at a hotel.

Two days after, at California, we camped again in the snow ten inches deep, but here we had plenty of timber to cut, and soon had big fires which melted the snow away until we had dry places upon which to spread blankets, and we slept very comfortably, notwithstanding we had an extra blanket of four inches of snow over us when we awoke in the morning.

Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, appointed as successor of General Mower, joined his division at Sedalia and assumed command. Colonel Woods returning to command of 3d brigade.

November 8th, election day, we left Jefferson City, and about noon forded Osage river. This stream was wide, the water about waist deep, and running full of slush ice. It was a hard thing to ask men to wade through such a stream, and all along the line, as we approached the bank, the men could be heard declaring: "I will never go through there! Might as well be shot for disobeying orders as die in that river." Other like expressions were common but the command kept moving forward and as one after another of the objectors reached the stream they march in, like the rest, and with many a sigh and quickly drawn breath held their places till all were across. With all its cold and unpleasantness there was left some fun for the boys, as when a cannoneer, sitting astride the muzzle of his gun and guying the infantry, was

suddenly immersed, by being tipped backwards into the water. It was still more fun to see a couple of officers get ducked. One who was fortunate enough to have a horse to ride had kindly taken a brother officer up behind for a "lift" over the stream. This gave the lucky fellow a chance to laugh at his less fortunate comrades, until in the middle of the stream the horse suddenly refused to carry double and lying down rolled both the officers into the water. Then the laugh and shout was, emphatically, from the other side. Immediately after crossing the Osage the Iowa regiments were allowed to halt and vote for President. Officers and men, who had horses to ride, were appointed as judges of election. The votes were polled and the regiment continued the march, leaving the judges to count the ballots and make returns. The result in 12th Iowa was: Total vote cast 210 —Lincoln, 190; McClellan, 20. We camped that night at Westphalia, Mo., going into camp after dark and in the midst of a furious rainstorm. There was no possibility of seeing where we were going, and the regiment just halted and every man found a place in which to rest and spread his blanket as best he could by feeling, until the rain ceased and fires could be started.

November 15th, we marched into Benton Barracks at 2 o'clock, P. M., where very comfortable quarters were secured at once and all our hardships were soon forgotten as we gathered around the old coal heaters in pleasant barracks, very much the same as they were when occupied by us three years before. Our march from Harrisonville to St. Louis, 303 miles, had been made in fifteen days of marching and only one day of rest. Three days of snow storm were included in the time.

Reviewing the whole campaign from Memphis, where our camp still stood. We had traveled in two and a half months—by steamboat, 772 miles; by rail, 50 miles, and had marched 950 miles. Since June 16th, we had added to this the

two Mississippi campaigns serving altogether in five different States, Tennessee, Mississipi, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas; had been constantly on the move, resting in our regular camp only ten days in five months.

No wonder that the department commanders all around us were quarreling to see who should have the "travelers" next.

Even now we were not to rest, for before reaching St. Louis orders had been received to hasten Smith's divisions to Nashville to assist Thomas in repelling Hood's invasion of Tennessee.

At St. Louis, Colonel Woods; who had served more than his full term of three years, was mustered out and returned to his home, During his term of service Colonel Woods had been in command of a brigade a large part of the time, and several times in command of a division. His qualifications and service entitled him to promotion but he would not use political influence to secure such advancement. Modest, kind and unassuming in camp; he was an ideal commander on the battle field; brave without rashness, and too careful of his men to expose them unnecessarily, Several other officers of the regiment mustered out on expiration of service. Promotions to fill the vacancies were made, as may be seen in roster of regiment.

Some of the official orders for the campaign in Arkansas and Missouri are as follows:

COLONEL HILL'S MONTHLY REPORTS FOR OCT. AND NOV.

* * October 4th: raining and roads bad; made a forced march; encamped at 8 P. M. on White Water creek, 30 miles. Oct. 5; marched to Cape Graideau, 19 miles; encamped one mile below town. This concludes a march of 317 miles in 19 days, from Brownsville, Ark. * * * Oct. 19; marched via Sedalia to Roletta; went into camp at 11:30 P. M., 33 miles; command nearly exhausted. Oct. 21; marched into Lexington, 25 miles. * * Nov. 8; marched from Jefferson City to Westphalia, 26 miles; forded Osage river. * * Nov. 15; marched 22 miles to St. Louis and moved into Benton Barracks.

"HEADQUARTERS, DIST. WEST, TENN.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 1, 1864.

MAJOR GEN. A. J. SMITH, *Comd'g Right Wing, 16th A. C.*

GENERAL:—You will order Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding 1st division, to embark the effective force of his division upon transports with ten days' rations and a full supply of ammunition, and move with the least possible delay to Devall's Bluffs on White River, and re-enforce that post, reporting to Maj. Gen. Steele. As soon as the emergency is over, and the troops now assailing General Steele are drawn back, General Mower, with his command, will report back here.

I am, General, your obt. servt,

C. C. WASHBURN, Maj. General.

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV., 16TH A. C.,
SPECIAL ORDER, MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 1, 1864.
No. 124. The Brigade Commanders of this division will have their commands ready to embark on boats *to-night.* No men will be left behind except those who are sick *and excused by* Brigade Surgeon * * * .

By order of BRIG. GEN. J. A. MOWER.

CHAS. CHRISTENSEN, Lt. and A. A. A. Gen."

"HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST TENN.
MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 2, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. E. R. CANBY, *Comd'g Div. West Miss.*,

New Orleans, La.

GENERAL:—Advices from Devall's Bluffs represents that Shelby had cut the railroad between there and Little Rock and captured 450 men. Yesterday I received despatches that the enemy had captured Pine Bluff and St. Charles and was about to attack Devall's Bluffs, I immediately ordered Maj. Gen. Mower, to proceed to White River with his division and relieve our forces. * *

I am, General, very respectfully, etc.,

C. C. WASHBURN, Maj. Gen."

"HEADQUARTERS 1st DIV. 16th A. C.,
SAINT CHARLES, Ark., Sept. 5, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. C C. WASHBURN, *Comd'g Dist. West Tenn.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival of the greater part of my command here at 5 o'clock this evening. * * * I am hoping that

it will not be necessary for my command to remain here long, as I know that General Sherman is very much in need of us.

I am, General, very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH A. MOWER, Maj. Gen. Comd'y Div."

"HEADQUARTERS 1st DIV. 16th A. C.,
SAINT CHARLES, ARK., Sept. 1864.

MAJ. GEN. F. STEELE, *Comd'g Dept. of Ark.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the arrival of my command here, I have about 4,000 infantry, 2 batteries, and 250 cavalry. I enclose herewith the extract from a letter of instructions from Maj. Gen. Washburn in which he directs me to return as soon as possible.

An officer from General Sherman arrived at Memphis the day before I left, for the purpose of taking the right wing of 16th A. C. to Atlanta. This is, I presume, the reason of General Washburn's earnest desire that I return as soon as possible. I am awaiting your orders as to whether I shall remain here or proceed further.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obt serv't.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g Div."

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. ARK.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 6, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. MOWER, *Comd'g 1st Div. 16th A. C.:*

GENERAL:—Please bring your division to Devall's Bluff. It can be of no use to me at Saint Charles. I am anxious to put an end to the bold career of Fagan and Shelby and hope, with your assistance, to make quick work of it.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Telegram.

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH, Cairo, Ill.

General Halleck telegraphs that you have *General Grant's orders* to operate against Price and *will confer with me.* Come up and bring all the information you can.

W. S. ROSENCRANS, Maj. Gen."

"CAIRO, Sept 8, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK:

I am here and will wait the order of *Maj. Gen. Sherman.*

A. J Smith, Maj. Gen.'

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1864.

LT. GEN. GRANT, City Point, Va.:

Sherman Consents to Smith going west. I have directed him to prepare his command for immediate operations. The question seems to be between his landing at Cape Girardeau, or returning to join Mower on the White River. Please signify your wishes on this point.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. and Chief of Staff."

"CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 9, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I do not know enough of Price's strength and position to say what course A J. Smith should pursue. It probably will be best to give A. J. Smith the problem of catching Price and let him work it out his own way.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General."

General Grant's advice was not followed. A. J. Smith did not get the problem to work out in his own way, but his command was trailed around over the state, following Price's cavalry and was finally left to *march* back to St. Louis under rush orders to join General Thomas at Nashville.

Report of Major General Rosencrans.

"DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, December 7, 1864.

* * * On the 3d of September General Washburn gave information that a force under Shelby was about to join Price for the invasion of Missouri. On the 6th Maj. Gen. Smith was passing Cairo with a division of infantry, on the way to General Sherman. I telegraphed General Halleck and obtained orders to halt the division, to operate against Price & Co. * * * On the 5th of October General Mower reported at Cape Girardeau, out of supplies; his teams worn out, his cavalry dis-

mounted and horses unshod. Transportation and supply boats were sent to him, and on the 8th and 9th his command reached St. Louis, and was pushed forward to join General Smith. On the 17th Mower's infantry joined General Smith at La Mine river bridge. * * * Capturing at Little Osage crossing: 2 stands of colors, Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Brig. Gen. Cabell, 5 Colonels, many other officers and 1,000 prisoners. * * * Meanwhile, at Sherman's urgent request, followed by *orders* from the General-in-Chief, I directed General Smith to move his command by the *most expeditious route*, to St. Louis,* then to embark and proceed to Nashville and report to Maj. Gen. Thomas.

Maj. Gen. Smith deserves thanks for promtitude, energy and perseverence in all his movements. Nor must I omit a tribute of admiration to these brave and true soldiers who, under Mower, followed Price from Arkansas, marching 300 miles in 18 days, and then after going by boat to Jefferson City, again resuming the march of 462 miles, and then embarked for Nashville to take part in the contest before that city, for the mastery of middle Tennessee * * *.

W. S. ROSENCRANS, Maj. Gen. Comd'g."

* NOTE—The *most expeditious route*, according to Rosencrans' idea, was to march the infantry 400 miles, while his railroad trains were occupied in transporting worn out horses and broken down mules and other plunder.

CHAPTER XII.

Battle of Nashville—December, 1864.

After the capture of Atlanta, and while General Sherman was preparing for the "March to the Sea," General Hood, C. S. A., in an attempt to draw Sherman away from Atlanta, concentrated an army at Tuscumbia, Ala., and made preparation to cross the Tennessee river and invade the State of Tennessee. Instead of allowing this movement to interfere with his plans, Sherman sent General Thomas back to Nashville with orders to collect the scattered detachments of troops wherever stationed within the Department, and with them take care of Hood. Under these orders Thomas made urgent demands for the right wing of the 16th corps, then in Missouri, to come to his assistance. General Smith, anxious to comply, marched his men with utmost speed to St. Louis, where they arrived destitute of clothing and equipments and were ordered to refit for another campaign as soon as possible.

In reorganizing his army at Atlanta, General Sherman broke up the left wing of the 16th corps and transferred its two divisions to the 15th and 17th corps, and at the same time assigned some detached regiments of the 17th corps to the 16th. This gave General A. J. Smith command of entire 16th corps, which he organized as three divisions. The 1st division, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, retained its old number and organization. The other troops were organized as 2d division, Brig. Gen. Gerrard, commanding, and

3d division, Col. Moore, commanding. With his command thus reorganized and refitted for service General Smith hurried his troops toward Nashville as fast as transportation could be furnished.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1864, the 12th Iowa, Lt. Col. Stibbs commanding, left Benton Barracks, marched to the city and embarked on Steamer Silver Cloud. While the men were preparing to take their dinner of hard tack, the Christian Commission, in recognition of the day, sent on board the boat several barrels of apples, some canned fruits and jellies, and distributed these supplies freely among the men. These acceptable additions, to what would have been a dry dinner, were appreciated by the boys and made them truly thankful to the good people, who had thus, a second time, proved that there were true and loyal hearts in St. Louis. The usual delay in moving large bodies of troops was experienced, and our boat did not leave the city until the 26th, but after getting started made a quick passage down the Mississippi, and up the Ohio to Smithland, Ky., where we arrived on the 28th. Here we were joined by the men who had been left in camp at Memphis. They had in charge all the camp and garrison equipage left by us when we were ordered to Arkansas months before. Receiving this stuff and the men in charge of it on board the boat, we proceeded up the Cumberland river, escorted by a gunboat. We arrived at Nashville on the morning of December 1st, and learned of the fighting at Franklin the day before—Nov. 30—that our forces had retired; that Hood was then marching upon Nashville, and that our arrival was none too soon to assist in the impending battle. We disembarked at once and hurried to the front where the 16th corps formed line of battle across the Hardin pike about three miles from the city and awaited the coming of the enemy. General Hood had crossed the Tennessee at Tuscumbia, about November 10th, and moved out towards Nashville. General Sherman, seeing

that Hood was well across the river, severed all communication with the North, and, on the 12th, started on his "March to the Sea." General Thomas sent the 4th and 23d corps under General Schofield, to confront Hood and impede his march as much as possible without bringing on a general engagement. Schofield, following these instructions, met Hood's advance but fell back before it until he reached Franklin on Harapeth river 18 miles from Nashville. While Schofield was preparing to cross this stream, Hood made a desperate attack—Nov. 30th—but was repulsed with heavy loss. Thomas, not desiring to risk another battle at Franklin, directed Schofield to fall back to Nashville. Schofield crossed the river during the night, and December 1st marched to Nashville closely followed by Hood and his army.

When Gen. Thomas took command at Nashville he found under his command the 4th and 23d corps in Tennessee; the 16th corps in Missouri; a small force of Wilson's cavalry; detachments of convalescent soldiers belonging to Sherman's army, and a large force of employes of the Quartermaster's Dept. The employes and dismounted cavalry were organized under the Quartermaster General and put to work building fortifications just outside the city limits. Railroad guards and detachments that could be spared were brought in and placed under the command of General Steedman, and called in some reports Steedman's corps. The total force December 1st, including the 16th corps, officers and men, as shown by the reports, was 46,183. These were put in position upon the heights surrounding Nashville, about three miles from the city; the 16th corps on the right; the 4th corps in the center; the 23d corps on the left—afterwards extended by part of Steedman's command to the river. The dismounted cavalry and employes, under command of Quartermaster General Donaldson, occupied the entrenchments nearer the city. The mounted cavalry, under General Wilson, was sent

to the north side of the river to watch the cavalry of the enemy.

Nashville, on the south side of the Cumberland river, was built upon irregular ground which rises in places into knobs two or three hundred feet high. The country in the vicinity of the city is mostly in cultivated fields, and was in 1864 subdivided into small farms by heavy stone walls. Radiating from the center of the city like the spokes of a wheel are fine thoroughfares called pikes. The one running directly south is known as Granny White pike. East of this is Franklin pike, and then Nolensville pike. On the west is Hilsboro pike and farthest west Hardin pike. General Hood, following the retreating army of Schofield, approached Nashville, Dec. 1st, by the Granny White and Franklin pikes with an army, organized into four corps, which were commanded by Generals S. D. Lee, A. P. Stewart, B. F. Cheatham and N. B. Forrest, and in numbers just about equal to that of Thomas in infantry, and superior to Thomas in cavalry. Discovering the Union army in line of battle, Hood deployed his force with Lee in the center across the Granny White pike; Cheatham on the right across the Franklin pike; Stewart on the left with one division, Loring's, in line with Lee facing north, the remainder of the corps facing nearly west and extending over a mile south behind the heavy double stone walls of Hillsboro pike. Forrest's cavalry and one brigade of infantry was deployed, across the Hardin pike, and to the river below the city. Artillery was distributed along the line, and posted upon the prominent knobs, usually within the infantry line, but in some cases just outside.

In positions thus taken, both armies proceeded to strengthen their front lines by barricades and such temporary works as could be hastily constructed, and after slight skirmishing in getting the lines adjusted, settled down for a night's rest before commencing the engagement.

The 12th Iowa went into line just to the right of the

Hardin pike, the regimental line extending from the pike to the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, near the Joe. Ellison place. The line was no sooner formed than the boys fell to work, and soon converted an old rail fence into a temporary breastwork. There was little demonstration in our front, and the boys soon prepared their bivouac for the night, fully expecting that a general engagement would begin at daylight next morning.

Hood, evidently made cautious by experience at Franklin, delayed the attack day after day, while both armies were busily engaged planting batteries, building redoubts, and strengthening their positions. An occasional compliment of a solid shot or shell passed across the space between the armies; small affairs between scouting parties, or an attack upon some of our outposts served to keep both armies excited and on the alert.

General Thomas, becoming tired of this by-play, issued orders for a general attack upon Hood to commence at daylight, December 10th. A heavy rain and sleet fell on the 9th, enveloping the whole country in a sheet of ice, which made it impossible for the army to move.

Between the 1st and 10th of December, Thomas had been reinforced by detachments from railroad guards and other stations. Official returns of December 10th show his present for duty, officers and men, as follows: 4th corps, 15,101; 23d corps, 10,277; 16th corps, 11,926; cavalry, 8,239; Steedman's corps, district of Etawah, Veteran Reserves and unassigned, 15,053. Total, 60,596. The detachments, over 15,000, were stationed in inner works, and were not to be ordered out with attacking force.

Consolidated returns of Hood's army, made the same day, December 10th, of all his forces except Forrest's cavalry and four brigades of infantry that were operating with Forrest, show effective present, 36,434. The latest returns of Forrest's corps is 12,753, and the four brigades of infantry—

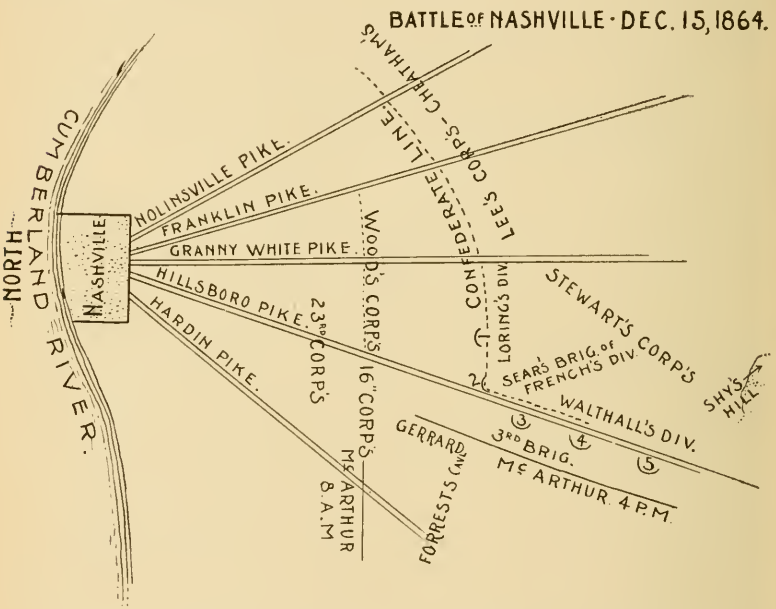
viz., Palmer's, French's, Sears' and Cockrell's—is 4,400; making a total of Hood's army present, 53,591. Of this force there were reported sick and in arrest 2,108. This left the Confederate army present for duty 51,483.

On the 14th the weather moderated; a warm rain melted the ice and snow. Thomas at once renewed the order for attack to commence next morning. At a meeting of corps commanders it was arranged that the troops were to move out before daylight; that Smith's corps, after forming across the Hardin pike, should commence the attack by a left wheel of the whole corps, which, after dispersing the enemy's cavalry, would attack the enemy's entrenched position along the Hillsboro pike.

General Smith accepted with alacrity the assignment which would give his troops a position where they could press the fight, and before dawn on the 15th he had his corps in the position assigned to it.

In the camp of the 12th Iowa the men were awakened, without drum beat, before daylight. Breakfast was prepared and eaten, and as all were living in pup tents, with no baggage, except such as each man carried on his back, all were soon in line awaiting orders to march. As the companies fell in that morning they found themselves in a very pecular situation. On the day we arrived at Nashville the mustering officer at the post informed the officers that a reenlistment of a commissioned officer in veteran organizations was irregular, and that officers who had served three years might remuster or muster out. Under this ruling, all except five of the commissioned officers of the regiment mustered out. Those remaining were: Lieut. Col. J. H. Stibbs; Capt. S. G. Knee, Acting Major; Lieutenants O. T. Fuller, with Pioneer corps; D. W. Reed, Acting Adjutant; and H. C. Morehead, Quartermaster. This left the companies without a commissioned officer in the line. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the ranking sergeant of each company took com-

mand of his company, and brought it into place as promptly as ever. The regiment moved out along the Hardin pike, and took its place in the line. Company B, was sent out as skirmishers, and as soon as the fog, which had hidden the movement from the enemy, lifted, the line was ordered forward, and the grand left wheel of a corps in line of battle was commenced.



Smith's corps formed, with Gerrard's division on the left, connecting with the 4th corps; McArthur's division on the right and Moore's division in reserve. After the movement began, Wilson's cavalry formed on Smith's right flank and retained that position during the day. The 3d brigade, on the left of McArthur's division, formed with 7th Minn. on the left; 12th Iowa on the right; the 33d Mo. and 35th Iowa in second line. In the forward movement McArthur's

division was first engaged with the enemy's cavalry, which was easily driven back. The movement continued, with skirmishing only, until after noon, when the division came into position parallel with, and within range of the enemy's line along the Hillsboro pike, where Walthall's and French's divisions were waiting behind double stone walls to receive it. The right of the division, assisted by Hatch's cavalry, captured two redoubts of the enemy—Nos. 4 and 5—located on prominent knobs a little in advance of the main line. Hill's brigade arrived at a point abreast of another redoubt, mounting two guns and situated on the pike about 1,000 yards south of the angle in the Confederate line.

The advance of the 12th Iowa was over rolling ground obstructed by ditches and fences and swept by the artillery of the enemy. All mounted officers, finding it impossible to follow the line, on their horses, had dismounted and were serving on foot. At about 4 P. M. the regiment reached the foot of the knob in front of redoubt No. 3 and was ordered to lie down while skirmishers were called in and the line adjusted for a charge. Col. Hill moved the 35th Iowa to the right of the 12th and directed that when the charge was sounded the colors of the 12th should be carried directly to the center of the redoubt, the other regiments taking distance to the right and left so as not to crowd. Col. Stibbs directed his Adjutant to conduct the colors, as soon as the charge sounded, and to see that they were carried *into* the redoubt. The orders had no more than been delivered to the end of the line when the bugle sounded the charge. Every man of the regiment sprang to his feet and without firing a shot dashed up the hill and directly into the redoubt. Some of the men were able to jump the ditch and climb up the earthwork, while others were obliged to go down into the ditch and be helped up the other side. As our men went over the works the enemy left their guns and fell back across the stone walls and manning the battery in redoubt No. 2

poured vollies of grape into our ranks. The first discharge swept the top of the redoubt held by us, and killed Col. Hill who had just reached the works, and was directing further movements. Seeing the necessity of some action to take the men out of range of these guns, Adjutant Reed commanded "forward," and retaining his position with the colors conducted them across the pike and over the two stone walls, driving the enemy away, then wheeling the left half of the regiment to the left charge into redoubt No. 2, capturing three guns and a number of prisoners. In this movement Col. Marshall, of 7th Minn., joined the left wing of the 12th with a part of his regiment, and the two detachments followed the retreating enemy about a quarter of a mile, capturing the caissons of the battery and some more prisoners. The right wing of the 12th went steadily forward from redoubt No. 3, over the stone walls, and pursued the enemy across the fields for some distance. By the death of Col. Hill, Col. W. R. Marshall of 7th Minn. succeeded to the command of the 3d brigade. He was informed of Col. Hill's death, by Adjutant Reed, just as the parts of the 7th Minn. and 12th Iowa were storming the redoubt No. 2. The gallant Colonel's only reply, when told that he was brigade commander, was: "We can't stop to change commander's now. My orders are to be guided by movements of the 12th Iowa, and until that battery is silenced I will go where the 12th goes." Col. Marshall re-formed his brigade about midway between the Hillsboro and Granny White pikes and bivouacked for the night.

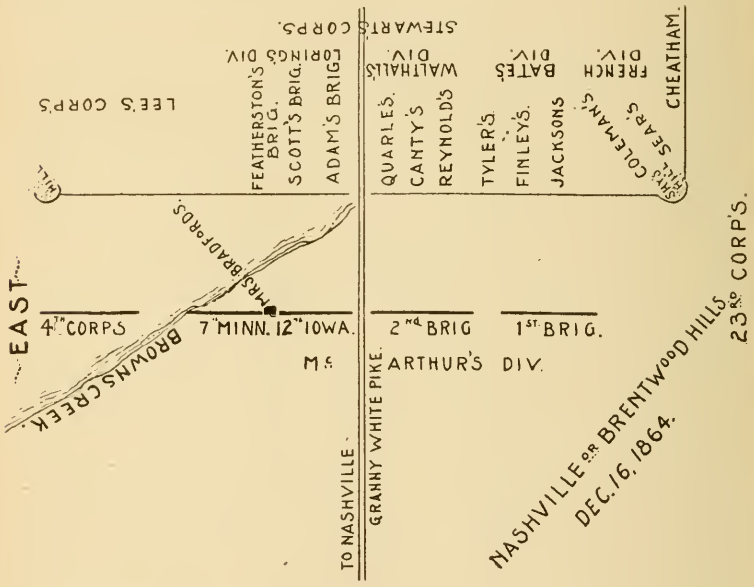
In the movements of the afternoon, which resulted in the capture of the redoubts and in breaking the Confederate line on Hillsboro pike, Hill's brigade crowded Gerrard's division out of the line and reached the angle of the Confederate line in advance of the 4th corps, which was approaching the angle at the same time from the north. *After* the detachments of 12th Iowa and 7th Minn. had captured redoubt No.

2, and were following the fleeing enemy some distance beyond, Some of the 4th corps entered the redoubt from the north and claimed that they were the captors of the battery. The division commander, Col. Elliott, says: "As we approached the enemy's works the front of the division became contracted because of its connection on the right with troops of General Smith. * * * The division advanced rapidly and entered the works of the enemy covering Hillsboro pike, *simultaneously* with troops of General Smith, capturing artillery, prisoners and a flag." This claim was disputed by General McArthur, but was adjusted by dividing the guns between the two divisions—three to each—though General McArthur says: "In consequence of the death of Col. Hill the guns and prisoners were not cared for, but were taken possession of by other troops, and the brigade did not get the credit it was entitled too."

The operations of Smith's corps, during the day, were perfectly successful in every particular, and resulted in the rout of Hood's left wing. The work had been done almost entirely by McArthur's division. Of the 16 guns captured on the field that day, McArthur's division has official credit for 11, and there is no possible doubt but that he was entitled to three more. The 3d brigade, by its brilliant charge upon, and capture of redoubt No. 3, followed by an immediate attack upon the stone walls and defeat of Walthall's division, contributed largely to the success of the division. The 12th Iowa was conspicuous in all the movements, and by initiating and leading the charge upon redoubt No. 2, added to its record the most notable achievement of the day. The death of the gallant Col. Hill, who fell at the moment of victory, is the subject of a full page illustration in Harper's Weekly of January 14, 1865.

The Confederate left, as it was driven from the Hillsboro pike, retreated southeast and took a strong position about two miles to the rear, Coleman's brigade of French's

division occupied Shy's Hill. Walthall's division, behind a heavy stone wall, extended the line directly east to the Granny White pike, where it was joined by Loring's division, continuing the line towards Franklin pike. The very strong position on Shy's Hill was attacked about 5 P. M. by a division of the 23d corps that had been sent to Smith's right from the reserve. The attack was repulsed, and night put an end to the conflict.



Hood's left having been broken and driven from the field he made haste, during the night, to re-establish his line of battle at the position chosen by Stewart. Lee's corps was withdrawn and placed at Loring's right extending the line to Overton Hills. Cheatham's corps was transferred to the left and put in line running directly south from Shy's Hill, and at right angles with Walthall's division. This line was strongly entrenched behind stone walls, which were, in

Loring's line at least, re-enforced by rails set outside the wall, one end in the ground, the other end projecting above the wall at an angle of about 45 degrees. This re-enforcement protected the wall and its defenders from our artillery fire, and made it very difficult for assaulting column to scale the wall when it was reached.

On the morning of December 16, 1864, the Union army was in line east of, and parallel to, the Hillsboro pike. The 23d corps on the right, its left opposite Shy's Hill. The 16th corps in the center. The 4th corps on the left. At daybreak the advance was ordered and the movement began by a right wheel of the 4th and 16th corps, until the line was brought parallel with Hood's new line. As then formed, the 23d corps faced east opposite Cheatham's corps. The 16th corps faced south opposite Stewart's corps. The 4th corps also facing south opposite Lee's corps. The 1st brigade of McArthur's division was on the right, in front of Shy's Hill, the 2d brigade on the right and the 3d brigade on the left of the Granny White pike. The 12th Iowa on the right of its brigade, between Mrs. Bradford's house and the pike, was partially sheltered by a half stone wall. These positions were gained with little opposition, except artillery fire, and at about noon the two armies were facing each other within easy range. Batteries were stationed on commanding knobs and kept up a continuous duel with the guns of the enemy. At about 3 o'clock the 4th corps made an attack upon the Confederate position on Overton Hills and was repulsed with heavy loss after an engagement of half an hour. McArthur then asked permission to make an attack with his division and proposed to move his first brigade to the right, in front of the left of the 23d corps, where the hillside gave most protection, and make an attack upon Shy's Hill, which was the strongest point in the enemy's line and the key to his position. McArthur accompnied his request with the statement: "Unless orders are received to the contrary, I shall

understand that I have the permission and shall act accordingly." General Smith referred the request to general Thomas for approval. Thomas doubted McArthur's ability to carry the hill and went to consult with Schofield. Receiving no reply to his request, McArthur took it for granted that his plan was approved and ordered McMillan to move his brigade to the right, into a slight ravine in front of Couch's division, and, when the charge was sounded, to move directly up the hill against the enemy. He sent orders to his 2d and 3d brigades to observe the movements of the 1st brigade and when that was half way up the hill to advance immediately and attack the enemy in their front. The attack was made with great spirit. McMillan's men swept up Shy's hill and drove the enemy out. Hubbard's brigade, moving across a level field, met a more stubborn resistance and suffered more severely, but was equally successfull in its chaage. The 3d brigade charged across an open field, straight upon a four gun battery. It captured the entire battery and many of its support, and pursued the broken ranks of the enemy to the hills in rear of his line, capturing many prisoners. McArthur's attack was entirely successful. It broke the enemy's line at the angle, and from left and right the Confederates fled from their positions in wild confusion and rout. Some regiments held on to the last and surrendered in form, but most of them broke their organizations, threw away their arms and fled. Among those captured by McArthur's division were Generals Johnson, Smith and Jackson, with about 3,000 officers and men of their commands. The impartial historian who reads the records carefully and studies the reports on both sides, cannot fail to discover that to Brig. Gen. McArthur should be given the credit of the final success of the battle of Nashville. His troops did the fighting both days. His plan on the second day, successfully carried out by his men, caused the rout of the enemy. The loss in the division

was: 1st brigade, 118; 2d brigade, 315; 3d brigade, 145. Total, 578. The loss in the 16th corps was 750.

The action of the 12th Iowa during the entire battle was highly commended by brigade and division commanders. The men responded gallantly and with enthusiam to every order given, and seemed to be determined to show that a lack of officers should make no difference in the efficiency of companies.

It was noted by officers present that the men never charged more heroically; never kept their ranks more perfectly closed up and were never more elated over their splendid success. The only effort needed by the officers was to curb enthusiasm and keep the more fleet ones from getting too far ahead of the colors. This spirit of enthusiasm seemed to possess all the men of the 16th corps. They knew the gallant record of comrades of the 4th and 23d corps, and had been told by them: "You fellows think you have done some pretty good fighting, but wait until you meet Hood's veterans and you will think you never saw fighting before." The boys waited, and on the 15th, under the eye of General Thomas, swept the left of Hood's veteran army off the field. And next day with one brigade, captured the enemy's strongest position from the very front of a division of the 23d corp, and with two brigades swept across an open field; drove the enemy from a strong position and captured a force equal to their own. This, too, after a failure of the 4th corp to capture a like position.

It is said that General Thomas, sitting on his horse and observing the charge of McArthur's division, said to General Smith in a nervous way as if fearing a repulse: "Your men go with too much of a rush, General, you should keep the column steadier." "You will see that they get there just the same," was "Greybeard's" only reply.

Night was falling when the victory was completely won. A drenching rain set in to add to the darkness and confu-

sion, and to render pursuit of the enemy impossible. Under cover of the darkness Hood's routed army fled with scarcely a semblance of organization until it had crossed the Harpeth river. Here the bridge was burned and sufficient number of regiments re-organized for a rear guard and the army continued its retreat.

General Thomas ordered the 4th corps to pursue the enemy along the Franklin pike; the cavalry along Granny White pike, and directed Smith and Schofield to collect abandoned property and prisoners, and then follow in the pursuit,

Saturday morning, December 17th, a detail of 200 men was made from the 12th Iowa to guard prisoners and conduct them to Nashville. This detail, under the command of Adjutant Reed escorted about one thousand prisoners to the Provost Marshal's office in Nashville, received receipts for the same and rejoined the regiment early on morning of 18th. The total number of prisoners receipted for to McArthur's division was 3,109.

The official reports of the battle of Nashville are as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS 12TH IOWA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
NEAR PULASKI, TENN., Dec. 28, 1864.

HENRY HOOVER, *A. A. A. G., 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the 12th Iowa Veteran Infantry during the actions of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, near Nashville, Tenn.

In accordance with instructions from your headquarters, I had my men under arms at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and soon after moved outside our line of works, and formed line to the right of the Harding pike. We threw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, and awaited the forming of the general line. At about 10 o'clock, the order to advance being given, our skirmishers pushed rapidly forward and found a considerable force of the enemy, who were easily driven back. Our main line advanced steadily and without opposition, constantly changing our point of direction towards the left, until we had advanced two miles,

when, coming on to the crest of a hill, we were opened on by one of the enemy's batteries, posted directly in our front and distant about a thousand yards. Our men were then ordered to lie down, and our brigade battery brought forward and opened fire on the enemy. We were held in this position for about an hour and a half; the enemy keeping up a constant fire on our line, doing us but little damage.

We were then moved forward, swinging our line to the left, and conforming to the line on our right. After advancing about half a mile, we came upon a strong redoubt of the enemy, situated to the right of the Hillsboro pike, and just five miles from Nashville; our line was pushed well forward, and shortly before 4 o'clock, P. M., everything being ready, we were ordered to charge.

Our men moved rapidly up the hill, but, before gaining the crest, the enemy moved their guns and most of their support to a fort about three hundred yards in the rear, from which they gave us a heavy raking fire as we moved upon and over the first work. On gaining the first work, our brigade commander, Col. S. G. Hill, 35th Iowa, was shot through the head, and instantly killed. Our brigade line being in considerable disorder, I ordered the command halted, and lines re-formed, which order was promptly complied with, our men in the meantime keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy in our front. On gaining the crest of the first hill, Col. Marshall, of the 7th Minnesota, and Lieut. Reed, acting Adjutant 12th Iowa, with about two hundred men of the two regiments, being in advance, pushed rapidly forward, obliquing to the left, and captured the second work, with a large number of prisoners, three or four guns, several ammunition wagons, and a large number of small arms.

The balance of the brigade, as soon as formed, moved forward, but, night coming on, we were compelled to halt. Col. Marshall, 7th Minnesota, assumed command of the brigade, and having properly re-formed our lines, ordered us to bivouac for the night. It is impossible to give an exact estimate of prisoners, and property captured in this charge, as all were so anxious to pursue the enemy that prisoners and captured property were given over to or taken possession of by other commands that came up in our rear. The loss of my regiment, in this day's fight, was seven men wounded.

On the morning of the 16th, we were called up before daylight, and moved by the flank half a mile to the right, taking position on and joining the left of the 2d brigade of our division, my regiment forming the right of our brigade line. About 8 o'clock, our skirmishers having driven the enemy in front back to their works, we were ordered to move forward, and advanced on the double-quick for about half a mile, rapidly swinging our line and changing our direction to the right, until we had

arrived within short musket range of the enemy's works, when we were ordered to halt. During the advance, the enemy opened on us heavily with artillery, but owing to our rapid movement, and their inaccurate aim, we suffered but little. After a ten minutes' rest, we were ordered to close to the right and double our lines. The brigade on our right having doubled and left an interval in the line, I moved by the flank and closed on them, forming my line with the right resting on the Granny White pike; the 7th Minnesota formed on my left, and the other regiments of the brigade, 33d Missouri and 35th Iowa, formed a second line in our rear. Our front was covered by a stone wall and a heavy rail fence, which we threw down and formed into a slight breastwork. We were kept in this position during the greater part of the day. The enemy, in the meantime, kept up a troublesome musketry fire on our line, but by keeping close to our work, we suffered but little damage. Co. C. of my regiment, detailed as sharpshooters, kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy, and during the day rendered excellent service. About 3 o'clock, P. M., I was ordered to throw up an earthwork in my front, and procured tools, and had my work half completed, when, at about 4 o'clock, a charge was commenced by the right of our division. I at once ordered my men to cease work and prepare for a charge, and a moment afterwards, being told that we were ordered to advance, I gave the command, Forward. The ground in our front was such that we passed one-third the distance before we were fairly under fire, and after that our movement was so rapid that the enemy could give us but two or three volleys before we were at their works. The work was a heavy stone wall, with a ditch on the inner side, and the outer face strengthened with earth and rails, so that it was almost impossible to scale it Had the enemy made a determined stand, they might have inflicted very serious injury on us before losing their works: but their line having been broken on the left, and our advance being so rapid and determined, they were thrown into a panic and fled from their works in confusion, leaving their colors guns, caissons, and hundreds of prisoners in our hands.

After the works had been taken, I moved my regiment rapidly forward for about half a mile, when I was ordered to the rear to pick up prisoners and captured property. In this charge, as on the previous day, it was impossible to get a list of what we had captured. Large numbers of prisoners were taken by our men, driven to the rear, and there taken charge of by officers of other commands. I collected about two hundred prisoners, and sent them, under charge of my own men, to Nashville. On going to the rear, I found, on the line of works charged by our brigade, four 12-pound Napoleon guns, with caissons complete, one army wagon, and about four or five hundred stand of small arms, all of which I col-

lected and turned over to a proper officer; after which I moved my regiment to the front and bivouacked for the night. My loss in this day's fight, was one man killed, and eleven wounded. During the charge on this day, there were four flags captured by men of my regiment, but two of them, captured by Privates Samuel H. Flint, Co. D, and Michael Wivinas, Co. I, were afterwards thrown down by them in order that they might continue th pursuit of the enemy. I still have in my possession two flags, one a large regimental flag captured by Corporal Luther P. Kaltenbach, Co. F, and a battery flag, captured by Private A. J. Sloan, Co. H.

I take great pleasure in mentioning Capt. S. G. Knee, Co. H, Act'g Major, Lieut. D. W. Reed, Co. C, Acting Adjutant, and Lieut. H. C. Morehead, Co D, Acting Quartermaster, for their valuable services rendered on the field. Assistant Surgeon Underwood stood faithfully to his post, and dressed the wounds of our men, where the fire was the hottest. Chaplain Humphrey rendered invaluable service, in caring for our wounded on the field and in the hospitals. Serg't Major Burch, and Color Sergeants Grannis and Clark, displayed skill and courage in the performance of their duties. I desire to call your especial attention to the fact that, during the two days' fight, my regiment was almost entirely unofficered, all the line officers of my regiment, except four, having been mustered out of service on the 1st inst., and all my companies being commanded by Sergeants.

All did their duty nobly, and are deserving of an especial mention, but to mention particularly deserving ones, I would have to name all, as every man of the regiment did his whole duty.

I transmit herewith a list of the casualties in my regiment during the two days' fight as follows:

December 15th. WOUNDED—Edwin W. Wood and Stephen Wood, Co. B, severely: Isadore L. Jordan, Co. C, arm, severely; Benjamin Delezene, Co C, arm and side, severely; Jas. Lanagan, Co. D, leg, severely; W. Doleshal, Co. D, side, slightly; Corporal Joseph Eldridge, Co. F, head, slightly; Peter Larson, Co. G, foot, slightly.

December 16th. KILLED—James Loring, Co. F.

WOUNDED—Curtis Tap, Co. A, foot, slightly; Knud Iverson, Co. B, hand, slightly; David Conner, Co. C, thigh, severely; George A. Burroughs, Co. C, shoulder, slightly; James D Fearner, Co. D, side, slightly; Russell H. Peasley, Co. F, head, slightly; Ole Tande Hanson, Co. G, abdomen,

slightly; Gustave Helgerson, Co. G, side, mortally; Wm. Cock, Co. H, thigh, severely; Edward Wells, Co. 1, knee, severely, amputated; Michael McDermott, Co. I, hand, slightly.

Very respectfully yours,

JNO. H. STIBBS,

Lieut. Col. Commanding 12th Iowa Infantry.

Account by Chaplain Humphrey:

* * * About 11 o'clock the long columns of Schofield's corps rapidly came from the left, and, moving down the Hardin pike, formed their lines of battle at the left of the pike, and moved up to the rear of Smith's corps, which was obliqued and moved a little to the left, so that the whole of McArthur's division was now on the left of the Hardin pike. As I stood on the highest bluff in the line of our fortifications and saw the lines of battle formed by the 16th and 23d corps on the smooth, open plain below, and then saw them deploy with regimental banners, battle flags and national colors unfurled, and advance with measured step, I could see neither the pomp or pageantry of which we read in books. All was simple, yet grand. There was no nodding plumes; no tawdry uniforms bespangled with stars of gold; no richly caprisoned chargers. But there were men, earnest men- men who knew their duty to God and country, and clothed in simple blue, soiled by fatigue, yet the symbol of fidelity, and armed with sword, musket and rifled artillery—were going into the field to do their duty, a sublime exhibition of the nation's power.

For the past two hours the irregular rattling fire of skirmishers has crashed along the line just in front of our advancing columns. But now the heavy bass tones of artillery join the tenor of musketry. Smith's corps is gradually wheeling to the left and bending back the rebel left wing. They obstinately dispute the advance of our lines. As we approach their detached intrenchments, new batteries from powerful redoubts open upon our troops. Now along a line of two miles I can see the flashes from the guns and exploding shells of eight batteries; four rebel and four loyal. More than forty guns make the earth quake with their thunder, and hurl the shrieking shells, bursting beyond, above, and among hostile battalions. Our troops falter not: but press on, now lying down to let the missiles of death pass over them; now crouching, advancing; then upright and double-quicking across an exposed field; then lying quiet behind a wood, wall, or elevated ridge. Now the batteries concentrated a cross-fire upon a rebel redoubt, and Hubbard's and

McMillan's brigades charge up the hill and enter the works. The rebels fly to a second redoubt two hundred yards above. The captured guns are turned upon the upper redoubts, while the shells from that came down like hail upon our men in the first. Must our men retreat from or die in the hostile trenches? No; a line of musketry smoke sweeps up the hill, concealing the storming party from our sight, but telling us that our heroes are charging that redoubt, too. A few moments, and the stars and stripes float above the ramparts of the second redoubt. Meantime Hill's men, who had borne the brunt of the battle of Tupelo, and had witnessed the splendid charge of their comrades, were eager to emulate their heroism and storm the formidable redoubts far in their front. As the corps continues wheeling to the left, an opportunity is soon presented to gratify their demands. About six hundred yards in advance of the brigade, near the Hillsboro pike, on a high and bastion-like ridge, is another redoubt, whose rebel Napoleons redouble their fire and seem striving to make good the loss of the two first redoubts, and hurl back our advancing columns. Shot and the fragments of shell fill the air. The roar of artillery, like Niagara's, is incessant, and the flashes of exploding shells follow each other like the vivid flashes of lightning. An officer of another brigade said to me: "Those guns are more annoying to our line than any other rebel battery." The guns must be silenced and the redoubt captured without delay. Colonel Hill saw that it could only be carried by direct assault in front, and immediately ordered a charge. The boys welcomed the order with a battle cheer, fixed bayonets, and under a terrific fire of shot, minnie balls and bursting shell, with uniform step and steady column, they descend a gentle slope, cross a ravine, and, on the double-quick move, up the hill and into the enemy's works. Sergeants Grannis and Clark, of the 12th Iowa, in advance of the charging line, first plant the regimental colors upon the rebel battlement. The brave Colonel Hill, mounted on horseback and gallantly leading his brigade, fell from his horse, shot through the head, just as his troops were carrying the breastworks of the enemy. The enemy had hastily limbered up the guns of the fort, withdrawn to a redoubt about 300 yards, and again opened with grape, canister and musketry upon our men just as they entered the first redoubt. Continuing to advance, the brigade charged across Hillsboro pike, up to the second redoubt, captured its guns, caissons, horses, one headquarters and thirteen baggage wagons and 250 prisoners. Colonel Marshall, not stopping to look after captured property, nor even to receive the swords presented to him by rebel officers, and Adjutant Reed, of the 12th Iowa, with about 100 men, had not stopped in the second redoubt, but pressed on after the flying fugitives to the third redoubt in front of the 4th

corps. Adjutant Reed entered it from the rear with a few men of the Twelfth just as those of the 4th corps came over the works from the front. * * *

The morning of the 16th opened clear and bright. At 8 o'clock artillery gradually opened along the lines. Smith corps wheeled to the right, bringing McArthur's division, within easy range of the rebel center. * * *

When McArthur's division moved against the advanced and powerful lines of the enemy, the artillery volleyed its thunderbolts of death and the musketry poured an avalanche of leaden hail into our double line of battle. Amidst the thunder of batteries which shook the earth for miles around and the tremendous roar of musketry, such as veterans of our hottest battles had never heard before, these three devoted brigades moved into the "jaws of death, into the mouth of hell." It does seem that the division must recoil, retreat, or sink to the earth beneath the weight of metal shot through its ranks. No; their columns neither fall back, nor waver, nor go down; but on, on they go, a double row of iron hearts: McMillan's brigade up the steep hill, Hubbard and Marshall's over the soft, open, unobstructed field, enfiladed by two batteries from the right and swept by another a few rods in front, and by minnie balls from the enemy's double line of battle. Now our men almost touch the muzzles of hostile guns, when all up that long line one more sheet of lightning flashes death to the dauntless hearts of our heroes, and then they scale the fiery wall, and the death-dealing batteries and muskets and the veteran rebels of Stewart's corps are the prisoners of brave McArthur's brave men.

The awful reverberations roll off and die away in the distance. Long columns of captives are disarmed and marched to the rear. A hundred thousand hearts beat easier as they realized that the charge was successful. On the field men who had been at Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg said: "It is the greatest charge of the war." Different men, so stationed as to see only the operations of one brigade, award the highest praise, each, to the brigade whose charge they had witnessed: one to Marshall's, another to Hubbard's, a third to McMillan's. I can make no distinction. They won the title of "bravest of the brave." History will place their charge beside that of Napoleon's Old Guard. Its fruits were a broken rebel center, nearly 3,000 prisoners with their arms, 16 pieces of artillery, two Brigadiers, Smith and Jackson, and one Major General, Johnson.

Colonel Marshall's report:

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 16TH A. C.,
NEAR PULASKI, TENN., Dec. 28, 1864.

Captain W. H. F. Randall, A. A. G., 1st Div., 16th A. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the battle before Nashville on the 15th and 16th instant:

In obedience to orders from commander of division, the 3d brigade, composed of 12th Iowa, 7th Minnesota, 33d Missouri and 35th Iowa Infantry, and Battery I, 2d Missouri Artillery, moved from behind intrenchments before Nashville at 7 A. M., 15th inst., and formed line of battle with left of brigade resting on the Hardin pike. Two companies were ordered forward as skirmishers, and at 10 A. M. the line advanced towards the enemy's position, crossing the Hardin pike obliquely to the left, conforming to the movements of the general line on our right and left. Our skirmishers, pushing rapidly forward, were soon briskly engaged with those of the enemy. Driving the latter back, about 12 M., we arrived in front of formidable works on the enemy's left, and were exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the same. Captain Julian's battery was ordered into position, and opened promptly a rapid and effective fire on the enemy's works. The cannonading was kept up on both sides for more than an hour. The enemy's guns pouring a heavy fire into the exposed men of our battery, the infantry was ordered to lie down, to lessen their exposure. About 2 P. M. the right of our division (the 1st and 2d brigades, with Hatch's dismounted cavalry co-operating) assaulted and captured the fort at the enemy's left.

During the time the enemy's extreme left was being turned, the 3d brigade was exposed to a partially enfilading fire from a fort immediately on the right of the Hillsboro pike, and nearly in front of our left. This fort was on elevated ground, giving its guns great range. Soon the 3d brigade moved to the left and advanced over open and exposed ground to a brook valley at the foot of the hill on which the fort was situated, and advanced to near three hundred yards distance from the fort, and lay down. The battery was advanced to the ridge in rear of the infantry, and at short range poured a terrific fire into the fort, that in due time almost silenced the enemy's artillery. Our skirmishers, from such cover as they could get, kept up a constant fire wherever the enemy were exposed. It was nearly 4 P. M., when the brigade was ordered to assault the fort. With a shout the men arose from the ground, ascended the hill in the face of a storm of missiles, and captured the fort, not, however, without paying dearly for it in the loss of the noble, good

and gallant Colonel Hill, who fell just as we gained the parapet of the fort, by a musket ball through the head. I now took command of the brigade.

The enemy had withdrawn their artillery from the fort before we had reached it. We captured about fifty prisoners in the fort. When there we found ourselves exposed to a destructive fire from a second work of the enemy, about two hundred yards to the left of the Hillsboro pike, and a continuation of the detached works that constituted the main line of the enemy's fortifications. Scarcely halting in this first fort, that part of the brigade which was on the left, quickly advanced to the second fort, and, charging it, carried the work, capturing one gun, caisson battery wagon, horses, and other property, and pressing on after the retreating enemy, captured two more guns, and about one hundred prisoners.

Just beyond the second fort, my line came in rear of the enemy's line of works just at the time the 4th corps was charging them in front. The withering fire that the 3d brigade poured into the enemy's rear contributed to the success of the 4th corps. Indeed, at this time our fire killed more of the enemy than at any other time during the day. I followed up the enemy until I found myself considerably in advance of the troops on my right and left, when I fell back even with the general line, and received orders to bivouac for the night.

At 8 A. M., 16th, the brigade was ordered forward in line of battle toward the Granny White pike, conformably to a general movement on the right and left. Our skirmishers were soon engaged. We were wheeled rapidly to the right, bringing the line perpendicular to the Granny White pike. Captain Julian's battery took position on the left of the pike, about three hundred yards in the rear of the Bradford mansion. The enemy was found in force and strongly fortified. As we advanced the enemy opened with musketry and artillery upon us.

We halted in this place until 4 P. M., when I observed a movement on the right of the division, indicating that an assault on the enemy's works was intended. It was soon apparent that the 1st brigade was charging the high hill directly in its front. When the movement was fairly begun, I saw the 2d brigade move to the assault. Although I had no orders to charge, I saw that Colonel Hubbard ought to be supported, and I ordered the 3d brigade to rise and charge forward. A terrific fire of grape, canistry, shells and musketry greeted us: but with unsurpassed bravery and persistence our line carried the enemy's works. By the nature of the echelon movement, the brigades entered the works in the order of numbers from the right. Athough the 3d brigade was the last in gaining the enemy's works, it was not less exposed, having to meet

the fire from a four-gun battery. As the brigade passed over the works, the gallant 2d brigade was seen sweeping down on the right. It claimed a share in the capture of the battery, and, although there could be no doubt that the 3d brigade first entered the works on the left, I was not disposed to insist on our claim: and in view of the fact that the 2d brigade gained the right of the pike before I did on the left, and would have been able, by a flank movement, to carry the works I captured, I conceded two of the guns to him. We captured five guns, two battle flags, and four hundred prisoners, and an equal number of small arms. We pursued nearly a mile to the foot of the mountains, capturing prisoners until dark, when we were ordered into line and bivouacked for the night.

I desire to call attention to the unusual circumstance of the 12th Iowa going into and through the fight without *line* officers. The regiment, however, under command of Lt. Col. Stibbs and Captain Knee, Acting Major, and Adjutant D W. Reed, did its duty as gallantly as if its full complement of officers were present.

To recapitulate, the following captures were made by the brigade: Five guns, 5 caissons, 2 battle flags, and 500 prisoners. Many more prisoners were actually captured by the 3d brigade, but were taken to the rear by, and credited to, other troops.

Respectfully,

W. R. MARSHALL,
Col. 7th Minn., Commdg. Brigade.

Report of General McArthur, commanding 1st division, 16th A. C.:

* * * My division being on the flank, the whole swinging to our left as a pivot, our march was necessarily long and tiresome.

After crosing the Hardin road the 1st brigade encountered the first redoubt of four guns on the enemy's extreme left. * * (Redoubts 4 and 5 were captured by 1st and 2d brigades.) While this was going on the 3d brigade captured a redoubt commanding the Hillsboro pike and carried it in gallant style, but passing on, the guns, together with a number of prisoners were taken in possession by the 4th corps, which might have been properly credited had not Colonel Hill, commanding the brigade, been killed in the charge. For further evidence I refer to Brig. Gen. Garrard, commanding 2nd division. * * *

On the morning of the 16th I moved the division forward by wheeling to the right, forming at right angles to the position held the night previous—with the Granny White pike running through between the 2nd and 3rd brigades—and moved up, at 9 A. M., to within charging

distance of the enemy's main line of works, but finding no disposition by the corps on my right to co-operate with me I ordered the command to construct rifle pits to protect themselves from the infantry fire of the enemy's main line.

Continuing in this position until 3 o'clock, when again consulting with General Couch, commanding division on my right, and being informed that he had no orders to advance, and fearing that if delayed until next day the night would be employed by the enemy to our disadvantage, I determined to attack. Sending word to this effect to the Major General commanding the corps, and no contrary orders being received, I prepared for the assault. In order to do so successfully it was necessary that the hill on the enemy's extreme left, and immediately in front of the 23d corps, should be taken first. I therefore ordered the 1st brigade to move by the right flank and take position in front of the hill, and then move forward and take the hill. The 2d and 3d brigades having orders to charge as soon as the 1st brigade had advanced half way up the hill, which was the salient point in the enemy's position. The 1st brigade with fixed bayonets, without a cheer or firing a shot, but with a firm resolve and without doubting their success, commenced the difficult ascent, and without a halt, although exposed to a murderous fire, which none but the bravest could withstand, planted their colors upon the very apex of the hill. At the appointed time the 2d and 3rd brigades moved forward on the enemy's works. Their path lay across a corn field traversed by stone walls and ditches which, together with the softness of the ground: exposed as they were to a direct fire in front and enfiladed by batteries on the flanks, for a time held with intense interest the most experienced officers who beheld it; but onward was their motto, and their banners were soon planted on the works that had been defended by the choicest troops of the rebel army, calling forth the remark of the rebel officers, that powder and lead were inadequate to resist such a charge. On the division pressed gathering in prisoners by the hundreds and guns by batteries, until the hills in rear of the enemy's line were secured, when the line was formed for the night and attention turned to the many brave officers and men who had so gloriously maintained their country's honor and sealed it with their blood. * * *

I am greatly indebted to the following members of my staff for valuable services througout. * * * Dr. S. W. Huff, surgeon in chief. * * *

I wish particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Col. W. R. Marshall, 7th Minn., commanding 3d brigade. Called to take command during the first day's battle and continuing throughout. His admirable management and example stamp him as an officer of rare merit.

J. McARTHUR, Brig. Gen.

Report of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding 16th A. C.:

* * * A small earthwork on a hill in front of Colonel Hill's brigade of McArthur's division was carried by that brigade in gallant style, capturing the guns and many prisoners. On entering the work Col. S. G. Hill, commanding 3d brigade, 1st division, was struck in the forehead by a musket ball and died almost instantly. In consequence, the guns and prisoners were not properly cared for and turned over, but were taken possession of by other troops, and the brigade did not get the credit which it justly deserved. * * *

On the morning of the 16th, advancing my lines in the same order as on the previous day. * * * About 3 o'clock General McArthur sent word that he could carry the hill on his right by assault, Major General Thomas being present, the matter was referred to him, and I was requested to delay the movement until he could hear from General Schofield, to whom he had sent. General McArthur, not receiving a reply, and fearing that if the attack should be longer delayed, the enemy would use the night to strengthen his works, directed the 1st brigade to storm the hill, on which was the left of the enemy's line, and the 2d and 3d brigades of that division to attack in front when the 1st brigade was half way up the hill. Accordingly Colonel McMillan formed his brigade in two lines, and gave his men orders not to cheer or fire a shot until the works should be gained, he commenced his ascent. He had no sooner commenced his movement than the 2d brigade took up the attack, immediately followed by the 3d brigade.

The enemy opened with a fierce storm of shell, canister and musketry, sadly decimating the ranks of many regiments, but nothing save annihilation could stop the onward progress of that line. Sweeping forward the right of the line up the hill and the left through the mud and over walls, they gained the enemy's works, calling forth the remark from one of their general officers that "powder and lead were inadequate to resist such a charge." The enemy was whipped, broken and demoralized. Prisoners were taken by the regiment and artillery by batteries.

In this one charge the two divisions (1st and 2d) captured 27 pieces of artillery complete, over 4,000 prisoners, among whom were Major General Johnson, Brigadier Generals Jackson and Smith, and 12 stands of colors. * * *

A. J. SMITH, Maj. Gen.

General Thomas commanding the Army:

* * * "Both armies were ice bound for a week previous to the 14th December, when the weather moderated. Being prepared to move,

I called a meeting of the corps commanders on the afternoon of that day, and having discussed the plan of attack until thoroughly understood, the following Special Field order, No. 342, was issued:

Paragraph IV. As soon as the state of the weather will admit of offensive operations, the troops will move against the enemy's position in the following order:

Major General A. J. Smith commanding detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, after forming his troops on and near the Harding pike, in front of his present position, will make a vigorous assault on the enemy's left. * * *

On the morning of the 15th December, the weather being favorable, the army was formed and ready at an early hour to carry out the plan of battle promulgated in the Special Field Order of the 14th. The formation of the troops was partially concealed from the enemy by the broken nature of the ground, as also by a dense fog, which only lifted toward noon. The enemy was apparently totally unaware of any intention on our part to attack his position, and more especially did he seem not to expect any movement against his left flank. To divert his attention still further from our real intentions, Major Gen. Steedman had, on the evening of the 14th, received orders to make a heavy demonstration with his command against the enemy's right, east of the Nolensville pike, which he accomplished with great success, and some loss, succeeding, however, in attracting the enemy's attention to that part of his line, and inducing him to draw re-inforcements from toward his centre and left. As soon as Gen. Steedman had completed his movement, the commands of Generals Smith and Wilson moved out along the Harding pike, and commenced the grand movement of the day by wheeling to the left and advancing against the enemy's position across the Harding and Hillsboro pikes. Gen. A. J. Smith's troops, first struck the enemy along Richland creek, near Harding's house, and drove him back rapidly, capturing a number of prisoners, wagons, etc., and continuing to advance, while slightly swinging to the left, came upon a redoubt containing four guns, which was splendidly carried by assault at 1 P. M., and the captured guns turned upon the enemy. A second redoubt, stronger than the first, was next assailed and carried by the same troops that captured the first position, taking four more guns and about three hundred prisoners. The infantry, McArthur's division of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, on the left of the cavalry, participated in both of the above assaults, and indeed the dismounted cavalry seemed to vie with the infantry who should first gain the works; as they reached the position nearly simultaneously, both lay claim to the artillery and prisoners captured.

Finding General Smith had not taken as much distance to the right

as I expected he would have done, I directed General Schofield to move his command (the 23d corps) from the position in reserve to which it had been assigned, over to the right of General Smith, enabling the cavalry thereby to operate more freely in the enemy's rear. This was rapidly accomplished by General Schofield, and his troops participated in the closing operations of the day.

The total result of the day's operations was the capture of 16 pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stands of small arms, and about forty wagons. The enemy had been forced back at all points with heavy loss, and our casualties were unusually light. The behavior of the troops was unsurpassed for steadiness and alacrity in every movement, and the original plan of battle, with but few alterations, was strictly adhered to.

The whole command bivouacked in line of battle during the night on the ground occupied at dark, while preparations were made to renew the battle at an early hour on the morrow.

At 6 A. M., on the 16th, Wood's corps pressed back the enemy's skirmishers across the Franklin pike, to the eastward of it, and then swinging slightly to the right, advanced due south, driving the enemy before him until he came upon his new main line of works, constructed during the night, on what is called Overton's Hill, about five miles south of the city and east of the Franklin pike. General A. J. Smith's command moved on the right of the 4th corps (Woods) and establishing connection with General Wood's right, completed the new line of battle. Gen. Schofield's troops remained in the position taken up by them at dark on the day previous, facing eastward and toward the enemy's left flank, the line of the corps running perpendicular to General Smith's troops.

Our entire line approached to within six hundred yards of the enemy's at all points.

About 3 P. M., Post's brigade of Wood's corps, supported by Streight's brigade, of the same command, was ordered by General Wood to assault Overton's Hill.

The assault was made, and received by the enemy with a tremendous fire of grape, canister and musketry, our men moving steadily onward up the hill until near the crest, when the reserves of the enemy rose and poured into the assaulting column a most destructive fire, causing the men first to waver and then to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded, white and black, indiscriminately mingled, lying amid the abatis, the gallant Col. Post among the wounded. General Wood readily reformed his command in the position it had previously occupied, preparatory to a renewal of the assault.

Immediately following the effort of the Fourth corps, Generals Smith and Schofield's commands moved against the enemy's works in their respective fronts, carrying all before them, irreparably breaking his lines in a dozen places, and capturing all of his artillery and thousands of prisoners, among the latter four general officers.

During the two days' operations there were 4,462 prisoners captured, including 287 officers of all grades from that of Major General, 53 pieces of artillery and thousands of small arms. The enemy abandoned on the field all of his dead and wounded."

Report of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Stewart, C. S. A., commanding corps:

* * * On Friday, December 2, we moved to the vicinity of Nashvile, finally taking a position on the left of the army extending across Granny White pike to a hill near the Hillsboro pike. This line was entrenched, was just a mile in length, and occupied by Loring's division alone. To protect our left flank, works were commenced on four other hills lying along near to and on either side of the Hillsboro pike, the one farthest in the rear being one mile and a half distant from the front line. This latter line, to the left of Hillsboro pike, was prolonged toward Cumberland river by the cavalry and Ector's brigade of infantry, placed on picket on Hardin pike.

On the morning of December 15 information was received that the enemy was advancing west of Hillsboro pike. General Walthall was directed to place his men under arms and man the redoubts. General French having received leave of absence, his division was attached to General Walthall's. Finding that the enemy was advancing in force, and that Ector's brigade and the cavaly were forced to retire, all of Walthall's command was placed behind the stone fence along the Hillsboro pike between redoubts 3 and 4 of the accompanying map. (Plate 73, map 2 of Atlas.) Each redoubt contained a section or battery of artillery and from 100 to 150 infantry.

The enemy appeared in force along the entire line, extending from rodoubt 1, 2 and 3 and as far as and beyond 4 and 5. My own line was stretched to its utmost tension, but could not reach far enough towards 4 and 5 without leaving an opening between Loring's left and Walthall's right.

The commandiug General sent me as reinforcements, first, Manigault's, and soon after Deas' brigade of Johnson's division, Lee's corps, and later the two remaining brigades of that division. As these brigades arrived they were placed in line opposite redoubt 4. By the time they were in line the enemy had carried redoubts 4 and 5, capturing

many of the men and all of the artillery, the brigades of Manigault and Deas, making but feeble resistance, fled. *Loring's line not being yet pressed*, a battery had been ordered from it, which, arriving just at this moment, was placed on a commanding hill, and these same brigades rallied to its support. They again fled, however, at the approach of the enemy, abandoning the battery, which was captured.

By this time the other brigade's of Johnson's division had come up, but were unable to check the progress of the enemy, who had passed the Hillsboro pike a full half mile, completely turning our flank and gaining the rear of both Walthall and Loring, whose situation had become perilous in the extreme.

Deeming it absolutely necessary for them to fall back, orders were dispatched to that effect, when it was found that Walthall had already ordered his line to retire, not a moment t o soon. All the artillery in the redoubts, the battery above mentioned, and another on Loring's line, were captured by the enemy.

In the meantime one or two divisions of Chatham's corps had come up on the left, where the commanding general was in person.

During the night of the 15th the army was placed in position to receive the attack expected at an early hour next morning. * * *

* * * At about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon the commanding General sent for me, and while in conversation with him an officer of his staff announced that the line had given away.

Not being present at the moment this took place, I do not deem it proper to attempt to decide where the line first yielded. It would seem, however, that when once broken it very soon gave way everywhere and the whole army made for the Franklin pike. * * *

ALEX. P. STEWART, Lieutenant General.

General Thomas, in his official report gives a detailed account of the pursuit of Hood's army. The parts of interest to the 12th Iowa are given in following extracts:

"Leaving directions for the collection of the captured property and for the care of the wounded. At daylight on the 17th I pushed the 4th corps on towards Franklin by the direct pike, while the cavalry moved up the Granny White pike. The cavalry came up with the enemy's rear guard four miles from Franklin; the position was charged and handsomly carried. The enemy then fell back to Franklin. Our cavalry coming up from below forced the enemy to retire and our cavalry took possession of the town capturing the enemy's hospital containing over 2,000 wounded. The 4th corps followed immediately as far as Harpeth river where it found the bridges burned and too much water

on the fords for the infantry to cross. A bridge was hastily constructed but could not be made available before nightfall. On the 18th pursuit was continued to Rutherford creek, three miles from Columbus, the stream was impassable. During the 19th several unsuccessful attempts were made to cross the creek but heavy rains had inundated the whole country and rendered the roads and streams impassable. About noon of the 21st a floating bridge was constructed from the debris of the railroad bridge and General Smith's troops were enabled to cross. The weather had changed from rain to bitter cold very materially retarding the work in laying the bridge. Notwithstanding the many delays I determined to continue the pursuit of Hood's shattered forces. He had formed a rear guard, made up of detachments from all his organized forces, numbering about 4,000 infantry under Walthall, and all his available cavalry under Forrest. With the exception of this rear guard his army was a disorganized rabble of half-armed, barefooted men who sought every opportunity to fall out by the wayside and desert their cause.

Christmas morning the enemy evacuated Pulaski. On the 28th, it having been definitely ascertained that the enemy had made good his escape across the Tennessee, I ordered further pursuit to cease and directed General Smith to March to Clifton.

On the 30th of December I announced to the army the successful completion of the campaign and gave direction for the disposition of the command as follows: * * Smith's corps to take post at Eastport, Miss., and to go into winter quarters. This order not meeting the approval of the General in Chief orders were issued for Smith and Wilson to concentrate their commands at Eastport preparatory to a revival of the campaign against the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama * *. To all my sub-commanders, their officers and men, I give expressions of thanks and gratitude. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon an army which hastily made up from different commands successfully contended against a force numerically greater than itself and inflicted on it a crushing defeat.

There were captured from the enemy during the campaign 13,189 prisoners, including 7 general officers, and 72 pieces of servicable artillery. 2,000 deserters came into our lines and took the oath of allegiance.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g."

The 12th participated in all the events of the pursuit via. of Franklin and Columbia to Pulaski. The rain which commenced to fall on the 16th continued almost incesantly until the 30th. As our army followed Hood's southward the roads became quagmires through which the men waded, plastered

with mud from head to foot. The nights were usually cold enough to freeze the mud stiff on top, but not hard enough to bear a man, and every step was in the slush. At Pulaski Smith's corps turned west via. of Lawrenceburg and Waynesboro, and reached Clifton, on the Tennessee, January 2d, 1865. From Clifton the command was conveyed on transports up the river to Eastport, Miss., a landing on the Tennessee near the boundary line between Alabama and Mississippi. Here the regiment went into camp under the order first issued, and which was still in force so far as the men had been informed, "To go into winter quarters."

The bleak snow-covered ridge where the camp was established; the absence of tents or baggage, gave little promise of comfort in winter weather, but the men had been too long in service to wait for someone else to furnish the comforts of a camp. On the bluffs near by they found scrub pines and other small timber which they cut and carried to camp, and from this material constructed shelters which they were pleased to call shebangs. Each squad built according to its own plan, with the result that there grew up, as if by magic, a city of aristocratic residences as varied in style as it was possible for ten thousand architects to make them. They were, however, uniform in this, that every shanty had a fireplace for warmth and bunks for sleeping places.

All camp and garrison equipage of the regiment had been stored at Nashville. This was sent for and came around by boats about the middle of January. With these supplies the men settled down to enjoy their winter quarters. The only obstacle to complete enjoyment came in the shape of short rations, which to a soldier is a serious drawback to his comfort. By some carelessness on the part of the officer in charge of steamboat transportation at Cairo, a boat loaded with rations for Eastport was sent to some other point, and a boat loaded with corn was sent to us in its stead. By this error the command suddenly found itself without rations of

any kind except "corn in the ear." This "mule feed" was reduced to a condition to be eaten by parching; grinding in coffee mills; pounding on stones, and any other process that would make it fit to eat. The boys lived upon it for over a week, until the missing boat could be brought back to its proper destination. In the meantime the irrepressible soldier must have his fun out of every vicissitude of camp life. Some of the boys declared that their ears were growing to be like mule's ears, and many of us in camp were willing to certify that their voices were very like the mule's, as the imitation of his bray made a constant din through the camp. One fellow, carrying the joke to its limit, harnessed six of his comrades with parts of the mule harness, drove them, with single rein and blacksnake whip, to General Smith's quarters, where the team, with loud braying, ran over the tent ropes, and created a general disturbance. The driver, meantime, using all the persuasive and emphatic language known to mule drivers. The row brought the "old man" out of his tent with his very emphatic demand: "What in —— do you mean by this —— row around my tent." The driver, still intent on his business, as all drivers should be, could only reply: "I have fed these —— mules full rations of corn, and tried to take them to water, but the fools took fright at that cracker box by your tent and ran in here and I can't do a —— damn thing with them." The General saw the point, and instead of having them arrested, as he doubtless should have done, bade the driver hitch his mules to the old cracker box and see if they could haul it to camp, and, don't be caught around my tent again, or "I'll cut off your rations of corn and give you nothing but Tennessee water." The crackers went to camp all right and were disposed of as good crackers should be.

While at Eastport, commissions were received as follows: Major, S. G. Knee; Captains, J. D. Conger, Co. A; W. R. Hanscom, Co. B; D. W. Reed, Co. C; J. L. Boughton, Co.

D; R. A. Gibson, Co. G; G. H. Maffitt, Co. H; J. F. Zediker, Co. I, and O. T. Fuller, Co. K. Lieutenants, W. L. Henderson, Co. C; J. M. Clark, Co. D, and J. B. Morgan, Co. K. Adjutant, S. R. Burch, and Quartermaster, H. C. Morehead. These deserved promotions, and the receipt of about one hundred drafted men, which filled up the companies so as to enable the officers to muster in, placed the companies in good shape again for further service.

About the middle of January Lt. Col. Stibbs obtained leave of absence and went home. Before his leave expired he was detailed on court martial at Washington, D. C., and remained on that service until he was mustered out. While serving on this court martial he assisted at the trial of Lincoln's assassins and of Captain Wirtz of Andersonville notoriety. By the absence of Col. Stibbs, Major Knee became commander of the regiment, and retained that command until mustered out, except for a short period when he served as Provost Marshal at Selma, and another short term on court martial at Mobile. Captain Reed was detailed as Acting Major and served as such until the following May.

The regiment, thus newly officered, occupied its "winter quarters" just one month, and was then suddenly ordered to a new field of operations.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."

CHAPTER XIII.

To the Gulf—Spanish Fort—End of War, 1865.

General Thomas says that his order, to go into winter quarters, was not approved by the General in Chief. We of the 16th corps found that out after we had worked like beavers nearly a month building quarters and were just ready to enjoy the fruits of our labors.

From the time of the Vicksburg campaign, Smith's command—especially the 1st division – had been constantly used as an emergency corps. It was substituted for another division as railroad guard; was loaned to Banks for the Red River expedition; was seized by Washburn for the Tupelo and Oxford raids; was sent to the relief of Steele at Little Rock; dogged the heels of Price's cavalry through Arkansas; was held by Rosencrans for a trip to Kansas and return; reinforced Thomas at Nashville, and now it is ordered to the Department of the Gulf to assist General Canby in the closing scenes of the war.

On Feb. 5, 1865, we vacated our homes at Eastport, and marched to the steamboat landing, where the entire 3d brigade embarked on steamer Magenta, southward bound. We were at Cairo on the 10th, and arrived at Vicksburg on the 13th, and there disembarked and went into camp on Walnut hills. The 12th occuping for the third time ground near the position it occupied during the seige.

The corps was landed at Vicksburg under orders to

march south and attack Mobile. This plan was abandoned and the corps ordered to New Orleans by boat. On the 18th the entire brigade re-embarked on the Magenta and proceeded down the river, arriving at New Orleans on the evening of the 21st. The next day the troops disembarked and went into camp south of the city upon the old Jackson battlefield. It was very fortunate for some of us, that we succeeded in pre-empting a few square feet of ground on the original earthwork erected by the defenders of New Orleans in 1814, for, during the first night in camp, rain fell in torrents accompanied by high wind, and before daylight next morning the camp of the corps, save a strip a few feet wide along the earthwork, was covered with water, in many places over a foot deep. The wind blew down the shelter tents and the whole command was exposed to pouring rain from above, and rushing floods from below. Long before daylight, from every direction, could be heard the long-drawn cry, as of the sailor taking soundings: "N-o b-o-t-t-o-m." "M-a-r-k T-w-a-i-n" mingled with the imitation croaking of frogs and bellowing of alligators, and other water animals. When daylight broke upon the scene it disclosed an army of men drenched with water crowded upon the high ground of the levee and earthwork while the late camp was marked by muskets reversed, bayonets sticking in the ground, their butts supporting blankets and haversacks of the men while the owners waded around like cranes, fishing in the wreck, for their other traps. As the rain ceased, the water soon ran off or soaked into the ground. The shelter tents were reset, and with brush, cut from the nearby swamp, floors were laid, to keep the blankets out of the mud, and the camp was soon in good shape again.

The sudden change from ice and snow at Cairo to the warm sunshine and orange blossoms of New Orleans was very enjoyable. Our arrival in this southern city was very timely as it enabled us to witness the parades of Mardi Gras

festival which was revived this year with renewed splendor. On the 4th of March, the day of Lincoln's second inaugural, we witnessed another public celebration and civic-parade on the occasion of the inaugeration of the Governor of the State. The city was decorated; the police and fire departments paraded in holiday attire and everything seemed to be peaceful and harmonious. Evidences of a good city government were apparent in clean streets, excellent police regulations and in good order prevailing everwhere and all on account of the energitic through military rule of General Butler. However much these people may have hated him, and however well pleased they may be to refer to him as "The Beast," etc., the fact remains that New Orleans was never better governed than when under the military government of Gen. B. F. Butler.

Sunday, March 2th, the 12th Iowa left New Orleans, and marching through the city and out on the celebrated shell road to Lake Pontchartrain embarked on steamer A. G. Brown, and by the very pleasant route of Lake Borgne and Mississippi sound, arrived at Dauphine Island, just outside Mobile Bay, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 6th and established camp on the clean sands of that little island. The balance of the corps was brought over from New Orleans, some regiments on ocean steamers by the way of mouth of the Mississippi river, and others by inner passage until all were assembled near the entrance to Mobile Bay.

The oyster beds near the camp of the 12th furnished to all a change of rations, as well as delightful recreation while in camp on the island. So plentiful were the bivalves that six mule teams were driven upon the beds during low tide and wagons loaded with them. They were then shoveled out in heaps in camp, and every one allowed to help himself to oysters, raw, roasted, stewed, baked or fried as he liked best it only being stipulated that each customer should prepare his own order to suit his taste.

General Canby had collected his army in this vicinity for

a campaign against Mobile and on Sunday, March 19th, the movement was commenced. The 12th left Dauphine Island on Gunboat No. 48, and crossing the mouth of the bay anchored in Navy cove above Fort Morgan. Not a horse, or transportation of any kind, was allowed. Officers, as well as men, were required to carry all the baggage required and rations for five days. On the 20th our boat ascended Fish river as far as navigable and we landed at Danby's Mills, about 20 miles south of the head of Mobile bay, and camped upon a high ridge among the pine, under orders from General Canby as follows: "It must be constantly bourn in mind that the pick and spade are useful adjuncts to the musket and rifle and that every position taken must be at once fortified." We built strong breastworks along our front by cutting the large pines and piling them about five feet high with dirt thrown up against the outside. With this kind of work and just enough skirmishing to warn us that our movements were being watched, and to keep our pickets alert, we employed our time until the 25th when the 13th and 16th corps were in position and the advance commenced along the east side of Mobile Bay. The halt each night was the signal for building breastworks, and each bivouac marked a well fortified camp. The march was enlivened by slight skirmishing in front with but few casualties. The only one in our brigade happened to its commander, Colonel Marshall, who was slightly wounded in the neck by a musket ball, while riding at the head of his brigade.

Monday, March 27th, we moved out of camp at 8 A. M., marching directly west towards a strongly fortified position on east side of the bay, opposite Mobile, called Spanish Fort. About 9:30 the advance arrived within range of the enemy's batteries, and our army went into position, with the 3d division of the 16th corps on the right, extending the line to the bay north of the fort. The 1st division next in line to the left. The 13th corps extending the line to the

bay below the fort. The 2d division of 16th corps in reserve. The 12th Iowa was on the extreme left of its division, and next to the 13th corps. Companies I and B, were sent out as skirmishers, and soon drove the enemy's skirmishers within their works, and developed a very strong earthwork, with deep ditch in front. Just outside the ditch was a cleared space of 100 yards, and outside of that, an abatis of trees felled tops outward and wire strung through the tree tops making a veritable wire fence in the abatis. These strong works were fully manned and supplied with heavy artillery.

Following the advance of the skirmishers, McArthur's men got into position just out of musket range about noon. The 13th corps was some time later in getting up where its line conformed to McArthur's. In getting into position the 2d Vermont fired into the rear of one skirmish line, severely wounding Henry Fry of company B, in the foot, causing amputation.

The men lay in line all the afternoon, expecting to be ordered to charge the works. General Smith appears to have asked permission to attack with two divisions. General Canby doubted Smith's ability to carry the works and asked McArthur's opinion. After a careful inspection of the works General McArthur is said to have replied: "My division will go in there if ordered, but if the rebels stay by their guns it will cost the lives of half of my men." Canby's answer was: "It won't pay."

The charge was deferred, and during the night breastworks were built and seige operations commenced in regular order.

On the 28th the gunboats came up the bay and took position near the left flank of the 13th corps. One of the boats, in getting position, ran upon a torpedo that had been planted in the channel, and was blown up. Our land batteries got into position and commenced pounding away, while the infantry, by heavy details, went to work digging approaches,

saps and entrenchments and regular siege operations were fully inaugurated.

On the 30th of March, the 3d brigade was moved out of its place and transferred to the center of the 13th corps line, where it took the place of a division that was sent from that corps to escort a supply train to General Steele. In order to fully occupy the extended line of a division, the brigade was almost constantly on duty. The 12th was obliged to keep three companies at a time on picket, and most of the balance of the command was required to fill the details for working parties. We held the place until April 4, when we returned to our former place in the line, and that evening advanced the whole line to a point within musket range and, before morning, built a strong earthwork to cover our entire front. Our trenches and approaches had by this time reached the abatis, and were so arranged that a column of men could be marched along the saps, entirely protected from view of the enemy and could be placed in battle line at the abatis, which was being cut away so that passage through it could be easily made. Yankee ingenuity planned a new and effective weapon for use in the trenches. It consisied of a section of gum tree, about three feet long, bored out at one end so as to receive a charge of powder and a shell on top. This wooden mortar could be easily carried into the trenches by two men, and then with a small charge of powder they were able to throw a shell, with very short fuse, directly over into the rebel works.* From these advanced trenches it was possible to make an attack with very little exposure of the attacking party. All preparations were completed for such an attack, when, on the 8th of April, during a heavy bombardment along the whole line, the 8th Iowa, from its place on the extreme right of the line, made a dash just about dark and captured and held a portion of the Confederate works, and was in excel-

*NOTE—One of these mortars, made by the 12th Iowa, is now on exhibition at the Iowa State Arsenal in Des Moines.

lent shape for a general attack next morning. About midnight the pickets of our regiment discovered suspicious movements of the enemy in their front and advanced their line until they discovered the enemy's works were deserted. They immediately reported the fact to the brigade commander, and the brigade was at once ordered forward and took possession of the deserted works, and following the retreating enemy, succeeded in capturing 800 prisoners before they could embark for the other side of the bay. Upon inspecting the works we found 35 pieces of heavy artillery still in place, and large stores of ammunition. At several places inside the works, as well as in the cleared space between the forts and the abatis, torpedos were set. Fortunately this fact was discovered in time, so that with care they were avoided until daylight when they were removed.

While our regiment made no record of brilliant charges or exciting attacks during the siege, and while the final results did not create great enthusiasm through the country because of the momentuous events then transpiring at other points, such as the surrender of Lee occurring the same day, yet McArthur's division did its full share of the work and was entitled to and received its full credit for the victory won.

The loss in 12th Iowa during the seige was eight men wounded, as follows:

Corporal Henry Fry, Co. B, leg amputated; Robert Wampler, Co. B; J. C. Davis, Co. C; Robert G. Boone, Co. E; Lewis L. Lowe, Co. G; Joseph Cameron, Marion Austin, and Michael McDermot, Co. I.

Extracts from official reports are as follows:

Colonel W. R. Marshall Commanding Brigade.

* * * "On the 25th, during the march, a small party of the enemy on our left fired a volley into the head of the brigade; only one shot took effect, giving me a severe flesh wound on the left side of the back of the neck. * * * On the 30th of March I was ordered to report the

brigade to General Granger commanding the 13th corps. I did so, and was assigned position in line vacated by General Veatch's division. I found the trenches on this part of the line just begun. I completed the trenches and breastworks, and on the night of April 3d, opened a new parallel, 120 paces in advance of former one, and almost up to the rifle pits of the enemy. On the 4th I returned to former position in line and opened a trench to the left and dug saps from line to advanced trench, within a stone's throw of enemy's rifle pits. * * * On the 8th the enemy evacuated their works and my skirmishers advance over the parapet.

From the 27th of March to 8th of April, inclusive, we were constantly under fire. * * * My acknowledgements are due to regimental commanders. * * * Major Knee, 12th Iowa, * * * for energetic execution of all orders."

Gen. J. McArthur commanding Division.

"The brigades were in line according to their numbers from right to left. Each commenced a sap which was pushed forward to within 75 yards of the fort, when an attack by the right brigade of General Carr's division on the night of April 8th, followed by troops of my division, captured the fort. The 3rd brigade, Col. Marshall, was detached a portion of the time to supply the place of a division of the 13th corps."

General A. J. Smith, commanding Corps.

* * * "The first parallel was made about 400 yards from the enemy's works. From this parallel saps were worked forward by each brigade. * * * The saps of the 1st division were the nearest to the enemy at the time of the capture of the fort. * * * Every man in my command was on duty once in every twenty-four hours, and at times the officers and non-commissioned officers held the line while the men slept. * * * April 8th, everything being prepared for an assault, the First and Third divisions were ordered into the trenches to be ready for any emergency. * * * Just before dark the skirmishers on the extreme right succeeded in gaining a foothold on the enemy's works. By midnight the whole fort was in our possession The capture amounted to 540 prisoners, 46 pieces of artillery, and 4 stands of colors. Our loss was 26 killed; 319 wounded; and 3 missing. Total, 348."

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.

No. 32. MOBILE, ALA., April 22d, 1865.

The Major-General Commanding thinks it proper to announce as the general results of the operations around the city: The capture of the enemy's works at Spanish Fort and Blakely; the surrender of Mobile; the capture of more than five thousand prisoners, twelve flags, nearly three hundred pieces of artillery, several thousand stand of small arms, and large stores of amunition and other material of war.

It is *his* province to report results: *that* of a higher authority to bestow appropriate commendations and rewards; but it is not improper to express his personal thanks to the officers and men of this Army for their zeal, energy and gallantry, and to the officers and men of the Navy, for their hearty and zealous co-operation in the work that has been accomplished. He begs that the Sabbath next ensuing the receipt of this order, may be made the occasion of thanksgiving for the past, and prayer for the future; and that all will unite with him in the earnest petition, that God in His mercy will deal tenderly with the relatives and friends of our dead and wounded comrades.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL E. R. S. CANBY:

C. T. CHRISTESEN, Lt. Col., A. A. Gen.

During the siege of Spanish Fort the 2d division was withdrawn from reserve and invested a strong work near the head of Mobile bay called Fort Blakely. Early in the morning of the 9th of April, McArthur's division was ordered to re-enforce the 2d division. In pursuance of that order our division moved up to Fort Blakely where it arrived just in time to witness a brilliant and successful assault by the 2d division which resulted in the capture of the Fort with its entire garrison of 3,200 men with all arms, guns, and munitions of war. This gallant charge by the 2d division of the 16th corps was the *last charge made in the war*, and the force captured by this division, was the last force of rebels to make a stand against our army. The war had virtually ended in the surrender of Lee, though we did not hear of that surrender until several days later.

With the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely,

Mobile was open to our armies and a force was at once started around the head of the bay for that city. Without waiting for the arrival of this force the rebel authorities blew up Fort Eugene in the harbor and evacuated the city, April 12th, and Mobile was at once occupied by our forces and the United States resumed complete control of the gulf and all its forts and harbors.

Thursday, April 13th, the 16th corps started for Montgomery; the first capital of the Confederacy. For several days our route lay through heavy pine forests where the only industry seemed to be "pitch, turpentine and tar." The roads were generally good ; our march was unobstructed and no incident of importance marked our progress until the 19th, when a great commotion was raised by the report that Lee had surrendered to Grant. This report was fully confirmed at Greenville on the 22d, when the official notice of the surrender was received and was communicated to the army by a staff officer who rode the length of the line, as fast as his horse could carry him, shouting as he rode : "Official dispatch, Lee has surrendered." The shout was taken up by the regiments in succession along the line, and as men fully realized that such surrender meant an end of the war and that their fighting days were over, they gave themselves over to wildest demonstrations of joy. The dispatch from the Secretary of War, announcing the surrender, directed that immediately upon the receipt of notice of surrender, a salute of two hundred guns be fired at every station of troops in the United States. At 3 o'clock P. M. all the guns of all the batteries in the corps unlimbered and joined in that grand salute. The sound of the guns was answered by the mighty cheers from the whole army welcoming the dawn of peace.

We reached Montgomery at 1 P. M., April 25th, and went into camp three miles east of the city. Paroled men from Lee's army began to arrive in a few days. They were

without money, food or clothing and came, in large numbers, into our camps, where the boys gladly shared rations with them and helped them on their way. They were apparently as glad that the end had come as we were, and were enthusiastic in their praise of our soldiers who had, from the day of the surrender, been very kind in sharing rations with them.

Merchants at Montgomery opened their stores and offered their small stocks of goods for sale, but professed to be entirely ignorant of values, and at sea as to prices which should be charged under the new order of things. They rejected the confederate money altogether, saying that it had long been nearly worthless, and that they were glad to be rid of it. Boots marked $250 per pair were freely offered for $10 "in your money," meaning greenbacks, or $7 in gold or silver. Flour had been selling at $500 per barrel, and very little to be had at any price. All other provisions had been selling at like prices.

Many of the members of the 12th had been here as prisoners of war in 1862. These soon found acquaintances among the citizens who had befriended them, and sought opportunity to return the favors. Among others of these friends still living here were Mr. Stowes, chief of fire department, and Mrs. Cowles. These were invited out to camp and received a hearty reception. Some of the men visited the cemetery and tried to find the graves where their comrades were buried. They succeeded in finding in a neglected corner of the grounds a long trench, and in the records just these words opposite the lot number: "Yankee Prisoners." Nothing to designate the names or number of those buried there.

April 29th official notice was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. The regiment was called into line at once and the announcement read. No former catastrophe of the war created such a profound sensation. A dead silence followed the reading for a few moments until

the full import of the horrible crime was realized, and then there arose, as if by common impulse, deep muttered cursings and threats against all instigators and perpetrators of the cruel murder, and, under the impression that the act was authorized by the Confederacy, many soldiers expressed themselves as desirous of having one more opportunity to meet armed rebels in the field and avenge the death of the President. Had it not been that rebel soldiers and citizens alike at once denounced the assassin and expressed greatest sorrow that the inhuman act had been perpetrated in the name of the Confederacy, the city might have been in danger.

From sunrise to sunset, May 1st, in obedience to orders, half-hour guns were fired—and from 12 to 1, minute guns—while every flag was draped and placed at half mast in sorrow for the dead President.

May 4th we received official notice, brought by carriers across country, of Johnson's surrender and of General Amnesty for all the country east of the Mississippi river, and the men began to say: "The war is over and our time of service has expired by the terms of the contract and we are ready to go home."

Wednesday, May 10th, our brigade left camp under orders to march to Selma. After crossing the river on a pontoon bridge, and marching two miles, we were ordered to return and embark on boats. Under this order the 12th Iowa, 35th Iowa and 33d Missouri, were crowded upon the Tarscon, and at 1 o'clock next morning were at the landing at Selma. We disembarked at daylight and stood around all day waiting for some troops of the 13th corps to vacate a camp to which we had been assigned.

Friday, May 12, the regiment went into camp on very pleasant grounds recently occupied by the 29th Indiana, in the suburbs of the city. Regimental headquarters was estab-

lished in a vacant house near camp, and we were very soon "at home" to our friends in new quarters.

Selma had been a very pretty city, and had escaped the ravages of war until just before its close when Wilson's cavalry raid struck the town, and, meeting with sharp resistance, took it by assault and a cavalry charge which swept through the streets. The arsenal and extensive factories for manufacturing guns and ammunition were fired; the explosions wrecked most of the business part of the city, but left the residence portion intact. We found it a very pleasant and healthful camp. Colonel Marshall was assigned to the command of the post, and the 12th settled down to regular routine of camp duties, drill, guard mount, etc. Some of the men felt inclined to draw a line on drills, now that the war was over, but it was thought to be necessary in order to compel sufficient exercises for good health. The superior health of our regiment as compared with those that did not drill was soon so apparent that no further objections were made, and it was frequently remarked that muffled drums were beating quite often in an adjacent camp, but never in ours. The guard duty seemed to be of a very demoralizing kind, usually guarding cotton while the teams hauled it to the steamboat landing. It soon became apparent that the title to the cotton was held only by that old rule, "Those may take who have the power, and those shall keep who can," and that the army was being used by speculators who had followed in its wake to make money out of its victories. The soldiers began to object to being used as tools for such purposes unless there was something in it for them, and were perhaps not as vigilant as they might have been when some rival speculator tried to get a share. There were complaints that soldiers stole cotton from the guards and rolled the bales into the river and floated it down to some convenient steamboat, which would pick it up and pay a good price for it. It seemed that the government should have

taken possession of all the cotton, for there was no doubt but that nearly all, if not all, had been purchased by the Confederate government, and that it was now the lawful property of the United States. The policy, however, seemed to be to recognize the person in *possession* as the owner; hence the strife to get possession of as much as possible and to sell as quickly as it could be delivered.

With this kind of guard duty and frequent excursions into the country to escort agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and help adjust some differences between planters and freedmen, the summer flitted away. About May 25th the regimental tents and other baggage that were left at New Orleans, and which had been following us around for the last two years, and had been in use by us for only a few days at a time, were brought up and a regulation camp established with awnings in front of the tents covered with brush, which furnished pleasant shade. Altogether, we were quite well fixed, and would have been happy but for the fact that we wanted to go home.

During the year of active duties in the field the men had taken a deep interest in building a home for the orphans of their comrades who had fallen. Ingersoll, in his "Iowa and the Rebellion," says of this:

> But the greatest achievement of charity, of Christian benevolence, of which any state can boast, is the Iowa Soldiers' Orphan's Home. This is an institution of peculiar character and of wider compass than any similar work of which their is any account given in history; for it contemplates in its organization all that is embraced in the name "Home" and the system of common schools. In this Iowa has taken a bold step and has already given the demonstration of a grand success. * * * The magnanimity and benevolence of our soldiers offer a new sight to the world. Their approval and influence was sought, and by their own promptings contributed the astounding sum of $45,226.62.

Of this sum the 12th Iowa contributed $2,975, paid as follows: June 27, 1864, $373,00; Dec. 15, $1,339.00; Aug. 12,

1865, $413.00; Oct. 18, $100; Dec. 2, $725 00; Dec. 16, $25.00. Total, $2,975.

Resolutions by the subscribers were as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS 12TH IOWA VET. VOL. INFANTRY.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., MAY 6, 1865.

REV. P. P. INGALLS, *Agent of "Asylum for Iowa Soldiers' Orphans."*

DEAR SIR:—

At a meeting of the 12th Iowa subscribers for "Asylum for Iowa Soldiers' Orphans," the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It seems proable that at the June meeting of stockholders, the character of the institution will be definitely settled; its name established, and location fixed, and,

Whereas: The funds for the erection of such asylum have been contributed largely by Iowa Soldiers in the service, as a free gift for a specific and noble object. Therefore,

Resolved: That the institution should have for its specific *and only object*, the care and training of children of Iowa Union Soldiers who have fallen in battle or died of disease during the War of the Rebellion, and should be of higher order than these institutions established for the children of criminal or indigent parents, and should be so managed that occupants may in after years look back to it with pride as an evidence of the glorious service of their fathers.

Resolved: That the name of the institution should be such as to express its purpose. We protest against the name "State Orphans Asylum."

S. W. HUFF, Surgeon,
O. T. FULLER, Captain, } Com."
J. W. BURCH, Sergt.,

True copy, D. W. REED, Secretary.

About the middle of July, 1865, a large number of regiments were mustered out of service, among them all the regiments of our brigade except the 12th Iowa. The 27th and 35th Iowa regiments had some men who had enlisted for one or two years, and had been but a short time in the service. These men were ordered to be transferred to the 12th Iowa to complete their term of service. In his haste to get home, the officer of the 27th, who had been appointed to make the transfer, failed to make descriptive and pay rolls, and

paymasters refused to pay these men. This trouble increased the feeling among the 27th's men that they had been unfairly treated by being compelled to complete their term of service in another regiment after their own had been mustered out. Among the old members of the 12th there was a feeling that they had been unfairly treated by being retained in service after the war was over, and after other regiments of shorter service were allowed to go home. Another reason of discontent was found in the fact of continued issue of poor rations. Some commissary officer, anxious, no doubt, to dispose of ration on hand so as to enable him to settle his accounts, was endeavoring to dispose of his stock on hand by issuing it to the troops. These evils, fancied or real, were by constant talk and agitation made to appear very serious, and resulted at length in an agreement by quite a number of the men of the regiment to refuse to do duty or answer to roll call until their wrongs were righted. This agreement was to be carried into effect on the morning of September 15. Accordingly a number of the men—in two or three companies the entire company—refused to obey any order. For a day or two great confusion existed. Captains of about half the companies succeeded in controlling the matter in their own companies; the others were unable to do so, and willing companies were obliged to furnish extra details to do the work. Finally a number of the leaders of the revolt were arrested and sent to Montgomery to be tried by court-martial. A few days in the guardhouse there satisfied the boys that nothing was to be gained by revolt, and they signified their willingness to return to duty, and asked the regimental officers to come to their relief. A request for their release was signed by all the officers of the regiment and presented at headquarters by Major Knee, then a Provost Marshal at Montgomery. The request was granted, and the first and only revolt in the ranks of the 12th Iowa was ended.

During the summer several changes were made in the

commissioned officers of the regiment. The Adjutant General's reports of 1865 shows the following commissions issued after leaving Eastport:

Col. J. H. Stibbs; Lt. Col. S. G. Knee; Maj. D. W. Reed; Asst. Surg. James Barr; Capts. W. L. Henderson, J. F. Hutchins, John Bremner; 1st Lieuts. C. W. Runkle, J. P. Jackson, H. J. Grannis, Eli King, C. R. Switzer, Abner Dunhum, A. E. Anderson, David Moreland, J. L. Thompson.

On the 8th of August, 1865, nearly all of the regiments of the 16th corps had mustered out, and the corps organization was discontinued by the following orders:

Farewell Order. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to the 16th Corps:

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,
MONTGOMERY. ALA., Aug. 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 35.

The 16th Army Corps having been discontinued as an organization, by orders from the President, the Major General commanding deems it proper and just to express to the troops hitherto comprising it his appreciation of the long and arduous service, the unwearied patriotism, the cheerful obedience to orders—the dauntless courage and resistless *morale* which have won for you a high name in the records of your country, of which you may well be proud.

Fort de Russy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Blakely attest your gallantry and success during the last year of the war *You have never experienced defeat or repulse.* Your military history is without blot or stain. With this record of your service you can return to your respective homes, as mustered out, with the consciousness that you have performed your full duty, won the respect and admirution of your commanders, and well deserved the confidence and trust of the country that in her hour of danger placed you in ranks and trusted to you her battles. Still continue to merit that confidence and trust by becoming as good citizens as you have been soldiers Remember that for a republican government the main requisite is enlightened, moral, and industrious citizens. Unless you become such, the results of your entire service are lost to you. Let the memory of what you have endured endear to you every foot of American soil. Having asserted the supremacy of the General Government in arms, assist, now, in creating for it a glorious future among nations.

A. J. SMITH, Major General.

The members of the old 16th corps held their venerable chief in great esteem, and, while pleased to know that there was no longer necessity for keeping up the organization, they parted with their comrades and with their loved commander with deep regret. With their comrades in arms because of that deep and unaccountable sympathy which binds those who have endured trials and dangers together, and which has engendered such confidence, each in the other, that they believed themselves invincible, knowing that no regiment in the corps would fail to fully support every other regiment in whatever emergency it might be placed. With their commander because he had ever been a successful leader and a true soldier, under whose command they had never experienced defeat or repulse, and had come to feel that defeat was impossible.

With the muster-out of so many regiments, those in the service were required to spread out and cover more territory. On the 25th of September the 12th was sent to Talladega, Ala., where the regimental headquarters was established. A few days later Captain Reed, with Company C, was sent to Center, Ala.; Captain Bremner, with Company F, to Ashville, Ala.; and Captain Zediker, with Company I, to Wedowa, Ala. Soon after Company G, was mounted and the men distributed as dispatch carriers at the four posts occupied by the regiment. By this arrangement the regiment covered a large part of northeast Alabama. The duties seemed to be that of adjusting differences between planters and the freedmen; administering the oath of allegiance to such as desired to witness their return to their allegiance to the United States, and collecting government property which had recently belonged to the C. S. A.

Company C, arrived at Center October 12th and remained until November 29th. when Captain Reed was directed to leave twenty men under the command of Lieutenant Henderson: report in person, with balance of his company, at Jack-

sonville; relieve the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, on duty there, and assume command of the post of Blue Mountain. This post included the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee and Randolph. Parts of Companies E and F, were directed to report to Captain Reed at Jacksonville. Provost duty in these three counties was continued until December 25, when orders were received by Captain Reed to abandon all outposts, call in all detachments, and report, with all men belonging to the 12th Iowa, at Talladega, where the regiment was under orders to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., where a negro revolt was threatened, and the citizens had asked for troops and protection. After many delays on account of miserable railroad service, the regiment arrived at Memphis Jnuary 2, 1866, via. Selma, Meridian and Corinth. The first night at Memphis was passed upon the platfarm around the railroad depot. On the 3d, the companies were distributed about the city, with regimental headquarters and five companies at the arsenal.

The presence of troops quieted the apprehension of an uprising. One of the local papers, in speaking of the regiment's arrival and of the security which its presence gave the city, says: "The 12th Iowa is one of the bravest, most orderly, best behaved regiments in the service. Its presence assures our people perfect security and protection." On the 20th of January the regiment was ordered mustered out of service. The rolls were made out, all government property turned over, and the members of the regiment directed to report at Davenport for final discharge and pay.

"Never again in line to stand
And watch the enemy advancing;
To await the sharp word of command,
To see from hostile bayonets glancing
The bright new gleam of the early day.
Never again in the morning gray
To hear the bugles calling, calling
To battle, where men 'll be falling."

The regiment was mustered for final pay and discharge January 25, 1866, and for the last time answered to roll call as a regiment.

No sooner did the men receive their final pay than they invested in a suit of citizens' clothes; doffed the suit of blue they had worn so long, and with nothing to distinguish them from those who had remained at home, save their own consciousness of duty to their country well and faithfully done, were soon speeding homeward to mingle at once in the hustling tide of private citizens endeavoring to earn an honest living by peaceful pursuits.

We cannot follow them further; but we know that many found upon their return to the shop, the farm, or the store, that the places they had vacated to go into the service had been filled by others. That young men who staid at home, or emigrants, were occupying all the paying positions, and the only thing left for the veterans was to go West and seek new fields of labor. That many of them did so and built for themselves comfortable homes and proved themselves good and useful citizens in the land of their choice is proved by the records of our reunions, which show them as occupying places of honor and trust, won for themselves even as they won the battles of old, by self-reliance, loyalty to country and its laws, and an earnest endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and well.

"Some rest on distant battle-fields,
Where first the battery's thunder pealed;
Some far away 'mid arts of peace,
Whose call they heard when strife did cease.
But we remember every name—
As comrades still each one we claim."

CHAPTER XIV.

Sketches of Military Services of Regimental Officers.

Colonel Joseph Jackson Woods was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 11, 1823; was appointed to West Point Military Academy in June 1843, to the place made vacant by the graduation of U. S. Grant. Woods graduated number three in his class and was commissiond 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery, in 1847. Immediately after his graduation he was detailed on recruitg service in New York city and in October was ordered, with his recruits, Companies L and M., to join his regiment in Mexico. The ship upon which he embarked was wrecked off the coast of South Carolina. His command escaped to an island and was taken to Fort Moultrie where it awaited another ship and finally reached Vera Cruz January 5, 1848, where the command was assigned to garrison duty. The following October Lieutenant Woods was promoted 1st Lieutenant and ordered back to New York. Soon after he was ordered with same com panies—L and M—to Oregon where he arrived May 9, 1849, after a sea voyage of six month from New York. In April, 1851, he was sent in command of a detachment to "The Dalles," on the Columbia river east of the Cascade range, where he comanded the post for eighteen month. This was then the only post and he the only commissioned officer between the Cascade range and Fort Laramie. In Septem-

ber, 1852, he returned to Fort Vancouver, and the next February was ordered to New York as Superintendent of recruiting service. In June, 1853, he received leave of absence and visited Iowa, buying land in Jackson County. He married Miss Kezia Hight in September and soon after resigned his commission and removed to his lands in Iowa, where he made his home until the rebellion broke out when he tendered his service to the Governor and was commissioned Colonel of the 12th Iowa, October 23, 1861. From the organization of the regiment to December, 1864, he was constantly with the regiment as its commander or the commander of the brigade or division with which the 12th was serving. At Shiloh he was twice wounded and taken prisoner, but was left on the field and recaptured the second day. Recovering from his wounds he was detailed on recruiting service until his regiment was exchanged when he assumed command. April 14, 1863, he was assigned to the command of 3d brigade, 3d division, 15th Army corps. From that time to the end of his term of his service he was almost constantly in command of a brigade or a division. He served during the Vicksburg campaign including the battle and siege of Jackson. On July 15, 1863, General Tuttle reported sick and Colonel Woods was assigned to command the 3d division and retained that command until October. He commanded the brigade at Tupelo and Oxford, and during the Price raid, until October 16, 1864, when he was again in command of the division until relieved by General McArthur. November 22, 1864, he mustered out of service on expiration of term and returned to Iowa where he engaged in business until 1869 when he removed to Kansas. He was a member of Kansas Legislature; Receiver of the General Land Office; Regent of State University and held several other important offices. He died at his home at Montana, Kas., September 27, 1889. A more complete sketch may be found in proceedings of the reunion of 12th Iowa, held at Sioux City, Iowa in 1892.

COLONEL JOHN H. STIBBS, *Brevet Brig. Gen, U. S. V.* was born in Ohio March 1, 1840; was one of the first men in Iowa to sign a muster roll for the War of the Recellion. His name was second on the roll of Company K 1st Iowa Infantry in which company he served as 1st Sergeant at Wilson's creek and all the marches of the 1st Iowa. Within a week after his discharge from the three months' service, he was at work recruiting a company for three years service and succeeded in enlisting a full company of which he was elected Captain. The company was accepted and mustered iuto the United States service as D, 12th Iowa Infantry. Captain Stibbs was in command of his company at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and with them was captured and shared the fate of the prisoners of war. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was commissioned Major, and upon the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Edgington was promoted Lieutenant Colonel September 25, 1863. From that time he was continuously in command of the regiment until February, 1865. The history of the regiment during that time is his history. He received special mention and was brevorted Colonel for services at Nashville; was mustered Colonel of the regiment September 18, 1865; breveted Brig. General April 20, 1866, and mustered out April 30, 1866. From February 1865, he served as a member of Court martial that tried Captain Wirtz and some other military prisoners. After leaving the service he was employed as agent of the Quartermaster's Department and afterwards as Special Division Inspector of Pension office at Chicago where he is now employed.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL R. EDGINTON, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, May 12, 1827. At the age of 18 he enlisted in 9th Ohio and served with that regiment in the Mexican war; was married to Miss Lois Beal in 1849; removed to Iowa in 1852 and was among the first settlers of Eldora, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1861,

when he recruited Company A, of the 12th Iowa. At Shiloh he commanded the regiment after Colonel Woods was wounded and was taken prisoner with his regiment. Upon reorganization of the regiment he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and almost immediately thereafter took command of the regiment retaining such command, most of the time, until August, 1863, when he resigned his commission and returned to his home at Eldora, Iowa, where he kept a hotel. He died May 20, 1888.

See 12th Iowa Reunion pamphlet of 1888 for further particulars.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel G. Knee, *Brevet Colonel U. S. V.*, was born in Martinsburg, Penn., March 11, 1834; removed to Deleware County, Iowa, in 1855, and worked at the carpenter's trade until the war broke out when he enlisted, September 19, 1861, in Company H, 12th Iowa, and was mustered in as 1st Sergeant of his company; was promoted 2nd Lieutenant November, 1862; Captain, September, 1863; Major in December, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel in 1865, and Breveted Colonel U. S. V., July, 1866. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson, Seige of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort; was taken prisoner at Shiloh; confined at Montgomery, Selma, and Libby prison; was paroled at Aiken's Landing Va., Oct. 18, 1862. In 1864 he commanded the Pioneer corps of the 1st Division, 16th Army corps and was commended for his energy and skill in building, in one night, out of raw material, a bridge 600 feet long, over which the army passed without accident. He commanded the regiment most of the time from February 1865, to muster-out, January 20, 1866. On muster-out of the regiment he returned to his home at Colesburg, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business. He married Miss Julia Moreland July 19, 1866. He died at his home, August 13, 1896.

Major Samuel D. Brodtbeck, was born in the city of Liestol, Switzerland, June 26, 1818. When only 12 years old he joined a company of sharpshooters, as trumpter, and served in a number of confiicts between his home district and Bale. In 1839 he entered the regular army of Switzerland and in 1842 distinguished himself in several engagements and was commissioned Captain. He came to the United States in 1851 and two years later settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he was for several years deputy County Recorder. In 1856 he organized a Militia Company of which he was Captain. He was commissioned Major of Iowa Militia in summer of 1861, and placed in command of Camp Franklin, where the 9th Iowa was organized. When the 12th Iowa was being organized he was in command of Camp Union, and when the regiment was mustered in received his commission as Major of the regiment. He was present with his regiment at Benton Barracks, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. At Shiloh he was suffering from diarrhea and rheumatism contracted at Donelson and was unable for duty. He had tendered his resignation before the battle of Shiloh and it was accepted April 7, 1862. He returned to Dubuque and as soon as health was partially recovered. was commissioned Lieutenrnt Colonel on the Governor's Staff, and again placed in command of Camp Franklin, and organized and drilled the 21st, 27th, 23d, 38th, and 43d Iowa regiments. Failing health compelled him to abandon active labor in the spring of 1863. In 1867 he made an extended visit to his mother in Switzerland in the hope of regaining his health. He returned to this country and attended regimental reunion in 1884, and soon after removed to California where he died January 21, 1997.

Major Edward VanDuzee, was born in the town of Fullerville, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 19, 1835. Soon after his birth he removed with his parents to Scranton, Vt., and in 1851 to Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1852 to

Dubuque, Iowa. He studied law with Bissell and Mills in Dubuque and was admitted to the bar in 1858. May 12, 1859, he married Miss Caroline E. Jones, and in 1860 removed to Augusta, Ga., to engage in business with his father-in-law. The intense excitement over the Presidential election made it impossible for him to remain in the South and he left Augusta March 4, 1861, and returned to Dubuque. He enlisted September 14, 1861, and November 16th was commissioned Captain of Company I, 12th Iowa. He was present in command of his Company at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was taken prisoner, and with the other officers of the regiment was confined at various prisons in the South. From Mobile he was sent to Selma, thence to Talladega, and returned to Selma where he was held about three months then sent to Atlanta, Ga., next to Madison, Ga., where he remained until October 7th; then was sent to Libby prison and was paroled October 13, 1862, at Aiken's Landing, Va., and exchanged in November. About the middle of February, 1863 he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Headquarters of Department of Missouri. In April he was relieved to join his company when it went South. He commanded his company during all the marches and battles of the Vicksburg campaign. Near the close of this campaign he volunteered to defend Lieutenant Colonel Keeler of 35th Iowa, who had been arrested by General Sherman and charged with "allowing his men to set fire to a cotton gin." He secured the acquittal of Colonel Keeler and soon after was detailed as Judge Advocate of 3d Division 15th Army corps. August 5, 1863, he was promoted Major of the regiment and as such participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged until December 1, 1864, when he mustered out by reason of expiration of time of service. Major VanDuzee, a member of the Baptist church, was known through the service as a sincere, earnest, Christian soldier. After his muster-out he lived in Dubuque, Iowa, four years and then removed to Minnesota. He resides in St. Paul and is business manager for an insurance company.

MAJOR DAVID W. REED, was born in Cortland, N. Y., April 2, 1841; removed, with his parents, to Iowa and settled on a farm in Allamakee County in 1855; entered Upper Iowa University in 1860, and on the 15th day of September 1861 enlisted as a private in "University Recruits." This company was mustered into the United States service October 24th, as "C," 12th Iowa Infantry. He was present with his company at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. After the regiment was surrounded at Shiloh he received gunshot wound, shattering the right thigh; was taken prisoner but was left on the field and was recaptured on Monday, and sent to the hospital at Mound City. In August he returned to duty with the Union Brigade and served with it in battle of Corinth and as Sergeant Major of that organization until January 1863. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was elected 2nd Lieutenant of Company C, and was present with his company during the Vicksburg campaign and participated in all its engagements; was in command of his company August 1st to 10th; in command of Company F, August 10th to 31st, of Company C, September 7th to 24th, and of Company I, during the Brownsville expedition, October 6th to 31st; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant December 14, 1863, and in June 1864 was detailed as Acting Adjutant of the regiment and served as such in all the campaigns of the regiment until February 1865. At Tupelo his horse was killed under him, and at Nashville he led the left wing of the regiment in the capture of a battery of the enemy and received special mention by regimental and brigade commanders. In February 1865 he was commissioned Captain of Company C, and was immediately detailed as Acting Field Officer. In this capacity he served at Spanish Fort and was breveted for gallantry in this engagement. From January to September 1865 he served as Inspector on the staff of General L. F. Hubbard. In October was detailed, with his company to garrison Center, Ala.; was in command of that

Post until November when he was directed to take command of the Post of Blue Mountain. He was commissioned Major 12th Iowa November 21, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment January 20, 1866. On his return home he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, and the same year was elected County Recorder. He held that office ten years and in 1879 was appointed Postmaster at Waukon, Iowa, and held that office until 1887. He was Supervisor of Census, for 2d Iowa district, in 1890. He was married to Miss Ellen E. Manson in 1866; removed to Chicago January 1891. In 1895 was appointed Secretary and Historian of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission. He has three children —a son and two daughters—the son, Milton E. Reed, is Lieutenant—Senior Grade—in United States Navy.

Surgeon Charles C. Parker was born on a farm near New Richmond, Ohio, September 12, 1823; was educated in common school and in Clermont Academy, which was established in 1839 on the Parker homestead by the Doctor's oldest brother. He studied medicine at Columbus, Ohio, where he afterward held a professor's chair for a number of years. September 12, 1855, he located in Fayette, Iowa, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was a trustee and active worker in the interest of the Upper Iowa University from the time it was established; was commissioned Surgeon of the 12th Iowa October 25, 1861, and did excellent service for the regiment during the epidemic of measles at St. Louis and in care of the wounded at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. Disease, contracted during the exposure at Fort Donelson, compelled him to resign his commission April 19, 1862. He returned to Fayette and resumed the practice of his profession, and work in the interest of the university. He has held the office of Pension Examining Surgeon, and has always proved himself to be a warm friend of deserving soldiers.

SURGEON SANFORD W. HUFF was born in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., December 25, 1826. His ancestors on his mother's side were Quakers; on his father's side could be traced through the Knickerbocker line to the earliest settlement of his native state. He received a common school and academic education, and graduated at the medical college at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851; was married to Miss Harriet Borland in 1853; removed to Iowa in 1857, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Iowa City; was commissioned Surgeon of the 12th Iowa August 19, 1862, and joined the regiment on its return from prison. He served with the regiment, or as Brigade or Division Surgeon, until January 20, 1866, when he was mustered out with the regiment and returned to Iowa, resuming the practice of his profession at Sigourney, Iowa. His wife died in 1862. He was again married, in 1870, to Miss Laura S. Nickerson. He died at his home Friday, November 7, 1879.

ASSISTANT SURGEON MYRON UNDERWOOD was born at Monticello, Ohio, August 7, 1833; graduated at Rush Medical College February 19, 1859, and soon after located at Steamboat Rock, Iowa; removed to Eldora, Iowa, in July, 1860; married Miss Sophia A. Ellis in 1861; was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Iowa August 19, 1862, and joined the regiment on its return from prison. He was constantly with the regiment until the expiration of his term of service—September 15, 1865—when he returned to his home and resumed the practice of medicine. He was elected State Senator from the counties of Hardin and Grundy in 1885. He died at his home in Eldora, Iowa, August 12, 1894. See 12th Iowa Reunion, October, 1894, for particulars.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES BARR was born in Larnarkshire, Scotland, July 25, 1836. At nine years of age he was apprenticed to the weaver's trade. Eight years later he

came to the United States with his parents, and for a time worked in coal mines at Sharon, Pa. In 1856 he removed to Iowa, and in 1858 entered the Upper Iowa University; September 15, 1861, he enlisted in the University Recruits, and in October was mustered in as Corporal of Company C, 12th Iowa Infantry. Soon after the organization of the regiment he was detailed for duty in regimental hospital, and served in that position, giving the sick and wounded of the regiment at St. Louis, Donelson and Shiloh excellent care. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted Hospital Steward and served continuously with the regiment, re-enlisting as a veteran December, 1863. September 15, 1865—just four years after his enlistment—he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, in place of Underwood, mustered out. From that time to the muster-out Barr had entire charge of the sick of the regiment. Upon his return home he entered the office of Dr. C. C. Parker. He received his diploma from Rush Medical College in 1868, and soon after located at Algona, Iowa. He married Miss Salina M. Bradshaw in 1871. He and his wife were active members of the M. E. church and prominent in social affairs at Algona until 1894, when they removed to California, and are located at Los Angeles.

ADJUTANT N. E. DUNCAN was born at Springhill, Pa , December 8, 1835; removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1854; enlisted in Company B, 1st Iowa, in 1861; was engaged in battle of Wilson Creek; was mustered out at expiration of three months' term of enlistment, and returned to Dubuque October 20th. He at once engaged in recruiting a company for three years' service, and on November 2, 1861, was commissioned Adjutant of the 12th Iowa. He served with the regiment at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was wounded and taken prisoner at Shiloh, and remained a prisoner until October. During the Vicksburg campaign he was A. A. A. G. of 3d brigade, 1st division, 15th corps. In May, 1864, when

the 12th was assigned to the 16th corps, Lieutenant Duncan was detailed as A. A. A. G. of the 1st division, 16th corps, in which capacity he served until September, when he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Little Rock. From hospital was granted sick leave, and mustered out at expiration of three years' service, Nov. 27, 1864. He engaged in business in Dubuque several years, and then removed to Kansas City, Mo.

Adjutant Sylvester R Burch, *Brevet Captain U. S. V.*, was born near Dresden, Ohio, March 1. 1842; removed to Iowa in 1858; enlisted in Captain Stibbs' company, D, 12th Iowa, September 11, 1862. He served with his company continuously at Benton Barracks and Fort Henry; was sick when regiment went to Donelson, but returned to duty, and was, with his company, captured at Shiloh. was promoted Corporal January 10, 1863; re enlisted December 25, 1863; promoted Sergeant Major of regiment June 1, 1864; Adjutant February 10, 1865, and Brevet Captain June 25, 1866. He was mustered out with the regiment January 20, 1866, and returned to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he farmed two years, and then removed to Olathe, Kas., and kept a hotel eighteen years; was twice elected Mayor; was appointed Postmaster in 1880, and in 1890 was Supervisor of Census; was afterward employed in Census office at Washington, and is now employed in Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Quartermaster Joseph B. Dorr, was born in Western New York August 25, 1825; removed to Buffalo in 1845 and to Jackson County, Iowa, in 1847; commenced the publication of the Western Democrat at Andrew in 1849, and three years later removed to Dubuque and entered into partnership with D. A. Mahoney and published the Dubuque

Herald. In 1855 he bought out his partner's interest in the Herald and published the paper alone until 1861. When the war broke out, his loyalty caused him to sink party and financial interests and tendered his services to the Governor of the State. He was commissioned Quartermaster of the 12th Iowa November 5, 1861, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. He was with his regiment constantly until the battle of Shiloh when he was captured and confined at Macon, Ga. With Lieutenant Elwell of Company E, he escaped from prison and made his way to the Union lines. He then applied for and received authority to raise a regiment of cavalry in Iowa. He enlisted 1,700 men and on the 30th day of September 1863 was mustered into United States service as Colonel of 8th Iowa Cavalry. During the summer of 1864 he was commanding his regiment in the Atlanta campaign. In one of the cavalry raids to the rear of Atlanta he was wounded, his regiment surrounded and nearly captured. Colonel Dorr refused to relinquish the command; ordered and led a charge which broke the enemy's lines and enabled a part of his regiment to escape. The wounded Colonel was captured and taken to Charleston, S. C., where he, with other officers, was placed under the fire of the Union guns, and remained there until October when he was exchanged and returned to his command. He was in active service in Tennessee and Georgia during the winter of 1864–5. In this service he contracted disease of which he died, in the service, May 28, 1865.

Quartermaster George H. Morisey, entered the service as private of Company H, 12th Iowa. September 16, 1861; was mustered into the United States service Nov. 25, 1861; as Sergeant Major of the regiment. He served faithfully and gallantry at Forts Henry and Donelson; was captured with the regiment at Shiloh and remained in prison at Mobile, Montgomery and Macon until October 8, 1862,

when he was sent to Libby prison, Richmond. and from there paroled October 18, 1862. He was granted furlough and remained at his home until Jan. 3, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment at St. Louis. He was engaged with his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign, and on the 29th of May 1863 was commissioned Quartermaster. July 11, 1863, he was sent out from Jackson, Miss., in charge of a forage train and was captured and sent to Richmond, Va., where he was confined eleven months; was then sent to Macon, Ga., where he remained three months, until July 28, when he was sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire of the Union batteries where he remained two months, and was then sent to Columbus. He escaped from prison at Columbus Nov. 29, 1864, and made his way to Union lines, traveling only in the night and arrived at Knoxville, Tenn.—400 miles from Columbus—January 7, 1865. His discription of the journey of forty nights is graphic and replete with adventures. He rejoined his regiment in the field in such feeble health that he was obliged to muster out February 12, 1865. He returned to his home at Manchester, Iowa, where he was for many years Recorder of Deeds. Recently he has been employed in Government services at Washington, D. C.

Chaplain A. G. Eberhart was born at Greenboro, Pa., October 7, 1810; was ordained as a minister of the Baptist church in 1843; settled in Rock Island, Ill., in 1850; removed to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1857; to Cedar Rapids in 1860; was commissioned Chaplain of the 12th Iowa November 5, 1861. He was taken sick at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, with a severe attack of lung fever, which compelled him to leave the service in April, 1862. He returned to Cedar Rapids, and afterwards served the church at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Plainfield, Joliet and Chicago, Ill.; back to Waterloo, Iowa, and from there to Muscatine, Iowa, where he retired from the ministry in 1878, and died May 22, 1881.

CHAPLAIN FREDERICK HUMPHREY was born in Coulsville, N. Y.; graduated at Hamilton College, was professor of mathematics at Iowa State University; was commissioned Chaplain of the 12th Iowa April 24, 1864; joined the regiment while on March to Tupelo in July; served with the regiment continuously until mustered out with the regiment, January 20, 1866. On his return to Iowa, was rector of Trinity church, Muscatine, Iowa; professor of Divinity School, Faribault, Minn. On account of ill health, he left the Northwest and became rector of old St. John's church, Havre de Grace, Md.

ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Note.—*Re-enlisted and re-mustered as Veterans, Jan. 5, 1864.
†Taken prisoner at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
M. O.—Mustered out at expiration of term of service.
NON-VETERANS, not otherwise accounted for, were mustered out at expiration of three years from date of muster-in.
VETERANS, and RECRUITS in Veteran Companies, not otherwise accounted for, were mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Colonels.					
Joseph J. Woods	38	Maquoketa	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Wd. Shiloh; M. O., Nov. 22, '64
John H. Stibbs.	26	Cedar Rapids	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 18, '65	Fr.Lt. Col.; Bv.Brig.Gen.; M.O.Apr,30,'66
Lieutenant Colonels.					
John P. Coulter	—	Cedar Rapids	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Wd. Donelson; Wd. Corinth, resgd. Mar.
Samuel R. Edgington	36	Eldora	Mar. 23, 63	May 2, '63	Fr. Maj.: resgd. Aug. 4, 63 [22, '63
*John H. Stibbs	24	Cedar Rapids	Aug. 5, '63	Sept. 25, '63	Fr. Maj.: Pro. Colonel.
Samuel G. Knee	31	Colesburg	Nov. 22, '65	Jan. 1, '66	Fr. Major
Majors.					
Samuel D. Brodtbeck	43	Dubuque	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Resigned Apr. 7, '62
Samuel R. Edgington	35	Eldora	Apr. 8, '62		Fr Capt. Co. A; Pro. Lt. Colonel.
John H. Stibbs	24	Cedar Rapids	Mar. 23, '63	May 2, '63	Fr. Capt. Co. D; Pro. Lt. Colonel.
Edward M. VanDuzee	28	Dubuque	Aug. 5, '63	Sept. 24, '63	Fr. Capt. Co. I; M. O. Dec. 1, '64
Samuel G. Knee	30	Colesburg	Dec. 2, '64		Fr. Capt. Co. H; Pro. Lt. Colonel.
David W. Reed	24	Elon	Nov. 22, '65		Fr. Capt. Co.C; Bvt.Maj. U.S.V. Apr. 8,'65

Surgeons.					
Charles C. Parker	38	Fayette	Oct. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Resigned April 19, '62
Sanford W. Huff	36	Iowa City	Aug. 19, '62	Sept. 16, '62	
Asst. Surgeons.					
William H. Finley	——	Hopkinton	Oct. 31, '61	Nov. 26, '61	Pro. Surgeon 8th Iowa cavalry
Myron Underwood	29	Eldora	Aug. 19, '62	Sept. 16, '62	M O. Sept. 16, '65
James Barr	29	Fayette	Sept. 15, '65	Nov. 9, '65	Fr. Hospital Steward
Adjutants.					
Nathaniel E. Duncan	25	Dubuque	Nov. 2, '61	Nov. 4, '61	Wd. and †; M. O. Nov. 26, '64
Sylvester R. Burch	23	Kingston	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 10, '65	Fr. Sergeant Major
Quartermasters.					
Joseph B. Dorr	36	Dubuque	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†; Pro. Colonel 8th Iowa cavalry
George H. Morisey	30	Colesburg	May 29, 63	July 1, '63	Fr. S-M.; captd. Jackson, July 11, 63; es-
Homer C. Morehead	26	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 23, '65	Mar. 18, '65	Fr. Lt. Co. D.....[caped; M. O. Feb. 12,'65
Chaplains.					
Albert G. Eberhart	50	Cedar Rapids	Nov. 5, '61	Nov 25, '61	Resigned April 19, '62
Frederick Humphrey	——	Cedar Rapids	April 24, '64	June 23, '64	
Sergt. Majors.					
George H. Morisey	28	Colesburg	Sept. 26, '61	Nov. 4, '61	†; Pro. Quartermaster
Sylvester R. Burch	22	Kingston Cy	June 1, '64		Fr Corp. Co. D, Pro. Adjutant
Altheris J. Rodgers	24	Waukon	Mar. —, '65		Fr. Private Co. B.
Q-M. Sergeants.					
John W. Taylor	28	Dubuque	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Discharged, ——, ——, '62.
William Beal	20	Eldora			Fr. Musician Co. A; disc. Dec. 1, '63.
*John Steen	23	Decorah	Jan. 1, '64		Fr. Corp. Co. G.
Com. Sergeants.					
John H. Edgington	24	Eldora	Sept. 14, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Fr. Corp. Co. A; †; Returned to Co. A

REGIMENTAL STAFF—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Andrew J. Rich	28	Janesville	Mar. 22, '62		Fr. Sergt. Co. E; died May 20, '64
*James Evans	30	Dubuque			Fr. Corp. Co. H.
Hospital Stewards.					
James C. H. Hobbs	36	Joliet, Ill.	Sept. 22, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Fr. Co. A; disc. April 2, '62
*James Barr	26	Fayette	April —, '62		Fr. Corp. Co. C; Pro. Asst. Surgeon
Samuel J. Walker	25	Eldora	Nov. 8, '65		Fr. Sergt. Co A
Drum Majors					
Truman McKee	32	Delaware Co.	Nov. 25, 61	Nov. 25, '61	Fr. Co. F; disc. April 28, '62
*Seldon M. French	22	" "	Aug. 1, '63		Fr. Co. F
Fife Majors					
David S. Martin	26	Alden	Sept. 28, '61	Nov. 26, '61	Fr. Co. A.
Color Sergeant					
Henry J. Grannis	20	Fayette	Sept. 15, '61		Sergt. Co. C; Pro. 1st. Lt. Co C.

COMPANY "A."

Captains.					
Samuel R Edgington	34	Eldora	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†; Pro. Major
Allen E. Webb	27	"	April 9, '62		Fr. Lieut.; wd. Corinth; resgd. May 2, '63

Joseph R. C. Hunter	20	"	May 3, '63	July 1, '63	Fr. Lieut.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64
John D. Conger	28	"	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. Lieut.
1st Lieutenants.					
Allen E. Webb	26	Eldora	Oct. 17, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Pro Captain
Thomas B. Edgington	25	"	April 9, '62		Fr. Sergt.; resgd. April 4, 63.
Joseph R. C. Hunter	20	"	April 5, '63	May 26, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.; Pro Captain
Benjamin F. Ibach	26	"	May 3, '63	July 1, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.; M. O. Dec. 1, 64
John D. Conger	27	"	Dec. 2, '64	Jan. 2, '65	Fr. Sergt.; Pro. Captain
Cyrus M. Runkle	32	"	July 2, '65	July 29, '65	Fr. Sergeant
2d Lieutenants.					
George W. Moir	24	Eldora	Oct. 17, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 62
Joseph R. C. Hunter	19	"	May 1, '62		Fr. Corp.; wd. Corinth: Pro. 1st Lieut
Benjamin F. Ibach	26	"	April 17, '63	May 26, '63	Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Lieut.
Daniel V. Ellsworth	23	"	May 3, '63	July 1, '63	Fr. Sergt.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64.
Sergeants.					
Thomas B. Edgington	24	Eldora	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. at Shiloh; †; Pro. 1st Lieut
Francis Fountain	32	Alden	Oct. 1, '61	" "	†; Discharged ——
*John D. Conger	24	Eldora	Sept. 23, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62: Pro. 1st Lieut.
George W. Reed	28	"	" 16, "	" "	†: Disc. St. Louis, Dec. —, '62
George W. Rulow	28	Eldora	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Richard P. Clarkson	22	Grundy Co.			Fr. Private
*Eugene C. Coombs	20	Lithopolis			Fr. Priv.; transfd. to 56th colored inf.
*Seth Macy	27	Grundy Co.	Feb. 1, '64		Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, '65.
*Cyrus M. Runkle	—	Eldora			Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Lieut.
Kendrick S. Sprague	22	Grundy Co.	March 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Ryerson E. Kellogg	24	Alden	March 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Samuel J. Walker	24	Eldora	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp.; Pro. Hosp. Steward.
George H. Cobb	22	"	Sept. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.

COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Corporals.					
Benjamin F. Ibach	24	Eldora	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. at Shiloh; †; Pro. 2d Lieut.
Cyrus M. Runkle	28	"	" 14, '61	" "	Pro. Sergeant
John H. Edgington	19	"	" 14, '61	" "	Pro. Com. Sergt retd. to Co.; disc. Dec.
Havelach B. Moon	24	New Prov.	" 18, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, Oct 4, '62; died Nov.—, '62[2, '62
Jacob B. Ripley	26	Berlin	" 19, '61	" "	Killed at Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
Ezekiel S. Sawin	24	Eldora	" 16, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62
Daniel V. Ellsworth	21	"	" 23, '61	" "	Pro. 2d Lieut.
Joseph R. C. Hunter	18	"	" 14, '61	" "	Pro. 2d Lieut.
*Kendrick S. Sprague	—	Grundy Co.			Fr. Private; Pro. Sergt.
*Samuel J. Walker	-	Eldora			" "
*Ryerson E. Kellogg	—	Alden			" "
*George H. Cobb	—	Eldora			" "
William Parrish	29	Lithopolis	March 1, '65		"
Sydnor B. Brown	—	Eldora			"
William Moore	26	"	March 1, '65		"
Franklin B. Reed	24	"	" "		"
Thomas H. Wilson	—	Iowa Falls			Fr. Private
Levi Dobbins	25	New Prov.	June 1, '65		"
Martin L. Snider	19	Hardin Co.	" "		"
Henry F. Beal	23	Greencastle			"
William G. McPherson	23	Lithopolis			"
Musicians.					
David S. Martin	26	Alden	Sept. 28, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Pro. Fife Major
William Beal	20	Eldora	" 14, '61	" "	Pro. Q-M. Sergeant
Wagoner.					
William Stout	21	Eldora	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Disc. St. Louis, March 7, '63

Privates.					
Armstrong, Bennett A.	19	Eldora	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Disc. St. Louis, April 6, '62
Bachelor, A. Wright	—		Dec. 26, '61		Died, Memphis, June 24, '63
Bachelor, W, Morton	—		" "		Disc. ——, Springs, Miss., July 21, '63
Bowers, Inman H.	20	Berlin	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62; disc. Feb. 25, '63
Brochard, Johathan	27	Lithopolis	Sept. 18, '61	" "	†; Died, St. Louis, Nov. 7, '62
Buckner, Edward C.	21	Eldora	Sept. 19, '61	" "	Killed at Donelson, Feb. 13, '62
Bird George M.	19	Eldora	Sept. 27, '61	" "	Disc. —, ——
Bell, Thomas R.	25	"	Sept. 25, '61	" "	Disc. St. Louis, May 27, '62
*Brothers, Ananias	32	"	Sept. 27, '61	" "	
Brown, Sydnor B.	24	"	Sept. 27, '61	" "	†; Pro. Corp
Brown, John W.	18	Delanti	Sept. 17, '61	" "	Died, St. Louis, Dec. 19, '62
Bucklew, Charles F	29	New Prov	Oct. 1, '61	" "	Deserted, June 16, '62
Buffin, George H.	21	Alden	Sept. 22, '61	" "	
*Black, Gustavus H.	23	Eldora	Sept. 19, '61	" "	Wd. White River; died of wds. July 23, '64
Clarkson, Richard P.	21	Grundy Co	Oct. 8, '61	" "	†; Pro. Sergeant
Cromwell, Francis C.	25	Alden	Sept. 15, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh; †; Wd. Vicksburg, May 19, '63
Coombs, Eugene C.	19	Lithopolis	" 16, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh; †; Pro. Sergt
Cobb, George H.	19	Eldora	" 16, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh; †; Pro. Corp.
Cramer, Hamilton	20	"	" 26, '61	" "	Disc. Aug. 6, '62
Cantewine, George B.	22	Lithopolis	" 26, '61	" "	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 4, '62
Collins, Nelson	31	Iowa Falls	Oct. 7, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh; †; died, St. Louis, May 9, '62
Caraway, Joseph B.	20	Iowa Falls	Oct 8, '61	" "	Died. St. Louis. May 9. '62
Crist, Job	19	Eldora	Sept. 30, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4. '62; disc. ——
Dobbins, Hiram	19	New Prov	Nov. 4, '61	Nov. 10, '61	Wd. Corinth. Oct. 4. '62: disc. St. Louis.
Dorman, Thomas	25	Eldora	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. Shiloh; †.....[Feb. 11, '63
*Dobbins, Levi.	21	New Prov	" 26, '61	" "	Pro. Corp
Fairbanks, Whitcomb	18	Aledo	" 23, '61	" "	Killed at Shiloh April 6, '62
Hayhurst, Benjamin F.	37	Eldora	" 21, '61	" "	Transferred to Co. "K"
*Hoskins, George H.	20	Iowa Falls	" 24, '61	" "	
Hughes, James M.	21	Eldora	Oct. 2, '61	" "	Died St. Louis. Dec. 1. '61
Hall, Israel	25	"	" "	" "	†; Died in prison Oct. 14. '62
Hall, Samuel	45	"	" 19, '61	" "	†; Disc. St. Louis Dec. —. '62
Hoover, Samuel W.	25	Lithopolis	" 3, '61	" "	Died. Savannah. Tenn.. March 20, '62
Haywood, William P.	24	Andrew	" 5, '61	" "	Missing at Corinth, Oct. 3, '62

COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Hobbs, James C. H.	36	Joliet, Ill.	Sept. 22, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Pro. Hosp. Steward
Johnson, David P.	27	Delanti	" 17, '61	" "	Disc. St. Louis. May 27, '62.
Johnson, Barton H.	23	Eldora	" 23, '61	" "	Killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Jackson, Samuel.	45	"	" 20, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth. Oct. 4. '62; trans. to Invalid
King, Reuben G.	45	"	" 14, '61	" "	Killed at Shiloh. April 6, '62.....[Corps
*Kidwiler, Michael.	23	Berlin	" 19, '61	" "	†
Kemp, Sumner.	28	Alden	" 27, '61	" "	
Kellogg, Ryerson E.	20	Alden	Oct. 2, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh: †; Pro. Corp.
Lefever, Simon	32	Berlin	Sept. 14, '61	" "	
Lefler, William	23	Iowa Falls.	Oct. 8, '61	" "	Killed, reported missing, at Shiloh.
Macy, Seth.	24	Grundy Co.	Sept. 16, '61	" "	†; Pro. Sergt.
*Martin, Marvin A.	18	Eldora	Jan. 29, '63		
McKinsey, Neal.	19	Iowa Falls.	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Died, St. Louis. Dec. 30, '61.
*McPherson, William G.	19	Lithopolis.	" 21, '61	" "	†; Pro. Corp.
McRichards, Joseph.	18	Eldora	Dec. 24, '63	Jan. 8, '64	
Moran, John.	18	"	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Killed, reported missing, at Shiloh.
*Moore, George W.	17	"	" 30, '61	" "	†
*Moore, William.	22	"			Pro. Corp. March 1, '65
Miller, Zabina N.	38	Andrew	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Disc. St. Louis July 24. '62.
*Mann, William.	24	Eldora	Sept. 30, '61	" "	
Mitchell, George W.	22	"	" 29, '61	" "	
*Parrish, William.	25	Lithopolis.	" 30, '61	" "	Pro. Corp.
Quivey, Roswell F.	30	Iowa Falls.	" 23, '61	" "	†; Died, Macon, Oct. 8, '62.
Ripley, Lewis.	18	Berlin	" 14, '61	" "	Died. St. Louis, April 6 '62.
Race, Joseph.	20	Eldora	" 23, '61	" "	Died. St. Louis. Jan. 10 '62.
*Reed, Franklin B.	20	Eldora	Sep. 23, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. Donelson; Pro. Corp.
Richards, William H.	22	"	" 16, '61	" " "	†; Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 22, '63 .
Sivers, James L.	20	"	" 14, '61	" " "	
Sawin, David H.	19	"	" 18, '61	" " "	Died, St. Louis, Dec. 22, '62.

Saint, Richard	23	Union	"	14,	'61	"	"	"	Deserted, Aug. 16, '62
Stotser, William	19	Iowa Falls	"	24,	'61	"	"	"	Killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Sprague, Kendrick S	18	Grundy Co	Oct.	6,	'61	"	"	"	Wd and † at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Pro Corp
*Sellers, Enos B	19	Eldora	"	7,	'61	"	"	"	
Smith, Simeon	22	"	"	5,	'61	"	"	"	
Tyler, Alfred B	27	New Prov	Sept.	23,	'61	"	"	"	Dis. St. Louis, May 16, '62
Treat, Charles D	22	Alden	"	27,	'61	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Feb. 5, '62
Whitson, John	39	Iowa Falls	"	24,	'61	"	"	"	Wd. at Shiloh; †; Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 22, '63
Wilson, Thomas H	24	"	"	24,	'61	"	"	"	Pro. Corp
Walker, Samuel J	21	Eldora	Oct.	1.	'61	"	"	"	Pro. Corp
Woodward, Jesse N	23	New Prov.	"	1,	'61	"	"	"	Dis. Corinth, July 11, '62
Welsh, Nathan	22	Eldora	Sep.	16,	'61	"	"	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 3, '62; Dis. Jan. 30, '63.
Wickham, Asel J	26	Lithopolis	"	27,	'61	"	"	"	Wd. at Shiloh: †; Dis. St. Louis Dec. 2, '62.
Wickham Asa M	35	"	Nov.	23,	'61	Nov.	23,	'61	Wd. at Shiolh; †: Dis. Keokuk, Aug. 16 '62.
White, Franklin	28	Eldora	Oct.	7,	'63	Oct.	17,	'61	Dis. St. Louis, Mar. 12, '62
*Zeigler, James W	21	"	Sep.	22,	'61	"	17,	'61	Captured at Jackson, July 11 '63
Zieger, Nathaniel W	21	"	Dec.	24,	'63	Jan.	8,	'64	
Recruits in Vet. Co.									
Bailey, Thomas H	18	Greencastle	Mar.	30,	'64	Apr.	26,	'64	
Beal, Henry F	20	"	"	30,	'64	"	26,	'64	Pro. Corp
Neitzel, Leonhart	42	Muscatine				Mar.	25,	'64	Died, Selma, Aug. 7, '65
Peers, John B	18	Greencastle	Mar.	30,	'64	Apr.	26,	'64	
Richards, Joseph M	18	Eldora	Jan.	1,	'64	Jan.	1,	'64	
Snider, Martin L	18	Hardin Co	Mar.	23,	'64	Mar.	23,	'64	Pro. Corp
Tap, Curtis	44	Eldora	Oct.	3,	'64	Oct	5,	'64	Wd. Nashville, Dec. 15, '64
Drafted and Substitntes.									
Abbott, E	35					Dec.	27,	'64	Drafted
Austin, James	19					Jan.	6,	'65	Sub
Brown, George R	21	Eden				Jan.	1,	'65	Sub
Cook, James U	30					Oct.	27,	'64	Drafted
Ferree, Sheldon	18					Mar.	4,	'64	Sub
Fallon, Henry	31					Dec.	7,	'64	Drafted
Glass, Carl	27					Nov.	16,	'74	Sub

COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Gilroy, Edward	25	Montg'y Co.		Dec. 12, '64	Sub
Griffin, Daniel	20	Bl'ck Hawk Co		Dec. 31, '64	Sub
Hollister, William M.	22			Dec. 27, '64	Drafted
Heagerthy, Dennis.	35			Jan. 24, '65	Sub.
Hall, Parmer.	23			Sep. 29, '64	Drafted; M. O. July, July 19, '65
Jackson, Harvey E.	18			Jan. 25, '65	Sub
Kelley, James	38			Jan. 2, '65	Sub., Deserted, Feb. 13, '65
Lane, Gustav.				Nov. 26, '65	Dratted
Lowe, Joshua	21			Nov. 26, '64	Sub
Loy, John H.	19			Jan. 4, '65	"
Miller, Henry A.	18	Sioux City		Dec. 19, '64	"
McManus, William	19	Davenport		Jan. 10, '65	Sub., Deserted, Jan. 27, '65.
Morris, Robert	29			Oct. 8, '64	Drafted
Pennington, Joshua	33			Nov. 2, '64	Drafted, M. O. July 10, '65.
Raymond, Charles	19			Oct. 4, '65	Sub
Rathburn, Charles J	18			Jan. 10, '65	Sub.
Ryan, James F.	18	2d Cong. Dist.		Dec. 15, '64	Sub., M.O., May 26, '65.
Schaefer, Albert.	26			Mar. 1, '65	Sub., deserted April 7, '65.
Schmelzer, William					
Seaton, James	35	Harrison Co.		Nov. 5, '64	Drafted.
Sleeper, Daniel.	28	Warren Co		Dec. 1, '64	Sub.
Sullivan, John	18	Lee Co		Dec. 24, '64	Sub.
Sherwood, Frank	23	Potoawattamie		Dec. 30, '64	Sub.
Wannamancher, Sam'l.	43	Wash'gt'n Co.		Dec. 15, '64	Dfd., died Jan. 5, '55
Way, Samuel.	21	Dallas Co.		Dec. 9, '64	Sub.
Williams, James J	19	2d Cong. Dist.		Dec. 13, '64	Sub.
Wilson, Wiliam C	34			Dec. 29, '64	Drafted.
Wright, Franklin M.	33			Nov. 26, '64	Drafted
Wells, William	22			Jan. 24, '65	Sub.

Transferred from 35th Iowa July 20, 1865.

Corp. H. F. Burmiester, Co. C,
Corp. A. W. Clough, Co. A, deserted Dec. 5, '65,
Bennett, James, Co. A,
Bennett, William, Co. A,
Falk, August, Co. C,
Imbody, Jacob., Co. A.
McCue, Hugh, Co. A,
Peetsott, John, Co. A,
Sibley, Charles, Co. A,
Strohm, William H., Co. A,
Vogelgesang, George, Co. A,

COMPANY "B"

Captains.					
Willard C. Earle	29	Makee Tp.	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†; M. O. Nov. 26, '64.
Watson R. Hanscom	25	Makee Tp	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. 1st Lieut.
1st Lieutenants.					
Lyman H. Merrill	24	Lansing.	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†; Died at Montgomery, May 29, '62
John H. Borger	25	Waterloo Tp.	Oct. 3, '62	Mar. 19, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.: M. O. Nov. 23, '64
Watson R. Hanscom	24	Makee Tp	Nov. 24, '64	Jan 16, '65	Fr. Sergt.: Pro. Capt.
Joseph P. Jackson	38	Taylor Tp.	April 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. Sergt.
2d Lieutenants.					
John H. Borger	24	Waterloo Tp.	Oct. 17, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†; Pro. 1st Lieut.
*John D. Cole	37	Union Clty Tp.	Oct. 3, '62	Feb. 28, '62	Fr. Sergt.: transf'd to V. R. C. Ap. 9, '64.
Sergeants.					
John D. Cole	36	Union City	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62: Pro. 2d Lieut
Josiah D. Spaulding	30	Makee	Oct. 4, '61	" " "	†
Elias Repp	41	Post Tp.	Oct. 14, '61	" " "	†; Dis. St. Louis, Dec. 11, '62
Daniel Harbaugh	41	Jefferson	Oct. 1, '61	" " "	†; Died, Macon, Oct 15, '62.
*Joseph P. Jackson	35	Taylor	Oct. 14, '61	" " "	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; Pro. 1st Lieut.
*Watson R. Hanscom		Makee			Pro. 1st Lieut.
*Hubbard Goodrich		Lansing			Pro. Lieut. U. S. colored troops
*John Upstrom		Center			Fr. Corp.
George Ibach	26	Lansing	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN,	REMARKS.
Richard B. Sargent	31	Jefferson	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
William P. Winter	39	Lansing	" " "		Fr Corp
Henry Fry	25	Jefferson	" " "		Fr. Corp
Corporals.					
Watson R. Hanscom	21	Makee	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Pro. Sergt
Hubbard Goodrich	24	Lansing	Sept. 30, '61	" "	†; Pro. Sergt
Frank E. Hancock	22	Makee	Oct. 10, '61	" "	†; Died, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27, '62
Stephen Thibedo	35	Post	Oct. 14, '61	" "	†; Dis. Apr. 9, '63
John Upstrom	30	Center	Oct. 2, '61	" "	†; Pro. Sergt
Madison J. Roe	26	Jefferson	Oct. 1, '61	" "	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Sept. 29, '62.
*George Ibach	23	Lansing	Sept. 30, '61	" "	†; Pro. Sergt
*William P. Winter	35	Lansing	" " "	" "	†; Pro. Sergt
Ichabod B. S. Isted	—	Makee			Captured, Jackson, Miss, July 11, '63
*Richard B. Sargent	31	Jefferson			Fr. Pri. Pro. Sergt
*Henry S. Fry	24	Jefferson			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Sp. Fort, Mar. 27, 65: Pro.
*Wesley B. Bort	25	Lansing			Fr. Pri [Sergt.
*Mathias Englehorn	31	Lansing			Fr. Pri
Aslak Larson	23	Paint Creek	March 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Lorenzo Bearce	27	Makee	" "		Fr. Pri
John Dowling	28	Union City	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Frederick Monk	28	Waterloo	" "		Fr. Pri
Josiah Butts	22	Linton	" "		Fr. Pri
Robert Wampler	23	Union City	" "		Fr. Pri
Wagoner.					
Elisha J. White	32	Paint Creek	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Dis. Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Mar. 25, '62

Privates.

*Andrews, Hiram R	22	Waterloo	Oct. 12, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†;	
*Adams, Orison F	21	Linton	Oct. 5, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh; Missing, at Corinth, Oct. 3, '62	
Bailey, George	18	Makee	Oct. 8, '61	" "	†: Dis Apr. 1, '53; Re-enlisted in Co	
*Bearce, Lorenzo D	23	Makee	Oct. 10, '61	" "	†; Pro. Corp	
Beisel, Jacob B	28	Lansing	Oct. 3, '61	" "	Dis. May 27, '63	
Bort, Wesley B	22	Lansing	Sept. 30, '61	" "	Wd. Donelson: †; Wd. Tupelo; Pro. Corp.	
Brock, Gustavus	22	Makee	Oct. 7, '61	" "		
Bryant, John L	28	Lafayette	Oct. 12, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Sep. 25, 62.	
*Butts, Josiah H	18	Linton	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Pro. Corp	
Bathan, Robert	—	Rossville	Nov. 22, '61		Dis. Pittsburg Landing, Apr. 29, '62	
Bailey, William F	—	Dubuque	Nov. 27, '61		Dis. St. Louis, June 13, '62	
Calico, George	27	Lansing	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Died, St. Louis, June 11 '62	
Churchill, Luther B	29	Center	Oct. 3, '61	" "	Dis. Pittsburg Landing, Apr. 4, '62	
*Candee, George	18	Volney	March 2, '63	Mar. 28, '63		
*Decker, John Adam	28	Lansing	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 17, '61		
*Deeny, Cornelius	18	Makee	Oct. 4, '61	" "	Wd. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62	
Dodge, Ansel H	24	Makee	Oct. 14, '61	" "	Deserted, Camp Union, Oct. 22, '61	
*Dowling, John	24	Union City	Oct. 10, '61	" "	†; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Pro. Corp	
*Dowling, Thomas	27	Fr. Creek	Jan. 1. '63	Mar. 11, '63	Wd. Tupelo, July 15, '64	
Edwards, Isaac	20	Ludlow	Nov. 6, '61	Nov. 6, '61	Dis. St. Louis, June 30, '62	
Englehorn, Mathias	27	Lansing	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Pro. Corp	
*Ettle, George	18	Makee	Oct. 8, '61	" "	†.	
*Erickson, Erick	19	Center	Dec 26, '62	Mar. 11, '62		
Feidt, John	20	Lansing	Oct. 3, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†.	
Fry, Henry S	21	Jefferson	Oct. 8, '61	" "	Wd. Donelson: Pro. Corp	
Ferguson, Bradnor	18	Makee	" " "	" "	Missing at Corinth; Dis. Feb. 6, '63	
Goodykoontz, Dan. F	24	Makee	Oct. 10, '61	" "		
Griffin, Lawrence	25	Waterloo	Oct, 12, '61	" "	Deserted, Oct 23, '61	
Greenup, Stephen H	43	Lansing	Dec. 31, '61	Dec. 31, ,61		
Greenup, Edwin T	18	Lansing	Dec. 31, '63	Dec. 31, '63	Died, Memphis, July 18, '64.	
Hawkins, Hiram	18	Post	Oct. 14 '61	Oct. 17, '61	Dis. Nov. 25, '61	
Hanson, Jens	24	Winneshiek	" 5, '61	" "	†; Died, Macon, Ga . Oct. 5, '62	
Hanson, Ole	18	"	" 3, '61	" "	†; Died, Atlanta, Ga., June 30, '62	
Hughes, John	20	Lansing	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†; Dis. St. Louis, March 28, '63	

COMPANY "B"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS
Harman, Lawrence	28	Taylor	Sep. 12, '62	Dec. 20, '62	Died, Cairo, July 28, '64
Isted, Ichabod B. S	21	Makee	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Pro. Corp
*Iverson, Knud	18	Waterville	" 11, '62	Dec. 25, '62	Wd. Nashville, Dis. Aug. 23, '65
Jennings, David P	40	Jefferson	" 1, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Dis. Shiloh, Apr. 4, '62
*Jones, Henry	20	Lansing	" 4, '61	" "	Wd. & †: at Shiloh, April 6, '62
King, Charles	35	Ludlow	" 12, '61	" "	Wd. & †: Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 12, '62
*Klees, Frank	21	Lansing	" 6, '61	" "	†: Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Kuck, Henry	21	Lansing	" 3, '61	" "	†: Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 10, '62
Knudson, Hans	36	Lansing	" 7, '61	" "	Dis. Md. City, Jan. 7, '63
Kleven, Lem	—	Dubuque	Nov. 23, '61		†: Died, Macon, Ga., Aug. 24, '62
Lankins, Frederick F	28	Winnesheik	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†:
*Larson, Aslak	19	Paint Creek	" "	" "	Pro. Corp
*Leue, August	29	Lansing	" 7, '61	" "	Wd. & †: Killed, Tupelo, July 15, '64
Lewis, Edward	36	Lansing	Sep. 30 '61	" "	Dis. Shiloh, April 4, '62
Larson, Kensel	—		Feb. 28, '63		
Maynard, William F	19	Post	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Wd. Shiloh; mis'g Corinth; Died Vicks'g,
*McCabe, Hugh	21	Makee	" 4, '61	" "	†: Wd. Tupelo, July 14, 64 [Sep. 6, '63
McKay, Frank	20	Makee	" 3, '61	" "	Transfd. to Inv. Corps, Dec. 15, '63
McClintock, James	—	Rossville	Nov. 20, '61		Dis. Corinth, July 7, '62
*McDonald, James C	19	Dorchester	Nov. 16, '61	Mar. 15, '62	
*McGuire, Bryant	23	Union City	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Miner, Jasper J	18	Linton	" 5, '61	" "	Died, St' Louis, Dec. 24, '61
*Monk, Frederick	24	Waterloo	" 6, '61	" "	†: Pro. Corp
Noyes, Alonzo	22	Makee	" 4, '61	" "	Dis. Shiloh, April 4, '62
Noyes, Charles H	19	Union City	" 6, '61	" "	†: Died, Macon, Ga., Aug. 7, '62
Nye, George F	33	Center	Dec. 22, '62	Mar. 11, '62	Died, Home, Nov. 16, '63
Oleson, Ole	26	Makee	Oct. 3, '61	Oct. 17, '61	Dis. Corinth, Aug. 9, '62
*Ogan, Charles C	18	Makee	" 5, '61	" "	
Oleson, John	—	Dubuque	Nov. 23, '61		Dis. Corinth, July 7, '62

Perry, Edwin R.	21	Makee	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Died. Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20, '62	
Peterson, Bore	21	Winneshiek.	" 5, '61	" "	†: Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 11, '63	
*Pattison, James W	21	Jefferson	" 1, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, July 2, '62: Wd. Tupelo: Dd.	
Peck, Ira E	28	Makee	" 4, '61	" "	†: Died. Macon, July 17, '62..[wds. July 24	
Peck, Simeou	26	Makee	" "	" "	†: Died; Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, '62	
Pratt, Marcellus	27	Makee	Dec. 14, 63		Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64	
Pratt, Richmond G	24	Makee	" "			
Roe, Charles E	25	Jefferson	Nov. 10, '61	Nov. 10, '61	†; Dis. April 9, '63	
*Rodgers, Altheris J	20	Makee	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Pro. Sergt. Maj	
Russell, Charles	23	Post	" "	" "	†;	
Stack, Thomas	19	Hanover	Sep. 27, '61	" "	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 11, '62	
Sargent, Richard B	27	Jefferson	Oct. 1, '61	" "	†: Pro. Corp	
*Smith, Samuel C	24	Franklin.	" 12, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, July. 2, '62	
Sohn, John	18	Lansing	" 7, 61	" "	Died. St. Louis, Dec. 21, '62	
Sjodin, Peter	30	Center	" 1, '61	" "	Dis. Paducah, Ky., June 25, '62	
Schiffauer, Richard	26	Fr. Creek.	" 7, '61	" "	†: Dis. St. Louis, Dec. 16, '62	
Stecker, William	14	Lansing	" "	" "		
Scott, Joseph	19	Lansing.	" 1, '61	" "	Died, St. Louis, Oct. 31, '62	
Startz, Joseph	22	Lansing	" 3, '61	" "	Wd. Donelson, Feb., 15, '62: Dis. Jan. 26, '63	
Stillman, John J	21	Makee	" 4, '61	" "	Killed, Donelson, Feb. 15, '62	
*Sanner, Michael F	—	Rossville	Nov. 20, '61		†;	
Thorsen, Knud	26	Paint Creek	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Died, Atlanta, Ga., June 30, '62	
Thayer, Jesse	25	Jefferson	" "	" "	Wd. Donelson, Dis. St. Louis, May 8, '62	
*Wampler, Robert.	19	Union City	" 14, '61	" "	Wd. & †: Shiloh: Wd. Spanh Ft. Pro. Cpl.	
Woodmansee, Isaac	36	Jefferson	" 1, '61	" "	Wd. Corinth, Jul. 2, '62. Wd. Tupelo, Jul.	
White, William M	18	Paint Creek	" 11, '61	Oct. 17, '61	†: Died, Macon. Ga., Jun. 30. 62.....[14, '64	
*Wood, Edwin W	18	Makee	" 8, '61	" "	Wd. Donelson; †; Wd. Nashville, Dec. 15, '64	
Wood. Stephen	41	Makee	Nov. 6, '61	Nov. 6, '61	Wd. Shiloh; Wd. Nashville: Dis Nov. 26,	
*Wanberg. Ole	—	Dubuque	" 23, '61		†; ['65	
Wilber, Robert	—		" 10, '61			
*Winter, Francis A	—	Lafayette	Sep. 15, '62	Dec. 26, '62	Killed, Tupelo, July 14, '64	
Winter, Rufus B	36	Lafayette	Jan. 3, '64	Jan. 3, '64		
*West, Augustus H	—		Jan. 2, '64			
Recruits in Veteran Co.						
Bailey, George N	21	Makee	Mar. 26, '64	Apr. 29, '64	Re-enlistment	

COMPANY "B"—Continued.

NAME.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Bartlett, Francis H.	18	Makee	Jan. 21, '64	Jan. 21, '64	
Bort, Averillo K.	18	Taylor	Oct. 21, '64	Oct. 26, '64	
Beisel, Jacob	31	Lansing	Feb. 25, '64	Feb. 25, '64	Died, Home, June 25, '65
Bowe, P.	—				Discharged
Barnhart, Amos L.	18	Hanover	Feb. 29, '64	Feb. 29, '64	Died, Memphis, May 4, '64
Birnum, Horatio	18	Waterloo	" "	" "	
Burlingame, Ovitt D.	18	Makee	Feb. 23, '64	Feb 23, '64	
Burt, Merritt J.	32	Lansing	Mar. 26, '64	Apr. 29, '64	
Huestes, Joseph H.	18	Makee	Mar. 26, '64	Apr. 29, 64	
Johnson, Lewis	18	Lansing	Sep. 5, '64	Sep. 14, '64	1 year: M. O. June 11, '65
Knudson, Hans	23	Lansing	Mar. 25, '64	Apr. 30, '64	
Mann, Ansel E.	18	Oscaloosa	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 30, '64	
Oleson, Barnhart	23	Center	Jan. 28, '64	Feb. 7, '64	
Peck, Orin E.	22	Makee	Feb. 9, '64	Apr. 12, '64	Died, Memphis, Oct. 28, '64
Peck, John P.	26	Makee	Feb. 9, '64	Apr. 12, '64	
Plank, Levi	21	Makee	Mar. 26, '64	Apr. 12, '64	
Drafted and Substitutes					
Castiller, Francis	18	Waterloo		Jan. 20, 65	Sub.
Larkin, Reese N.	22	Waterloo		Sep. 28, '64	Sub. Dis. June 11, '65
Peyton, Samuel	22	Souix City		Dec. 7, '64	Sub.
Porter, John B.	25	Des Moines		Jan. 16, '65	Sub.
Smith, Ira J.	18	Prarie Spgs		Jan. 18, '65	

Transferred from Co. "B," 27th Iowa, July 13, 1865.

Anderson, Magnus; Anderson, Olaf G.; Butler, Arctus W.; Churchill, Edwin; Dubay, William; Dickens, J. W.; Gartner, William E.; Harrison, William H.; Hector, Peter; Hector, Andrew; Iverson, Amon; Milton, Franklin; Medary, Thomas C.; Price, Fred. P; Peterson, John A.; Wolcott, D. H. (Co.* "I") Died Nov. 3, '65.

Captains.					
William W. Warner	25	Clermont	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Wd. Vicksburg; died Memphis, Dec. 12,
George W. Cook	36	Highland	Dec. 14, '63	March 7, '64	Fr. 1st Lt.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64 ['63
David W. Reed	23	Elon	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. 1st Lt.; Bv. Major. April 9, '65, for
William L. Henderson	30	Postville	Nov. 23, '65		Fr. 1st Lt....[gallantry at Sp. Ft. Pro. Maj.
1st Lieutenants.					
David B. Henderson	21	Clermont	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Wd. Donelson; wd. Corinth; resg. Feb. 16,
George W. Cook	26	Highland	Feb. 17, '63	April 16, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; Pro. Capt.['63; Pro.Col.46th Ia.
*David W. Reed	22	Elon	Dec. 14, '63	March 7, '64	Fr. 2d Lt ; Pro. Capt
William L. Henderson	29	Postville	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. 1st Sergt.; Pro. Capt
Henry J. Grannis	24	Fayette	Nov. 22, '65		Fr. Color Sergt
2d Lieutenants.					
Aaron M. Smith	26	Fayette	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Fr. Co. B. 1st Ia.; resgd. June 7, '62; re-
George W. Cook	25	Highland	June 8, '62	Mar. 14, '63	Fr. 1st Sergt.; Pro. 1st Lt [enlisted
David W. Reed	22	Elon	May 8, '63	June 7, '63	Fr. Pri ; Pro. 1st Lt
Sergeants.					
George W. Cook	24	Highland	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Wd. and †; Shiloh; Pro. 2d Lt
Gilbert Hazlet	22	Fayette Co	Oct. 2, '61	"	†; Disc. St. Louis, Dec. 8, '62
*Emery Clark	26	Elgin	Sept. 24, '61	"	†; Wd. Tupelo;left on field;disc.June,26,'65
*James Stewart	24	Auburn	Oct. 2, '61	"	†; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; disc. for wd.
*Henry J. Grannis	20	Fayette	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Color Sergt. Pro. 1st Lt .....[May 20, '65
*William L. Henderson.	28	Fayette Co	April 1, '63		Fr. Pri. to 1st Sergt.; Pro. 1st Lt
*J. F. Hutchins	28	Auburn	" "		Fr. Corp. Pro. Capt. Co. "E:" com. de-
Philo R. Woods	24	Fayette	March 1, '65		Fr. Corp.....[clined
Phineas R. Ketchum	26	Fayette Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Frank W. Moine	24	Strawberry Pt.	Aug. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Corporals.					
*David Conner	22	Fayette Co	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Wd. Nashville, Dec. 16,'64:d.of w. Jan.5,'65.

COMPANY "C"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Thomas Henderson	39	Fayette Co	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Killed, Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62;
*Phineas R. Ketchum	22	"	" "	"	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62; Pro. Sergeant.
Samuel F. Brush	42	Winn. Co	Sept. 25, '61	"	†: Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 31, '62
Jeremiah F. Hutchins	26	Auburn	Oct. 6, '61	"	†: Pro. Sergt
Daniel D. Warner	24	Fayette	Oct. 13, '61	"	†: Died, Macon, Ga., Sept. 9, '62
George L. Durno	23	"	Sept. 15, '61	"	Discharged. —, —
James Barr	25	"	Sept. 15, '61	"	Pro. Hospital Steward
*Philo R Woods	21	"	April 1, '63	"	Fr. Pri.
*Frank W. Moine	21	Strawberry Pt.	"	"	"
John E. Kent	20	Fayette Co	"		"
*G. Erwin Comstock	23	"	"		" Captured, Jackson, July 11, '63
*Joseph D. Baker	28	Illyria	"	Oct. 23,	"
*Henry C. Curtis	21	Bremer Co	"		"
*William H. Jordan	—	Winn. Co	"		"
I. Wilson King	26	Auburn	March 1, '65		"
Amos K. Ketchum	23	"	June 1, '65		"
John A. Delezene	28	"	"		"
John W. Bysong	22	"	Aug. 1, '65.		"
Musician.					
Sumner J. Hartshorn	24	Elon	Oct. 6, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Discharged, Aug. 19, '62
Privates					
*Abbott, Edward J	18	West Union	Oct. 6, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†
Ayers, James L	18	Fayette	Sept. 22, '61	"	†: Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 3, '62
Adams, Edward H	21	Fayette Co	" 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†: Wd. Vicksburg, June 8, '63: leg ampu-
Beck, Samuel C	21	"	" 25, '61	"	†[tated
Blanchard, S. S	27	"	"	"	Discharged, Keokuk, Oct. 4, '62
Ballinger, John W	31	"	" 19, '61	"	†: Discharged, St. Louis, Dec. 8, '62

Brown, Albert	18	Fayette Co.	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Discharged, St. Louis, June 19, '62
Brown, John T.	20	"	"	"	Discharged, Keokuk, Aug. 25, '62
*Bysong, John W.	18	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp.
Baker, Joseph D.	27	"	Oct. 7, '61	"	Pro. Corp.
*Brown, George	35	"	"	"	
*Burroughs, George A.	19	"	"	"	†; Wd. Nashville, Dec. 16, '64
Bowers, William H.	22	"	"	"	Discharged, May 8, '62
Barton, Alvah H.	32	"	"	"	Discharged, Jan. 3, '64
Baker, Miles	34	"	"	"	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Nov. 20, '63
*Bushnell, Abner C.	18	Allamakee Co.	Sept. 15, '61	"	†
Beadle, Henry	—				†; Died, Macon, Ga., Aug. 10, '62
Brown, Addison L	34	Allamakee Co.	Dec. 19, '63	Dec. 19, '63	Deserted, Selma, June 26, '65
Comstock, G. Erwin	22	Fayette	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Pro. Corp.
Chase, Thomas H.	23	Fayette Co.	Sept. 19, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, March 28, '62
Clark, Henry	19	"	" 22, '61	"	†; Discharged, St. Louis, Dec. 8, '62
Conner, Felix	18	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, April 7, '62
Conner, Samuel	27	"	"	"	Discharged, Shiloh, April 1, '62
Conner, Daniel	19	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 14, '62
*Card, Silas B.	21	"	"	"	
*Crossman, Silas	28	"	" 19,	"	
Clawson, Elijah	18	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 10, '62
Curtis, Henry C	20	"	" 15,	"	†; Pro. Corp.
*Carmichael, James H.	21	"	Oct. 13, '61	"	
Carrington, Charles	29	Mitchell Co.	Dec. 26, '63		
Davis, Andrew J.	19	Fayette Co.	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Discharged, Keokuk, Aug. 16, '62
*Delezene, John A.	24	"	Oct. 11, '61	"	Pro. Corp.
Forbs, David	20	"	Sept. 20, '61	"	Discharged, St. Louis, July 14, '62
Forbs, William	18	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 2, '62
Grannis, George W.	20	"	Sept. 21, '61	"	Missing, Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; sup. killed
George, Henry	18	"	Oct. 7, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh; died of wounds May 2, '62
*Gifford, Simeon	18	"	"	"	†
Henderson, William L	26	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	Pro. 1st Sergt
Hood, Alonzo F.	19	"	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 31, '62
Hazlet, John	18	"	Oct. 2, '61	"	Discharged, May 19, '62
*Hamlin, William A.	18	"	" 6, '61	"	†
House, Nathan	23	"	"	"	Died, Savannah, Tenn., April 6, '62

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN	REMARKS.
Hill, John W	21	Fayette Co	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Discharged, St. Louis, July 23, '62
Hendershot, Thomas	18	"	" 14, '61	"	Discharged, ——, ——
Husted, Jacob M	30	Allamakee Co.	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 18, '63	Died, Memphis, June 29, '64
Jordan, William H	20	Fayette Co	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Pro. Corp
*Jordan, Isadore L	18	"	"	"	†; Wd. Nashville, Dec. 15, '64
Jaques, Luther	18	"	Oct. 2, '61	"	Discharged, Shiloh, April 4, '62
Jones, Henry	28	"	" 6, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 17, '62
*Kelley, Artemas L	20	"	"	Oct. 24, '61	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
*Ketchum, Amos K	19	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp
Kent, William	19	"	"	"	†; Discharged, Feb. 4, '63
Kent, John E	19	"	Sept. 15, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp
*King, I. Wilson	21	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	Wd. and † at Shiloh, April 6, '62; Pro.
Lewis, Leroy	21	"	Sept. 15, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 3, '62 [Corp
Larson, Charles	23	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	Killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62
*Lyons, William A	25	"	"	"	
Lyons, James	18	"	"	"	Discharged at Davenport, Feb. 9, '63
*Lott, Lawrence	35	"	"	"	†
Moine, Frank W	20	Fayette Co	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Wd. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Pro. Corp
Munger, Albert P	22	"	" "	"	Wd. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Dis. Oct. 16, '62
*Mattocks, Jason L	20	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	
*McCall, Daniel E	24	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	Wd. Vicksburg, May 27, '63
McElvain, John	41	Lansing	Dec. 13, '63	Dec. —, '63	
Pendleton, Charles	27	Fayette Co	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 24, '61	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62
Quivey, William	19	"	Sept. 24, '61	"	Wd. Donelson; Dis. Jan. 3, '64
Quivey, John	18	"	" "	"	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 3, '62
Reed, David W	20	Allamakee Co.	Sept. 15, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Pro. Lieut
Russell, Granville	20	Fayette Co	Oct. 7, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Feb. 17, '62
Rogers, Reuben F	24	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	Dis — — Oct. 14, '62
*Spears, Niles H	18	"	Sept. 23, '61	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62.; cap. Jackson July

Simer, Willard E	19	Fayette Co	Sept. 22, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Oct. 10, '62. [11, '63, escap.
Smith, Jacob R.	22	"	Sept. 19, '61	"	Dis. Keokuk, Oct. 14, '62
Smith, Norton T.	18	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	†; Killed, Vicksburg, May 19, '63
Smith, Henry C	22	"	Oct. 14, '61	"	Died, Milliken's Bend, May 3, '63
*Smith, Aaron M.	28	"	Dec. 26, '62	Dec. 26, '62	Fr. Lt. M. O.; re-enlisted: Pro. Capt. U.S.
Sigman, Charles	35	"	Sept. 22, '61	Oct. 24, '61	†; Died, Annapolis, Oct. 27, '62. [colored
Stone, Samuel	24	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	†; Died, Annapolis, Oct. 30, '62
Stone, Daniel	23	"	" "	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 3, '62.
Sykes, Orvis	19	"	Oct. 14, '61	"	
Tatro, Augustus.	19	"	Sept. 22, '61	"	Dis. Cairo, Dec. 5, '62
*Utter, Albert W.	18	"	Oct. 6, '61	"	†
*Verdin, Isaiah	21	"	Sept. 19, '61	"	
Woods, Philo R	20	"	" 15, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp
*Williams, Rodolphus D	20	"	" 19, '61	"	†
Wallace, Charles.	28	"	" 22. '61	"	†; Died. Hosp. Boat, July 9, '63
Warner, Walter B.	28	"	" "	"	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; dis. June 21, '62
Wait, Van Buren.	26	"	Oct. 9, '61	"	Missing, Shiloh: supposed deserted
Recruits in Veteran Company.					
Comstock, Frank.	18	Fayette.	Feb. 22, '64	Apr. 27, '64	
Davis, Jay C.	18	Osage.	May 1, '64	May 9, '64	Wd. Spanish Fort, March 27, '65
Delezene, Benjamin.	21	Washington.	Mar. 27, '64	Apr. 4, '64	Wd. Nashville, Dec. 15, '64
Henselbecker, Henry.	18	Winn. Co	" "	" 25, '64	
Hamlin, Lyman S.	18	Fairbanks.	" 10, '64	Mar. 16, '64	
Henkel, Martin.	21	Dubuque.	Feb. 20, '64	Feb. 20, '64	Died, Memphis, April 17, '64
Hill, Benjamin J.	26	"	Oct. 12, '64	Oct. 17, '64	1 year
Jordan, Daniel M.	18	Winn Co.	Mar. 28, '64	Apr. 25, '64	Dis. Davenport, May 9, '65.
Latimer, Rubert Z.	19	Fremont	Feb. 29, '64	Feb. 29, '64	
Latimer, George H	18	"	" "	" "	
McCall, John W.	18	Richland.	" "	" "	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Mattocks, Ross.	18	Illyria.	Mar. 28, '64	Apr. 25, '64	
Shuburn, Daniel.	18	Allamakee	Nov. 1, '64	Nov. 1, '64	1 year
Spears, Daniel H.	18	Washington.	Feb. 29, '64	Feb. 29, '64	Died, Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 12, '64
Strong, John P.	18	Fremont	" "	Mar. 16, '64	
Sprouls, John	18	Windsor	Mar. 30, '64	Apr. 25, '64	

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T. OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Salisbury, John	18	Dubuque	Dec. 17, '64	Dec. 17, '64	1 year
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Bachtel, Thomas C	23	5th Congl. Dis.		Oct. 5, '64	Drafted
Browsley, William H	23	Madison		Nov. 26, '64	Drafted
Bennefield, William	18	Fairview		Dec. 16, '64	Sub
Barr, Henry	31	Tama		Sept. 23, '64	Drafted; M. O. July 20, '65
Benjamin, Nathan	37	Marion		Dec. 3, '64	Drafted
Hinkle, Edward H	24	Henry		Nov. 23, '64	
Jones, George M	22	Madison		Nov. 26, '64	Drafted
McEntire, Thomas J	—	Monroe Co		" 3, '64	Drafted: died, Vicksburg, Feb. 26, '65
Pitts, James	39	3d Congl. Dis.		" 15, '64	Drafted
Pritchett, John L	23	Blck Hawk Co.		" 26, '64	Drafted
Rockwell, John L	26	Pottaw Co		Oct. 15, '64	Drafted
Rodaback, John J	26	3d Congl. Dis.		Sept. 28, '64	Drafted M. O. July 20, '65

Transferred from Co. "C," 27th Iowa, July 17, 1865.

Barnes, James; Brant, Allen; Canfield, Theron P.; Dawson John; Gilman Ezekiel D.; Henderson, James E. (Co. "E"); Jewell, James E.; Jackway, G. H.; Kelsey, E. A.; Martin, Charles L.; Muchmore, Stephen D.; Patterson, Samuel W.; Proctor, George W.

COMPANY "D."

Captains.					
John H. Stibbs	22	Cedar Rapids	Sept. 20, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†; Pro Major
Hiel Hale	21	"	Mar. 24, '63	July 1st 63	Fr. 1st. Lt.; Resigned Dec. 26, '63,

Erastus B. Soper	22	"	Dec. 27, '63	Mar. 23, '64	Fr. 1st Lt.: M. O. Dec. 1, '64
Judson L. Boughton	26	"	Jan. 23, '65		Fr. Sergt.: Died, Feb. 23, '65, before muster
John M. Clark	33	Kingston	Feb. 23, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. 1st Lt
1st Lieutenants.					
Jason D. Ferguson	22	Nevada	Sept. 20, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62
Hiel Hale	21	Cedar Rapids	April 7, '62		Fr. 2d Lt.: Pro. Captain
Erastus B. Soper	22	Fairview	Mar. 24, '63	July 1, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.: Wd., accidentally Sept. 15, '63,
*Homer C. Morehead	25	Cedar Rapids.	Dec. 27, '63	Mar. 23, '64	Fr. 2d Lt.: Pro. Quartermaster. [Pro. Capt.
John M. Clark	31	Kingston	Jan. 23, '65	Mar. 20, '65	Fr. Sergt.: Pro. Captain
Eli King	27	Springville	April 20, '65	May 21, '65	Fr. 1st Sergt
2d Lieutenants.					
Hiel Hale	20	Cedar Rapids.	Sept. 20, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†: Pro. 1st Lieut
Robert W. Hilton	26	Shellsburg	April 8, '62		Fr. Sergt.: Com. cancelled
Erastus B. Soper	21	Fairview	April 8, '62		Fr. Sergt; Pro. 1st. [Pro. 1st Lt.
Homer C. Morehead	25	Cedar Rapids.	May 30, '63	Sept. 18, '63	Fr. Sergt.: Wd. at Jackson, July 15, '63;
Sergeants.					
Robert W. Hilton	25	Shellsburg	Sept. 20, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†: Took the oath of allegiance to Confed-
Erastus B. Soper	20	Fairview	"	"	Pro. 2d Lieut [eracy
Alvaro C. Blood	20	Vinton	"	"	Dis. St. Louis, Dec 18, '62.
Edward W. Calder	19	Cedar Rapids.	"	"	Wd. Donelson: Killed Corinth, Oct. 3, '62
*John M. Clark	29	Kingston	"	"	Wd. Shiloh; Wd. Corinth; Pro. 1st Lt.
Joseph Stibbs	—	Cedar Rapids.			Fr. Corp.: Dis. Aug. 3, '63
Homer C. Morehead	—	"			Fr. Corp; Pro. 2d Lieut
*Judson L. Boughton	—	"			Fr. Corp.: Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Pro.
*Howard Pangborn	—	"			Fr. Corp. [Capt.
*Eli King	—	Springville			Fr. Pri.: Pro. 1st Lieut
Nathan G. Price	25	Nevada	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
John W. Burch	25	Kingston	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Isaac W. Clark	27	"	" " '65		Fr. Corp
Robert C. Cowell	22	Shellsburg	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T. OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Corporals.					
*Henry W. Ross	21	Kingston	Sept. 20, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Wd. and †: at Shiloh, April 6, '62
Joseph Stibbs	18	Cedar Rapids	" " '61	" " "	Wd. and †: at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Pro. Serg.
Homer C. Morehead	23	" "	" 25, '61	" " "	Wd. and †; at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62; Pro. Serg.
Judson L. Boughton	22	" "	" 27, '61	" " "	†; Pro. Sergt.
James L. Cowell	24	Shellsburg	" 24, '61	" " "	Wd. Tupelo, July 13, '64
Theodore L. Prescott	22	Cedar Rapids	" 25, '61	" " "	
Howard Pangborn	22	" "	" 24, '61	" " "	Wd. and †: at Shioh, Apr. 6, '62: Pro. Serg.
Richard D. McRoberts	22	" "	" " '61	" " "	Died, Paducah, Mar. 7, '62
*Nathan G. Price	23	Nevada	Jan. 10, '63		Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
*John W. Burch	23	Kingston	" " '63		Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
*Sylvester R. Burch	20	"	" " "		Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt. Major
*Isaac G. Clark	25	"	" " "		Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
*Patrick Brennan	23	Nevada	" " "		Fr Pri.
Robert C. Cowell		Shellsburg			Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
James L. Lanagan		Cedar Rapids			Fr. Pri.
John Luther		Shellsburg			Fr. Pri.
Josiah Scott		"			Fr. Pri.
Plympton B. Zuver	23	Mason City	Mar. 1, '64		Fr. Pri.
Robison L. Johnson	35	Shellsburg	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Pri.
Aaron A. Stewart	29	Springfield	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri.
Thomas J. Lewis	28	Kingston City	" " "		Fr. Pri.
Musician.					
Charles W. Clark	18	Cedar Rapids	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 26, '61	
Privates.					
Ayers, James P	18	Cedar Rapids	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62

Ayers, Lyman M.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"			†;
Bailey, Edwin H.	22	Springville	"	14,	'61		"			Wd. at Shiloh, April 6, '62
Bailey, Henry W.	20	Nevada	Jan.	4,	'64	Jan.	4,	'64		Wd. at Tupelo, July 13, '64
*Butolph, Edwin A.	21	Cedar Rapids	Oct.	19,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61		†; Prisoner, Tupelo, July 13, '64
Blanchard, Allen M.	26	Hopkinton	Sept.	20,	'61		"			Wd. at Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
Blackburn, Joseph M.	23	Shellsburg	Oct.	8,	'61		"			Disc. St. Louis, Jan. 30, '62
Barr, Thomas	22	"	Oct.	14,	'61		"			Wd. at Shiloh, April 6, '62
Bumgardner, William	22	Kingston	Oct.	18,	'61		"			Disc. St. Louis, Mar. 27, '62
*Bumgardner, Samuel	25	Cedar Rapids	Oct.	18,	'61		"			†; Wd. at Tupelo, July 13, '64
Burch, John W.	22	Kingston	Oct.	14,	'61		"			†; Pro. Corp
Burch, Sylvester R	19	"	Oct.	14,	'61		"			†; Pro. Corp
*Bunn, Andrew J.	18	Sisley's Grove	Sept.	20,	'61		"			Wd. at Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
Brennan, Patrick	22	Nashua	Oct.	5,	'61		"			†; Pro. Corp
Brown, James D.	29	McGregor	Nov.	26,	'61	Nov.	26,	'61		Died Jan. 25, '61, near Vicksburg
*Conley, Dennis	25	Cedar Rapids	Oct.	11,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61		†; Wd. Tupelo, Jul. 13, '64; disc. June 14, '65.
Conley, Dennis L.	21	"	Sept.	20,	'61		"			†; Died, Island No. 10, Mar. 15, '64
Coyner, Jasper N.	21	"	Oct.	14,	'61		"			Died. St. Louis, Jan. 13, '62
Clark, Isaac G.	24	Kingston	Sept.	20,	'61		"			Wd. at Shiloh, April 6, '62; Pro. Corp
*Cowell, Robert C.	18	Shellsburg	Sept.	25,	'61		"			Wd. at Shiloh, April 6, '62; Pro. Corp
Craft, James	22	Cedar Rapids	Nov.	17,	'61					†
Curren, Francis	43	"	Nov.	17,	'61					†; Disc. St. Louis, Oct. 23, '62
Daily, James C.	19	"	Oct.	12,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61		Transfd. to marines, July 1, '62
Daily, William L.	18	Fairfax	Oct.	8,	'61		"			Died St. Louis, Jan. 9, '62
*Dubois, Ferdinand	21	Shellsburg	Oct.	4,	'61		"			†
Doolittle, Washing'n A.	20	Williams	Sept.	28,	'61		"			Disc., Corinth, July 9, '62
Fenderabend, Charles	27	Cedar Rapids	Oct.	14,	'61		"			†
*Flint, Samuel H.	19	Malvern	Sep.	25,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61		†
Flint, Warren A	22	Malvern	Oct.	5,	'61		"			†; Died, Nashville, July 9, '62
Frees, James P.	20	Sisley's Gv	Sept.	24,	'61		"			Dis. St. Louis, March 27, '62
*Frees, Andrew J.	18	Sisley's Gv	Sept.	20,	'61		"			†; (?)
Ferner, James D.	28	Nevada	Jan.	2,	'64	Jan.	2,	'64		Wd. Nashville, Dec. 16, '64
Gephart, Perry	22	Cedar Rapids	Sept.	27,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61		†; Dis. Keokuk, Feb. 11, '63
Gallagher, James	20	Cedar Rapids	Oct.	16,	'61		"			
*Grass, Harman	31	Shellsburg	Sept.	23,	'61		"			†; Captured July 13, '64. Escaped
Gillchrist, Wm. B.	18	Shellsburg		"			"			Dis. Keokuk, Oct. 14, '62
Howard, William C.	23	Kingston	Sept.	20,	'61		"			Dis. Corinth, Aug. 12, '62

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T. OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
*Hill, Archibald	29	Kingston	"	"	†: Died in Penn. Apr. 6, '65
Holler, Irdill W.	22	Cedar Rapids.	Oct. 18, '61	"	Dis. St Louis, Mar. 29, '62.
Haradon, Henry	26	Linnwood	Sept. 20, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 15, '62.
Jacques, John L.	18	Shellsburg	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan 12 '62.
*Johnson, Robinson L.	31	Shellsburg.	Oct. 8, '61	"	†: Pro. Corp
King, Eli	23	Springville .	Oct. 14, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt.
Lee, John S	19	Shellsburg	Sept. 23, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 12, '62
*Lee, William L.	18	Shellsburg.	"	"	†:
*Lanagan, James.	21	Cedar Rapids.	Oct. 11, '61	"	†: Wd. Nashville, Dec. 14, '64; Pro. Corp.
*Lewis, Thomas J	24	Kingston	Sept. 25, '61	"	†: Pro. Corp
Luther, Daniel	23	Shellsburg	Sept. 28, '61	"	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62
*Luther, John	18	Shellsburg	"	"	†: Pro. Corp
Lutz, William B.	27	Cedar Rapids.	Oct. 5, '61	"	†: Dis. St. Louis, Dec. 20, '62.
*Lambert, John B	43	Shellsburg	Sept. 25, '61	"	
Little, James H	—	St. Louis	Sept 20, '61	Nov. 15, '61	Transferred to Co. K
Millett, Allen J	26	Palo.	Sept. 28 '61	Oct. 26, '61	†:
May, John D	24	Williams	"	"	Wd Corinth, Oct 4, '62; Dd. of Wds. Oct.
Martin, Ebenezer B	19	Kingston	Oct. 21, '61	"	†: Dis. St. Louis, Aug. 25, '62 [19, '62.
*Martin, Richard S.	25	Cedar Rapids.	Sept. 30, '61	"	
Moore, James H.	21	Kingston	Oct. 14, '61	"	Died, Smithland, Ky Feb. 8, '62.
Mather, Uriel	44	Shellsburg	Sept. 28, '61	"	Died, St Louis, Jan. 21, '62
*Minor, David W.	21	Taylor's Gv	"	"	†: Dis. March 2, '64.
McLain, Robert	20	Taylor's Gv.	Oct. 14, '61	"	†: Died, Chattanooga. May 27, '62.
McIntyre, Alpheus.	24	Cedar Rapids.	Nov. 17, '61	Nov. 23, '61	†: Transd. to Marines, May 3, '62.
*Nichols, John.	28	Cedar Rapids.	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†: Killed, Tupelo, July 13, '64.
Price, Nathan G.	22	Nevada.	Sept. 20, '61	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62; Pro. Corp.
Price, G. V. George.	18	Nevada	Jan. 2, '64	Jan. 2, '64	
Piper, Wm. P	39	Maquoketa	Aug. 29, '62	"	Died, Vicksburg, Aug. 11, '63
Renchin, Frank	21	Cedar Rapids.	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62. Dis. for Wds.

*Rowan, John W.	22	Cedar Rapids..	Oct. 18, '61	"		Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.....[Jan. 27, '63.
Ross, Jesse H.	27	Kingston	Sept. 20, '61	"		Dis. St. Louis, Apr. 11, '62.
Ransom, Charles.	24		Mar. 23, '63			
Stedman, Dudley E.	19	Cedar Rapids...	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Dis. St. Louis, Feb. '60.
*Sivets, Daniel	33	Quasqueton.	Sept. 28, '61	"		Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64.
*Scott, Josiah	18	Shellsburg.	"	"		†; Pro. Corp.
Sartwell, Joseph O.	26	Kingston	Oct. 21, '61	"		†: Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 23, '63.
Snell, Louis	23	Cedar Rapids...	Sept. 20, '61	"		Wd. & †; at Shiloh, Died, Atlanta, July 6,
*Soper, Roswell K.	18	Fairview	Oct. 1, '61	"		†: .....('62
*Stewart, Aaron A.	25	Springville	Sept. 20, '61	"		†; Pro. Corp.
Shinneman, Samuel.	26	Springville	Nov. 23. '61	Nov. 25, '61		Died, St. Louis, Feb. 23, '62.
Tapening, James M.	21	Shellsburg..	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Wd. & †; at Shiloh, Dis. Dec. 2, '62.
*Trowbridge, Wm. H.	18	Cedar Rapids..	Oct. 1, '61	"		†:
Thompson, Frank D.	28	Nevada	Jan. 2, '61	Jan. 2, '61		
Ven Emmon, Wm. M.	18	Shellsburg	Sept. 28, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Dis. St. Louis, March 29, '62.
*Whitenack, Wm. W.	18	Cedar Rapids..	Sept. 20, '61	"		†: Wd Tupelo, July 14, '64.
*Whittam, John J.	18	"	"	"		†:
Watrobek, Enos	25	"	Sept. 23, '61	"		Died Keokuk, July 20, '62.
Watrobek, John	37	"	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Dis. Keokuk, July 20, '62.
Wagner, Jasper	18	"	Oct. 16, '61	"		†; Deserted, St. Louis, Jan 18, '63.
Webster, William H.	18	Shellsburg	Oct. 18, '61	"		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 5, '62.
*Zuver, Plympton B.	20	Mason City				†; Pro. Corp.
Recruits in Veteran Co.						
Brown, Edwin	21	Marshall	Mar. 29, '64	Apr. 27, '64		
Brown, Agnus M	18	Cedar Co.	Oct. 1, '64	Oct. 1, '64		1 year
Doleshal, Wencil	36	Cedar Rapids..	Oct. 31, '63			Wd. Tupelo, July 13. 64: Wd. Nashville,
Ellgen, Harmon	17	Shellsburg	Dec. 27, '63	Jan. 9, '64		[Dec. 15, '64.
Morrow, B. Frank	17	Cedar Rapids..	Oct. 1, '64	Oct. 1, '64		1 year.
Weaver, John N.	20	Marshall Co.	Mar. 29, '64	Apr. 27, '64		
Williams, Jeremiah	17	Cedar Rapids..	Apr. 8, '64	"		Wd. Tupelo: Died, Keokuk, Oct. 14, '64.
Drafted and Sub'ts 1 Y'r.						
Brown, John C.	20			Sept. 30, '64		
Carson, John N.	25	Tama Co.		Dec. 16, '61		Sub. M. O. July 19, '65
Condon, David	24	Scott Co		Sept. 22, '64		Sub.

COMPANY "D"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Darling, John H.	28			Sept. 30, '64	Drafted
Graham, Richard C.	—			Oct. 5, '64	Drafted
Howard, William H.	25	Jasper Co.		D c. 6, '64	Drafted
Larimour, Jeremiah C.	44	Freemont Co.		Nov. 26, '64	Sub
McElroy, Mathew M.	26	Freemont Co.		"	Drafted; Died, June 7, '65
Murdock, William	20	2d Congl. Dis.		Dec. 19, '64	Drafted
Maryatt, Oscar H.	—			Dec. 7, '64	Sub
Ramsey, John B	23	Appanoose Co.		Dec. 3, '64	Drafted
Shea, William.	—			Jan. 27, '64	Drafted
Thompson, Thomas	24	2d Congl. Dis.		Sept. 23, '64	Drafted
Wyatt, John B.	38	Jefferson Co.		Oct. 16, '64	Drafted

Transferred.

From Co. "D" 27th Iowa, July 15, '65.

Cooper, Hiram L.
Dryer, Edward B.
Gordan, Thomas L.
Hall. John L.
Hanneman, John
Minger, Rudolph
Montgamery, William
Newman, Martin
Parno, August
Quigley, Dennis C.
Wicke, Charles

From Co. "D" 35th Iowa, July 17, '65.

Benson, Joseph W.
Bodman, Henry F.
Eishoff, August
Gilbert, Edward J.
Jefferson, Thomas
John, Elisha V.
Luse, Bentley
Monks, John
Sanson, Aaron
Wagner, Henry
White, Noah P.

COMPANY "E."

Captains.					
William Haddcok	39	Waterloo	Oct. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Pro. Maj. 8th Iowa Cavalry, May 28, '63
Robert Williams	29	Hazelton	May 28, '63	July 23, '63	Fr. 1st. Lt ; Resgd. Oct. 9, '64
Jeremiah F. Hutchins	32	Auburn.	June 28, '65		Com. Declined; M. O. as Sergent Co. "C."

1st Lieutenants.					
John Elwell	37	Waterloo	Oct. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Escaped: Resigned July 12, '62
Robert Williams	38	Hazleton	Mar. 6, '63	May 26, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; Pro. Captain
James Stewart	27	Waterloo	May 28, '63	July 22, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; Killed by citizen at Memphis,
Charles R. Switzer	26	Waterloo	Apr. 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. 1st Sergt. [July 4, '64.
2d Lieutenants.					
Robert Williams	27	Hazleton	Oct. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Fr. 1st Iowa; †; Pro. 1st Lieut
James Stewart	26	Waterloo	Mar. 6, '63	May 16, '63	Fr. 1st Sergt.; Pro. 1st Lieut
John W. Shumaker	25	Waterloo	May 28, '63	Sept. 25, '63	Fr. 1st Sergt.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64
Sargeants.					
William H. Beckwith	25	Butler C'tr.	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Dis. April 1, '63
Prtrick Duke	27	Waterloo	Sept. 25, '61	"	Dis. Corinth, July 5, '62
Andrew J. Rich	28	Janesville	Oct. 1, '61	"	Pro Com Sergt., March 22, '62
James Stewart	25	Waterloo	Sept. 23, '61	"	†; Pro 2d Lieut
Charles P. Collins	31	Floyd	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Dis. St. Louis, March 18, '63
*Charles R. Switzer	—	Waterloo			Fr. Pri.; Pro. 1st Lieut
Charles Cook, jr	—	Blakesville			Fr. Corp.; Capd. Jackson, Miss., July 11, '63
*Charles V. Surfus	—	Boylan's Gv			Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Sergt. June 1, '65
*Jeremiah Margretz	—	Butler Center			Fr. Corp
*Harvey Smith, jr	—	Willowby			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Allen E. Talbott	25	Cedar Falls	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Seth J. Crowhurst	24	Tama Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Anthony Biller	30	Blakeville	"		Fr. Corp
Corporals.					
Charles Cook, jr	22	Blakeville	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Pro Sergt
Preston P. Carpenter	20	Waterloo	Sept. 25, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 31, '62
Joseph W. Rich	23	Janesville	Oct. 1, '61	"	Dis. St. Louis, Dec. 23, '62
Charles V. Surfus	23	Boylan's Gv	Sept. 29, '61	"	Wd. Donelson; †; Pro. Sergt
Thomas Boylan	22	Boylan's Gv	"	"	Transd. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 9, '63
Joel A. Stewart	21	Butler Center	Oct. 19, '61	"	Transd. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, '63
James Andrews	39	Waterloo	Jan. 1, '62		Fr. Wagoner; Dis. St Louis, May 22, '62
John T. Smith	23	Waterloo	Oct. 19, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Died, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, '62.

COMPANY "E"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
M. V. B. Sunderlin	21	Janesville	Feb. 28, '62		Fr. Pri. †; Dis Feb. 11, '63
William Hamilton	25	Enterprise	Oct. 6, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 24, '62
John W. Shumaker	23	Waterloo	Feb. 28, '62		Fr. Pri.; Pro. Lieut
Jeremiah Margretz	—	Butler Center.			Fr. Pri.; Wd. & †; at Shiloh; Pro. Sergt.
*Anthony Biller	—	Blakeville.			Fr. Pri.; Pro. Sergt
*Alfred B. Perry	—	Blakeville			Fr. Pri
*Seth J. Crowhurst	—	Tama Co			Fr. Pri.; Pro. Sergt
*George R. Holden	—	Waterloo.			Fr. Pri.; Killed, Tupelo, July 14, '64
*Allen E. Talbott	—	Cedar Falls.			Fr. Pri ; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Pro.
Philemon P. Hart	44	Hampton			Fr. Pri (Sergt.
*Cornelius D. Morris	—	Gilbertsville			Fr. Pri
John J. Cook	—	Osage			Fr. Pri
E. R. Bird	—	Butler Center.			Fr. Pri
David Creighton	—	Maysville			Fr. Pri
Sylvester Book	25	Floyd	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Musicians.					
Benjamin E. Eberhart	19	Cedar Rapids.	Oct. 17, '61	Nov. 20, '61	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62; Dis. July, '62
*Oliver Lichty	16	Waterloo.	Oct. 20, '61	Oct. 29, '61	
Wagoner.					
James Andrews	39	Waterloo	Oct. 19, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Pro. Corp
Privates.					
Ahrens, John	26	Boylan's Gv	Sept. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Sept. 25, '62
Biller, Anthony	28	Blakesville.	Oct. 13, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62; Pro. Corp. Jan.
*Bird, E. R	21	Butler Center.	" 1, '61	"	Pro. Corp. June 1, '65 [1, '63
*Bird, Robert L	18	Butler Center.	" "	"	

*Bird, Joshua	23	Waterloo	" 18, '61	"		†
Bird, William O	21	Shellrock	" 21, '61	"		†; Died, Macon, Ga., Sept. 29, '62
Bennington, Samuel	21	Bellefontain	" 13, '61	"		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 15, '62
Bailey, George	21	Gilbertville	" 6, '61	"		Died, Keokuk, May 30, '62
Bradfield, John	20	Enterprise	" 4, '61	"		Died, Shiloh, April 26, '62
Blackman, William	—					Deserted, Camp Union, Nov. 3, '61
*Creighton, David	19	Maysville	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '61		†Pro. Corp. June 1, '65
Carter, John B.	24	Clarksville	" 7, '61	Oct. 29, '61		Discharged, — —, —
Crowhurst, Seth J	21	Tama County	" 15, '61	"		Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; †: Pro. Corp.
Cook, James P	30	Floyd County	Sept. 25, '61	"		
*Cook, Sylvester	21	Floyd County	" 26, '61	"		Pro. Corp
Cook, Adolph	21	Osage County	Oct. 19, '61	"		
*Cook, John J	22	Osage County	"	"		†; Pro. Corp.
Coon, Hiram F	18	Hampton	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '61		Discharged, Shiloh, April 29, '62
Church, Nathan	29	Cedar Falls	" 15, '61	Oct. 29, '61		Discharged, Louisville, May 14, '62
Cooley, Franklin	18	Waterloo	" 28, '61	Nov. 5, '61		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 2, '62
De Moss, James	27	Boylan's Gv	Sept. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61		Mtly. Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62: died, Oct.
De Moss, Thomas	25	Boylan's Gv	"	"		Disc. St. Louis, April 11, '63 [10, '62
Davis, Samuel	25	Shellrock	Oct. 15, '61	"		Disc. St. Louis, Feb. 5, '62
Early, Thomas M	21	Boylan's Gv	Sept. 29, '61	"		Disc. St. Louis, Feb. 5, '62
Fuller, Israel W	31	Barclay	Oct. 9, '61	"		Killed, Shiloh, April 6, '62
Fluent, George	19	Floyd	Sept. 30, '61	"		Transferred to Inv. Corps, June 18, '64
*Grady, Joseph	24	Blakeville	Oct. 17, '61	"		
Hubbard, George	22	Butler Center	Sept. 18, '61	"		Discharged, Corinth, May 6, '62
Hossington, Hiram	22	Butler Center	Oct. 10, '61	"		†; Died, Atlanta, June 30. '62
Hossington, John	18	Butler Center	"	"		Discharged, St. Louis, Feb. 5, '62
Holden, George R	18	Waterloo	Oct. 4, '61	"		†; Pro. Corp.
Howrey, Jacob	21	Enterprise	"	"		Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62: died of wounds,
Hart, Philemon N	41	Hampton	Oct. 13, '61	"		Pro Corp [April 19, '62
Hodges, Joseph	—		" 15, '61	"		Deserted, Nov. 3, '61
Hayward, Charles B	20	Tama County	" 21, '61	"		Discharged, Shiloh, May 16, '62
Harrison, Henry J	22	Waterloo	Sept. 28, '61	"		Discharged, Shiloh, April 1, '62
Johnson, Charles	21	Butler Center	" 29, '61	"		Wd. Shiloh; died of wds. April 21, '62
Johnson, Joseph	18	Lester	Oct. 11, '61	"		Wd. and † at Shil'h:died,Mac'n,Sept.11,'62
*Jones, John C	26	Maysville	" 10, '61	"		Disc. Apr. 13, '65, for commission in U. S.
Jasper, Emanuel	—					Discharged, Nov. 26, '61 [C. I.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
King, Ethan A	19	Waterloo	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; disc. July —, '62
Koch, John F	22	Waterloo	" 3, '61	"	Wd. and † at Shiloh; died Montg'y May 8, '62
Lichty, Samuel J	46	Waterloo	" 10, '61	"	Wd. and † at Shiloh; died, Macon, Oct. 16 '62
Large, Francis A	19	Osage	" 19, '61	"	†; Discharged, St. Louis, March 5, '63
Leech, Willis P	23	Enterprise	" 4, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, May —, '62
*Meyers, Alexander	22	Shellrock	" 15, '61	"	
Margretz, Jeremiah	22	Butler Center.	Sept. 27, '61	"	Pro. Corp
Moon, Elias	24	Maysville	" 30, '61	"	†: Died, Atlanta, June 7, '62
Moore, Solomon W	45	Waterloo	Nov. 14, '61		Discharged, Shiloh, July 12, '62
Morris, Cornelius D	34	Gilbertville	Oct. 6, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†: Pro. Corp
Minium, David	36	Waterloo	" 9, '61	"	
Manson, James	18	"	Nov. 18, '61		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 19, '62
Mason, George	19	Butler Center.	Oct. 21, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 25, '62
Mears, George W	21	Waterloo	Nov. 14, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Died, Dubuque, March —, '62
Ochs, Charles	19	"	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged, Shiloh, April 4, 62
Porter, Thomas	22	"	" 4, '61	" , '61	Wd. and † at Shiloh, April 6, '62; died in
Pauley, William L	23	"	"	" , '61	Killed, Shiloh, April 6, '62 [prison
Perry, Alfred B	38	Blakeville	" 12, '61	" , '61	†: Pro. Corp
Reed, Zeph	26	Waterloo	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Dis. St. Louis, June 9, '62
Richmond, Wash	18	Fairbank	Oct. 14, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, '62
Rood, Milton	28	Osage	Oct. 19, '61	"	†; Died, Montgomery, June 2 '62 [62.
Sherman, William H	18	Waterloo	Oct. 28, '61	"	†; Died, Camp Sherman, Miss., Sept. 12,
*Seeber, Gideon L	20	Bellevue	Nov. 20, '61	Nov. 25, '61	†; [May 12, '67.
*Surfus, Nathaniel	18	Bellevue	Sept. 29, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64. Dd. of Wds.
Schrack, David	18	Blakesville	Oct. 6, '61	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 3, '62; Dis. St. St. Louis,
*Strong, Nelson	18	Boylan's Gv	Sept. 19, '61	"	†; [Feb. 17, '63.
Switzer, Charles R	23	Waterloo	Oct. 3, '31	"	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; Pro. Sergt.
Shumaker, John W	23	"	Oct. 12, '61	"	Pro Corps
*Sharp, Olive	19	Janesville	Oct. 13, '61	"	†;

Smith, Harvey jr.	18	Willoughby.	Oct. 15, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Pro. Corp.
Sunderlin, M. V. B.	21	Janesville	Oct. 21, '61	"	Pro. Corp.
Story, Stephen	18	Floyd.	Sept. 28, '61	"	†; Died, Montgomery, May 10, '62
Sawyer, Edmund	24	Enterprise	Oct. 6. '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, May 1, '62
Shroyer, Nathaniel	19	Waterloo	Dec. 26, '61		Dis. Shiloh, July 16, '62
Strong, Ezra	17	"	Jan. 4, '64	Jan. 4, '64	[12, '62
Thompson, John P.	20	"	Oct. 22, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Shiloh, Died of Wds. in prison Apr.
Talbott, Allen E.	22	Cedar Fall	Oct. 11, '62	"	†; Pro. Corp.
West, David E.	20	Janesville	Oct. 10, '62	"	Discharged — — —
*Watkins, Isaac	23	Waterloo	Sept. 25, '61	"	†;
Recruits in Vet. Co.					
Crowhurst, Henry H.	18	Tama Co.	Feb. 25, '64	Mar. 18, '64	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Dd. Memp. Aug.
Gorrall, John W.	18	Waterloo	May 5, '64	May 18, '64	Died, Memphis, Oct. 13, '65. [8, '64
Pomeroy, Robert L.	37	Butler, Co.	Mar. 31, '64	Mar. 31, '64	
Spears, William	33	"	"	April 26, '64	Died, Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 10, '64
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Bagley, Elisha	20	3d Dist.		Dec. 20, '64	Sub.
Belton, James	26	"		Nov. 30, '64	Sub
Boone, Robert G.	18	Mahaska, Co.		Jan. 20, '65	Sub. Wd. Sph. Fort, March 27, '65; Dis.
Copeland, Milton	44	Tama Co.		Dec. 26, '64	Sub. July 1, '65
Evana, Peter	38	3d Dist.		Dec. 24, '64	Sub. Died, Selma, Sept. 13, '65.
Fordice, Amos B	22	4th Dist.		Dec. 27, '64	Sub. Died, Memphis, Feb. 11, '65
Fickey, James	—			Mar. 13, '65	Sub.
Graham, Jacob	36	Davenport		Sep. 30, '64	Drafted
Hill, Benjamin	21	Lee Co.		Oct. 24, '64	"
Hill, Benjamin	26	Dubuque Co.		Oct. 12, '64	" Dis. June 9, '65.
Jones, Martin V.	23	Kossuth Co.		Nov. 18, '64	"
Knox, Samuel A.	28	Henry Co.		Nov. 23, '64	"
Miller, George	18	Story Co.		Dec. 10, '64	Sub.
Miller, John	19	Bk. Hawk Co.		"	"
Moore, William R.	27	4th Dist.		Nov. 24, '64	Drafted.
Morrison, James J.	27	Burlington		Dec. 3, '64	Sub.
Swain, Ira	31	Davenport		Sept. 21, '64	Drafted, Dis. May 31, '65.
Sutton, Chapman	—			Jan. 20, '65	

COMPANY "E"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Sullivan, Peter,	22	2d Dist.		Dec. 9, '64	Sub.
Sellers, John	24	Decatur Co.		Dec. 7, '64	"
Sharer, William C.	19	Tama Co.		Dec. 26, '64	"
Tyron, Charles	24	2d Dist.		Sept. 23, '64	Drafted
Whitney, Edwin	41	"		Dec. 20, '64	Sub.
Waterman, George L.	18	Cedar Falls		Jan. 16, '65	"

Transferred.

From Co. "E" 27th Iowa, July 16, '63.

Ashline, Lewis
Bell, J. H.
Bradley, A. W.
Burke, John
Fox, D. E.
Green, H. J.
Goslin, N. H.
Hawkins, Paul
Hudson, G. W.
Hudson, J. W.
Meyers, J. D.
Morgan, C.
Shaw, C. A.
Shaw, J. K.
Stevenson, L. W.

From 35th Iowa, July 19, '63.

Corp. E. Klepper, Co. "B"
Corp. C. F. Ronig, Co. "C."
Corp. W. H. Wilcox, Co. "H."

COMPANY "F."

Captains.					
James E. Ainsworth	31	Deleware Co.	Aug. 24, '61	Nov. 2, '61	Resigned April 19, '62
J. Wilson Gift	22	Manchester	Nov. 29, '62	Jan. 1, '63	Fr. 1st Lt; Resigned Aug. 8, '63
William A. Morse	31	"	Aug. 9, '63	Oct. 28, '63	Fr. 1st Lt.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64
John Bremner	24	"	April 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. 1st Sergt
1st Lieutenants.					
J. Wilson Gift	21	Manchester	Sept. 2, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†; Pro. Captain

William A. Morse	30	Manchester	Nov. 29, '62	Mar. 12, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; Pro. Captain
Henry J. F. Small	35	Dubuque	Aug. 9, '63	Oct. 28, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; M. O. Dec. 1, '64
Abner Dunham	24	Manchester	April 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. Sergt.
2d Lieutenants.					
William A. Morse	29	Manchester	Sept. 2, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†; Pro. 1st Lieut
Henry J. F. Small	34	Dubuque	Nov. 29, '62		Fr. 1st Sergt.; Pro. 1st Lt
Sergeants.					
Henry J. F. Small	33	Dubuque	Sept. 2, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Wd. Shiloh; Pro. 2d Lt.
Reuben C Eldridge	34	Otsego	Sept. 19, '61	"	†; Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 12, '63
Rodney W. Tirrill	26	Clayton Co	Oct. 15, '61	Nov. 2, '61	Wd. Shiloh; Dis. Jan. 5, '63
Hiram Cronk	39	Deleware Co	Oct. 10, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, March 2, '62
Erastus S. Winchell	27	Jones Co	Sept. 25, '61	"	†; Dis. Dec. 1, '62
Parson F. Haskell	26	Clayton Co	Mar. 22, '62		Fr. Corp.; †; died, Camp Sherman, Sept.
*John Bremner	—	Deleware Co			Fr. Corp.; Pro. Captain [2, '63
*Abner Dunham	—	"			Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Lt.
*James F. Lee	—	Dubuque			Fr. Private
*Isaac Cottell	—	"			Fr. Pri.; Wd. White River; died, Mem-
Henry M. Preston	24	Deleware Co	Sept. 1, '64		Fr. Corp. [phis, July 12, '64
Joseph E. Eldridge	29	Clayton Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Cornelius Steers	25	Deleware Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Luther Kaltenbach	22	"	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Corporals.					
Parson F. Haskell	25	Clayton Co	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Pro. Sergt.
*Henry M. Preston	21	Deleware Co	Sept. 16, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt.
Thomas C. Nelson	20	Buchanan Co	Sept. 27, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62; dis. Keokuk,
Abner Dunham	20	Deleware Co	Sept. 24, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt. [Aug. 23, '62
Isaac Johnson	24	"	"	"	†
William A. W. Nelson	18	Buchanan Co	Sept. 27, '61	"	†
John Bremner	19	Deleware Co	Oct. 15, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt.
Abner D. Campbell	31	"	Sept. 26, '61	"	Killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62
*Franklin W. Coolidge	—	"			Fr. Private
*Joseph E. Eldridge	—	"			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Nashville; Pro. Sergt.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
*George E. Hunter	—	Jones Co.			Fr. Pri.; Killed White River, June 22, '64
*Luther Kaltenbach	—	Deleware Co.			Fr. Pri.; Pro. Sergt.
Conelius Steers	24	"	Sept. 1, '64		Fr. Pri.; Pro. Sergt.
William P. Steers	22	"	Sept. 1, '64		Fr. Pri.; died, Talladega, Nov. 22, '65.
Thomas McGowan	25	Fayette Co.	Sept. 1, '64		Fr. Pri
Justus Schneider	22	Deleware Co.	Sept. 8, '64		Fr. Pri
George W. Pate	32	Dubuque	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Russell H. Peasley	34	Deleware Co.	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
William W. Mann	29	Fayette Co.	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
George W. Wooldridge	21	Clayton Co.	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri
John F. Lee	21	Dubuque	Jan. 1, '66		Fr. Pri
Musicians.					
Selden M. French	20	Deleware.	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Pro. Drum Major.
Truman R. McKee	32	"	Nov. 25, '61	"	Pro. Drum Major.
Privates					
*Annis, George W	22	Delaware Co.	Sept. 5, '61	Oct. 24, '61	
Barney William H	22	"	Sept. 24, '61	"	†; Died, Nashville, June 26, '62.
Bender, Charles L	22	Buchanan Co.	Oct. 1, '61	"	Died, Paducah, May 6, '62.
Brown, Alonzo E	19	Clayton Co.	Sept. 22, '61	"	Disc. St. Louis, May 31, '62.
Buckman, William H	19	Dubuque	Oct. 1, '61	"	Disc. Shiloh, May 20, '62.
Bremner, John	19	Deleware Co.	Oct. 15, '61	"	Pro. Corp. for bravery at Donelson
Balch, Samuel	18	"	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 2, '61	Died. St. Louis, Jan. 3, '62.
Bender, Henry	27	Buchanan Co.	Nov. 11, '61	Nov. 12, '61	†; Deserted, July 9, '62.
Cottell, Isaac	19	Dubuque	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Pro. Sergt.
Crippen, Aborn	21	"	Sept. 25, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh; died wds. St. Louis, May 16, '62
Clapp, Seamons	21	Deleware Co.	Sept. 10, '61	"	†; Wd. White River; died of wds. Jun. 26, '64
Clark, David	22	Buchanan Co.	Oct. 11, '61	"	Wd. and †; died, Macon, Aug. 17, '62.

Clark, Alphonzo B.	19	Deleware Co.	Sept. 11, '61	"		Died, St. Louis, Feb. 27, '62
Church, Alfred	20	"	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 2,	'61	Deserted, St. Louis, Mar. 1, '62
Corell, Edwin	20	"	Nov. 1, '61	"		Trans. to Inv. Corps, Dec 15, '63
Coolidge, Franklin W	18	"	Oct. 23, '61	"		†; Capd. at Jackson, July 11, '63
Coolidge, Oscar E	25	"	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25,	'61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 26, '62
Claton, Hardy	—	Savannah Tenn	Mar. 15, '62			†: Died, St. Louis, May 27, '62
Coleman, Anson	—		Feb. 28, '63			Died, Selma, June 18, '65
Cassada, Andrew S.	43	Buchanan Co.	Dec. 1, '62			Died, Memphis, Aug. 4, '63
Douglass, Edward	19	Deleware Co.	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 26,	'61	†; Disc. Jan. 18, '63
Eldridge, Joseph E.	25	Clayton Co.	Oct. 15, '61	Nov. 12,	'61	†; Pro. Corp
Eaton, John J	21	Deleware Co.	Oct. 25, '61	Nov. 2,	'61	†
Fuller, Henry H.	21	Buchanan Co.	Sept. 21, '61	Oct. 26,	'61	Disc. Monterey, May 5, '62.....[13, '62
Girton, Joseph S.	25	"	Sept. 19, '61	"		Wd and † at Shiloh; disc. for wds. Sept.
Hasbrouck, Daniel H.	21	Fayette Co	"	"		Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4 '62. disc. Mar. 12, '63
Hempsted, Melvin	20	Deleware Co.	Sept. 30, '61	"		Disc. Shiloh, April 4, '62
Halfhill, Hiram E.	21	Jones Co.	Sept. 25, '61	"		Died, St Louis, Jan. 9, '62
Halfhill, Josiah	23	"	"	"		Disc. Shiloh, April 4, '62
Hinkle, Thomas	18	Clayton Co.	Oct. 4, '61	"		Died St. Louis, Jan. 6, '62
Herring, Lewis G	21	Deleware Co.	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25,	'61	Died, Savannah, Mar. 30, '62
Hunter, George E.	19	Jones Co.	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 2,	'61	†; Disc. Aug. 11, '62; re-enlisted; Pro.Corp.
Heller, Melvin B.	18	Deleware Co.	Jan. 1, '63			Died, Memphis, July 14, '63
Hunter, Frederick A.	19	Dubuque	Jan. 4, '64			Died, Memphis, Aug 10, '64.
Judson, Orange W.	23	Deleware Co.	Oct. 21, '61	Nov. 2,	'61	Died, St. Louis, Feb. 7, '62
Kaltenbach, Luther	18	"	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 26,	'61	†; Pro. Corp
Kaltenbach, Samuel	18	"	Sept. 28, '61	"		Trans. to Inv. Corps, Jan. 5, '64
Kaltenbach, William	20	"	Sept. 23, '61	"		†: Died, Nashville, June 29, '62
Kent, George	21	Buchanan Co.	Sept. 19, '61	"		Wd. Donelson; wd. Shiloh; dis. Sept. 14, '62
Kaster, Hiram	18	Deleware Co.	Sept. 5, '61	"		Disc. St. Louis, June 20, '62.....[30, '62
Kenney, Perry C	23	"	Sept. 30, '61	"		Wd. Shiloh; wd. Corinth, Oct. 3; died Oct.
Kirchner, Michael	38	Bl'k Hawk Co.	Oct. 31, '61	Nov. 2,	'61	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; †
Lilibridge, David N.	22	Deleware Co.	Sept. 21, '61	Oct. 26,	'61	†: Died, Macon, Oct. 12, '62
Lee, James F.	19	Dubuque	Oct. 7, '61	"		†; Pro. Sergt.
Lazelle, Marshall	40	Clayton Co.	Nov. 12, '61	Nov. 12,	'61	Died St. Louis, Jan. 19, '62

COMPANY "F"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
*Lyons, Licester, D	18	Deleware Co...	Oct. 23, '61		†; Scalded on str. April 24, '64; disc. Aug.
*Mann, William W	26	Fayette Co	Nov. 20, '61		†: Pro. Corp [21, '64
Manning, Augustus L	20	Deleware Co...	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†: Disc. ——— Aug. 17, '63
Mason, William H	19	"	Sept. 16, '61	"	†: Died, Macon, July 23, '62
McCullouch, John A	23	Jackson Co	Oct. 1, '61	"	Wd. and †; died Macon, June 20, '62
*McGowan, Thomas	22	Fayette Co	Sept. 27, '61	"	†: Pro. Corp
Manly, Lorenzo R	22	Delaware Co...	Jan. 4, '64		Disc. ———, Nov. 20, '65
Nelson, Charles L	21	"	Nov. 22, '61		Deserted, Dec. 7, '61
Nelson, Milton E	21	"	Oct. 15, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Died, St. Louis, Feb. 18, '62
Overocker, Elisha M	18	"	Sept. 16, '61	"	†; Died, Montgomery, May 20, '62
Overocker, James H	19	"	Sept. 19, '61	"	Disc. ———
Otis, John, sr	45	"	Nov. 20, '61		Trans. to Inv. Corps, Dec. 1, '63
Otis, John, jr	21	"	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Disc. St. Louis, June 9, '62
Otis, Thomas	23	Deleware Co...	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†: Died, Montgomery, June 6, '62
Plattenburg, Samuel	26	"	Sept. 16, '61	"	Wd. Donelson, (?) Wd. Shiloh: Dis. Aug. 24,
*Peasley, Russell H	31	"	Sept. 28, '61	"	Wd. Nashville, Dec. 16, '64: Pro. Corp. [62
Peron Henry	22	"	Sept. 24, '61	"	Deserted, March 1, '62
*Pate, George W	29	Dubuque	Oct. 5, '61	"	†: Pro. Corp
Pate, Joseph	43	"	Oct. 1, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh; Died, St. Louis, June 24, '62.
Pate, William C	18	"	Sept. 28, '61	"	Died, Donelson, March 3, '62
Palmer, Reuben C	23	Buchanan Co...	Sept. 21, '61	"	Wd. Donelson; †: Deserted, Oct. 30, '62
Potter, James W	23	Fayette Co	Sept. 19, '61	"	†
Parkes, George	23	Buchannan Co.	Nov. 11, '61	Nov. 12, '61	†; Died, Annapolis, Oct. 25, '62
Rosa, George	23	Deleware Co...	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 27, '62
Ross, Roger H	21	Deleware Co...	Sept. 23, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 28, '62
*Ralston, Nelson	25	Jackson Co	Oct. 7, '61	"	Missing at Corinth; Dis. Keokuk, May 27,
*Roe, Albert J	19	Deleware Co...	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 2, '61	['65
Roberts, Ira W	20	Deleware Co...	Nov. 11, '61	Nov. 12, '61	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 25, '62
Stearns, John J	21	Buchanan Co	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 26, '61	

Scovill, Orin	31	Clayton Co	Oct. 12, '61	"		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 27, '62
*Steers, Cornelius	21	Deleware Co...	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 2, '61		†; Pro. Corp
*Steers, William P	18	"	"	"		Pro. Corp
*Schneider, Justus	18	"	Nov. 22, '61	"		†; Pro. Corp
Sparks, Thomas H	21	Fayette Co	Nov. 7, '61	Nov. 12, '61		†; Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 14, '63.
Stribling, C. C. A. T	—	Savann'h, Tenn	Mar. 15, '62	"		†; Dis. St. Louis, Aug. 23, '62
Timmons, Stephen	20	Deleware Co...	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Dis. Shiloh, April 4, '62
Toney, Charles P	20	"	"	"		†; Died, Macon, July 24, '62
Taylor, James M	29	"	Nov. 11, '61	Nov. 12, '61		Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; dis. Oct. 16, '62
Ware, Allen	24	Buchanan Co...	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 26, '61		Wd. and † at Shiloh; died, Mobile, July 9,
Wigton, Thomas J	24	Blk. Hawk Co.	Oct. 1, '61	"		Dis. Shiloh, May 6, '62 ['62
Weeden, Robert L	19	Fayette Co	Sept. 21, '61	"		†; Wd. Pleasant Hill, April 9, '64
Wood, Orry	27	Blk. Hawk Co.	Oct. 14, '61	"		Mtl. Wd. Shiloh; died, April 8, '62
*Widger, Joshua	18	Deleware Co...	Oct. 11, '61	"		†
*Wooldridge, Geo. W	18	Clayton Co	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61		†; Pro. Corp
Recruits in Veteran Co.						
Coolidge, Charles L	18	Deleware Co..	Mar. 26, '64	April 28, '64		Wd. White River, June 22, '64
Heitcher, Abraham S	18	Allamakee Co..	Mar. 14, '64	"		
Loring, James T	18	Deleware Co..	Sept. 10, '64	Sept. 14, '64		1 year; killed, Nashville, Dec. 16, '64
Lee, John F	19	Dubuque	Mar. 31, '64	Mar. 31, '64		Pro. Corp
Robbins, Charles L	19	Deleware Co...	Sept. 10, '64	Sept. 14, '64		1 year; died, Vicksburg, Feb. 20, '65
Tibbetts, Wilmot F	18	Jones Co	April 23, '64	May 7, '64		
Drafted and Substitutes.						
Bush, Leonard	—			Sept. 24, '64		Sub
Bonham, George	21	Decature Co....		Dec. 17, '64		Drafted
Bevens, Claus	32	Boone Co		Jan. 7, '65		Sub.
Davidson, William	24	Page Co		Nov. 5, '64		Drafted
Doll, John	28	Worth Co		Dec. 22, '64		"
Frederick, Joseph	—			Sept. 24, '64		"
Feltis, Nicholas	30	3d Congl. Dist.		"		"
Godfrey, David S	—			"		
Goodell, William H	28	Butler Co		Dec. 27, '64		Drafted
Goreham, William M	22			Sept. 24, '64		" ; Dis. Selma, July 19, '65

COMPANY "F."—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN	REMARKS.
Justice, John	27	Fremont Co.		Jan. 7, '64	"
Letscher, John	26	2d Congl. Dist.		Dec. 10, '64	"
Lewis, John P. F.	—			Sept. 24, '64	"
Renter, Peter	29	Dubuque Co.		Jan. 5, '65	Sub.
Stein, Eocham H. F.	42	3d Congl. Dist.		Nov. 23, '64	Drafted
Seitz, George	25	Van Buren Co.		Oct. 25, '64	"
Schneider, William	24	Lee Co.		Oct. 24, '64	"
Thorn, Christian	33	3d Congl. Dist.		Nov. 15, '64	"
Toll, Lewis E.	32	Jackson Co.		Dec. 17, '64	"
Uhlis, Casper	40	3d Congl. Dist.		Nov. 15, '64	"
Vermillion, Richard	30	Dallas Co.		Sept. 29, 164	"; Dis. Selma, July 1, '65
Williams, Stephen F.	26	Adams Co.		Jan. 7, '65	
Wagner, Lorenz	32	2d Congl. Dist.		Dec. 10, '64	"
Williamson, John H.	38	Grundy Co.		Oct. 15, '64	"

Transferred from Co. "F," 27th Iowa, July 26, 1865.

Bowen, Wm. R.,	Lukens, Joseph,	Sargent, Geo. W.,	
Freeman, E. J.,	McKay, H. W.,	Tripp, Aaron W.,	
Grice, A. F.,	Olmsted, Henry,	Trumbull, Jas. F.,	
Garrison, C. M.,	Smith, T. J.,	Wandle, Alex.,	
Judson, Clark,	Sargent, James F.,	Wilson, W. N.	

From 35th Iowa, July 19, 65

Akers, R. T., Co. G.
Heller, Marcus, Co. K.
Johnson, Samuel, Co. K.
Martin, Charles, Co. I.
Martin, R. M., Co. I.
Ward, R. N., Co. G.

COMPANY "G."

Captains.					
Chas. C. Tupper	29	Decorah	Sept. 27, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 24, '62
Lloyd D. Townsley	34	"	Feb. 22, '62		Fr. 1st Lt.; Wd. & †; At Shiloh; M. O.

Robert A. Gibson	23	Decorah	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. 1st Lieut. [Nov. 25, '64
1st Lieutenants.					
Lloyd D. Townsley	33	Decorah	Sept. 30, ,61	Nov. 5, '61	Pro. Captain
Joseph F. Nickerson	28	Burr Oak	Feb. 22, '62		Fr. 2d Lt. †: Died, Montg. May 31, '62
Augustus A. Burkick	31	Decorah	Feb. 25, '64	Mar. 26, '63	Fr. Sergt. Killed, Tupelo, July 14, '64
Robert A. Gibson	22	"	Dec. 2, '64	Jan. 16, '65	Fr. Sergt.; Pro. Capt
Anton E. Anderson	28	"	Apr. 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. Sergt
2d Lieutenants.					
Joseph E. Nickerson	27	Burr Oak	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Pro. 1st Lieut
James E. Simpson	29	Decorah	Feb. 22, '62		Fr. 1st Sergt; resigned June 7, '62
Ole C. Thorson	33	Fayette Co	Apr. 2, '63	May 2, '63	Fr. Sergt.; M. O. Dec 1, '64
Sergeants.					
James E. Simpson	28	Decorah	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Pro. 2d Lieut
Augustus A. Buadick	29	"	"	"	†; Pro. 2d Lieut
*Anton E. Anderson	24	"	Oct. 9, '61	"	†; Pro. 1st Lieut
Ole C. Thorson	31	Fayette Co	Oct. 3, '61	"	Pro. 2d Lieut
*Robert A. Gibson	19	Decorah	Sep. 30, '61	"	†: Pro. 1st Lieut
Jacob A. Womedorf	25	"			Dis. April 23, '63
*Gustavus O. Hanson	27	"			Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Sergt
*Antony W. Erit	28	"			Fr. Corp.: Drowned from Str. Feb. 12, '65.
*John O. Johnson	28	"			Fr. Corp
Theodore Steen	27	"	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Philip McCalley	25	Hesper	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Claus Hanson	24	Frankville	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Corporals.					
Jacob H. Womeldorf	25	Decorah	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†; Pro Sergt
Gustavus O. Hanson	26	"	Oct. 9, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt
William L. Winsor	25	"	Sept. 3, '61	"	†;
*Theodore Steen	23	"	Oct. 21, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt
Anthony W. Erit	27	"	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt
John O. Johnson	27	"	Oct. 9, '61	"	†; Pro. Sergt

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS
*Anders Anderson	23	"	Oct. 10, '61	"	†:
Nelson B. Burdick	18	"	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Died, Decorah, Sept. 18, '62
*John Steen	21	"			Fr. Pri.; Pro. Q. M. S.
Ole P. Rockwold	31	Freeport			Fr. Pri.: Dis.
*Philip McCalley	22	Hesper			Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
*Olaus Hanson	21	Frankville			Fr. Pri.: Pro. Sergt.
Gilbert Anderson	—	Freeport			Fr. Pri.; Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 14, '63
*Harvey E. Johnson	28	Frankville	Jan. 22, '64		Fr. Pri.
*Henry Steen	22	Glenwood	Feb. 11, '64		Fr. Pri.
Gulick A. Houge	25	Highland	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Pri.
Warren Wait	27	Orleans Tp.	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri.
Alfred S. Fuller	22	Freeport	June 1, '65		Fr. Pri.
Frederick Rachau	32	Howard Co.	"		Fr. Pri.
Dingman Oleson	—		"		Fr. Pri.
Musicians.					
Ryan Hard	43	Highland	Oct. 9, '61	Nov. 5, '61	
George W. Sharp	27	Decorah	Oct. 14, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 16, '62
Privates.					
Andrus, Erastus W.	42	Decorah	Nov. 6, '61	Nov. 11, '61	†: Discharged, St. Louis, Feb. 16, '63.
Anderson, Andrew	20	"	Oct. 9, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62; Died, Keokuk—
Anderson, Gilbert	19	Freeport	Oct. 18, '61	"	Wd. and †, Shiloh; Pro. Corporal.
Brown, James H.	44	Decorah	Oct. 14, '61	"	Discharged, St. Louis, June 21, '62
Bowers, Adam	22	Burr Oak	Sept. 30, '61	"	Discharged, — —, —
Connelly, Coleman	39	Mass	Oct. 1, '61	"	†
Christopheson, C.	25	Decorah	Oct. 9, '61	"	Wd. Donelson; †; discharged, April 23, '63
Clark, James M.	19	Twin Springs	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Discharged, St. Louis, Feb. 1, '63.
Cutlip, James	38	Freeport	Oct. 21, '61	"	†; Discharged, — —, —

Coon, Charles A.	23	Wisconsin				Nov. 11,	'61	Wd. near Corinth; Dis. Corinth, Aug. 11 '62
Carey, Archibald A.	39	Freeport	Oct.	23,	'61	Nov. 5,	'61	
Dunn, Van R.	24	Howard Co.	Sept.	30,	'61	"		Dis. Sept. 12, '62; re-enlisted, March, '64
Davis, Nelson J.	20	Decorah	Oct.	7,	'61	"		†
*Engbertson, Eric	22	"	"	20,	'61	"		
Eastonson, Gunno	27	Calmar	"	22,	'61	"		Died, Md. City, April 28, '62
Ellsworth, Wallace D.	27	Decorah	"	31,	'61	"		Died, St. Louis, Feb. 2, '62
*Fuller, Alfred S.	18	Freeport	"	14,	'61	"		Wd. Shiloh; Pro. Corporal
Fuller, Alfred	44	"	"	31,	'61	"		Transferred to Invalid Corps
*Gilbertson, Ole	20	Decorah	"	14.	'61	"		†
*Gulbronson, Anton	22	"	"	16,	'61	"		
Gorhamer, Ole H.	26	Calmar		"		"		†: Died, St. Louis, July 19, '63
Gilbert, Lewis	19	Decorah	Nov.	6,	'61	Nov. 11,		Died. Keokuk, June 22, '62
Hanson, Ole Trand	32	Highland	Oct.	11,	'61	Nov. 21,	'61	†; Wd. Nashville, Dec. 14, '64
Halverson, Andrew	22	"	"	16,	'61	" 5,	'61	†; Discharged, — —, —
*Houge, Gulick A.	21	"		"		"		†; Pro. Corporal
Hanson, Hans	28	"	"	14,	'61	"		†; Wd. Pleasant Hill, April 9, '64
*Hanson, Olaus	20	"	Nov.	6,	'61	Nov. 11,	'61	†; Pro. Corporal
*Hanson, Halver	19	Locust Lane	Oct.	23,	'61	" 5,	'61	†
Hall, Austin	27	Decorah	Nov.	18,	'61	Nov. 21,	'61	Died, St. Louis, May 3, '62
Johnson, Harvey E.	25	"	Oct.	9,	'61	" 5,	'61	†: Pro. Corporal
Johnson, Henry 1st	21	Calmer	"	16,	"	"		†: Died, Huntsville, June 7, '62
Johnson, Henry 2d	18	Hesper	"	18,	"	"		Transferred to 3d Mo. Artillery
Jenson, Andrew	22	Freeport	"	19,	"	"		†; Died, Camp Woods, Sept. 6, '63
Kittleson, Carl B.	21	Calmar	"	16,	"	"		Wd. and † Shiloh, April 6, '62
Kittleson, George	23	"		"		"		†; Wd. Pleasant Hill, April 9, '64
Kirkland George W.	31	Freeport	"	21,	"	"		Discharged, June 13, '62
Larson, Hover	19	Decorah	"	16,	"	"		Died, Savannah, April, '62
*Larson, John	33	Calmar		"		"		†
*Larson, Peter	23	Hesper	"	20,	'61	"		Wd. and † Shiloh; wd. Nashville, Dec. 15, '64
Maloney, Jeremiah	35	McGregor	Oct.	1,	'61	"		Died, Vicksburg, Nov. 6, '63
Miller, Stephen B.	20	Decorah	"	14,	"	"		†
*McCabe, Charles	39	Hesper	"	18,	"	"		
McCalley, Philip	21	"		"		"		†; Pro. Corporal
*McLoud, Smith	35	Maquoketa	Nov.	6,	'61	Nov. 11,	61	†
*Miller, Orville D.	30	Decorah	Oct.	13,	'61	Nov. 5,	'61	†

COMPANY "G"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
*Meyer, Carl	35	Decorah	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '61	
*Nass, Gulbrand H.	21	"	Oct. 19, '61	"	
Oleson, Ole	26	"	Oct. 20, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh; discharged, Nov. 3, '62
Oleson, Ole Gutto	23	"	" 21, "	"	Mtly. Wd. and † Shiloh; died, Apr. 6, '62
*Oleson, John	19	Freeport	"	"	†.
Oleson, Edward	29	Ossian	" 23, "	"	†
*Oleson, Digman	—		Feb. 28, '63		Pro. Corporal
Palmer, Reuben	18	Bluffton	Oct. 14, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Discharged, Quincy. July 30, '62
Peterson, Nels	38	Decorah	Nov. 18, '61	Nov. 21, '61	Wd. and †; died, Sept.18,'63. Camp Woods
*Romberg, Lars O.	24	Calmer	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†: Died, Chewalla. Jan. 9, '64
Ricker, Jacob	21	Ossian	" 17, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Died, Savannah, April 23, '62
*Rachau, Frederick	28	Howard Co	"	"	Pro. Corporal
Rockwold, Ole P.	30	Freeport	Oct. 18, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†; Pro. Corp.
Ryerson, Finger.	34	Decorah	Oct. 22, '61	"	Dis. St. Louis, Sept. 11, '63
Smith, Israel K	28	Freeport	Nov. 18, '61	Nov. 21, '61	†; Dis. St. Louis, Jan. 30, '63
*Simmons, Roland	22	Spillville	Oct. 15, '61	Nov. 5, '61	
Staples, Calvin J.	34	Frankville	Oct. 16, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, Apr. 1, '62
Steen, John	20	Decorah	Oct. 21, '61	"	Wd. and †, Shiloh; pro. Corp
Steen Henry	18	"	"	"	†; Pro. Corp.
*Smith, George M.	39	"	Oct. 22, '61	"	†
*Sernson, Sorah A	44	"	Nov. 4, '61	Nov. 11, '61	†; Wd. Tupelo; died of wds. July 17, '64
Skinner, Charles N.	22	Freeport	Oct. 21, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Died July 10, '63
Skinner, Frederick	33	"	Nov. 18, '61	Nov. 21, '61	†; Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 7, '63
Taylor, William H. H.	19	Minn	Nov. 6, '61	Nov. 11, '61	Dis. Cairo, May 12, '62
Wheeler, Horace	22	Clermont	Sept 30, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†
*Wait, Warren	23	Orleans	Oct. 14, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp.
Wold, Lars T	34	Decorah	Oct. 19, '61	"	†: Died, Vicksburg, Oct. 14, '62
West, Samuel	26	Canoe	Sept. 30, '61	"	Dis. Quincy, Aug. 2, '62
Wiley, William	44	New Oregon	Sept. 16, '62	Sept. 16, '62	Died, St. Louis, July 15, '63

Recruits in Veteran Co.					
Anderson, Peter	18	Decorah	Mar. 31, '64	Apr. 28, '64	
Anderson, Erick.	18	Glenwood	Mar. 30, '64	"	
Dunn, Van R.	26	Decorah	Mar. 31, '64	Mar. 31, '64	
Fladmark, S. M. N.	20	Allamakee Co.	Sept. 15, '64		One year
Harris, Francis W	18	Hesper	Mar. 30, '64	Apr. 28, '64	
Hand, Andrew J.	18	Decorah	Apr. 14, '64	"	
Helgeson, Gustav	23	Madison Tp.	Mar. 31, '64	"	Wd. Nashville; died of wds. Dec. 17, '64.
Johnson, Niels Ole	28	Glenwood	Mar. 30, '64	"	
Johnson, Andrew.	18	"	"	"	Died, Greenville, La., Sept. 18, '65.
Johnson, Harvey	23	Springfield	Jan. 19, '64	Jan. 19, '64	
Low, Lewis L.	21	Hesper	Mar. 29. '64	Apr. 28, '64	Wd. Spanish Fort
Meader, Myron E.	23	"	"	"	
Nelson, Sever	18	Highland	Mar. 31, '64	"	Dis. Mound City, May 31, '65.
Oleson, Ammon	40	Clayton Co	Apr. 28, '64	"	Died, Memphis. Sept. 8, '64.
Oleson, Herman	—				
Oleson, Andrew H.	19	Decorah	Jan. 23, '64	Jan. 23, '64	
Rachau, Edward	44	Howard Co	Feb. 24, '64	Feb. 24, '64	
Simulson, Nels	21	Glenwood	Mar. 30, '64	Apr. 28, '64	
Severson, Nels	29	Decorah	" 31, '64	"	
Stalim, Lars L	20	"	" 30, '64	"	
Simmons, John	31	Sumner Tp	" 24, '64	"	
Thompson, Thomas	18	Calmer	" 30, '64	"	
Thompson, John B	25	"	" 31, '64	"	
Torstenson, Mikkel	18	Decorah	" 29, '64	"	Died, Montgomery, May 15, '65.
Tobiason, Andrew	30	WashingtonTp	" 30, '64	"	
Thoryson, Andrew	21	Madison Tp.	" 31, '64	"	
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Ballard, Strawder	—		Nov. 26, '64	One year	Drafted
Moe, Peter	—			"	Substitute
Pierce, Fletcher	—			"	Drafted
Pollock, Joseph	—			"	" dis. July 15, '65.
Slattery, Thomas	—			"	"

Transferred from Co. G, 27th Iowa, July 15, '65.

Crane, John; Crowell, James M.; Fisher, William N.: Green, Leander; Hall, Giles; Munson, Joseph; Montgomery, W. V.; McCanna, ——; Rowe, John; Thompson, A. H.: Tinker, Joseph; Wright, C. T.; Young, Ami. S.

COMPANY "H."

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Captains.					
Henry J. Playter.	40	Dubuque	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Resgd. April 8, '62. Re-Com'd.
Henry J. Playter.	41	"	June 4, '62	June 8, '62	Resg'd. Sept. 1, '63
*Samuel G. Knee.	29	Colesburg	Sept. 3, '63	Sept. 29, '63	Fr. 2d Lt.; Pro. Maj.
George H. Maffit.	34	Epworth	June 28, '65	Sept. 15, '65	Fr. 1st Sergt.; Died, Dec. 25, '65.
1st Lieutenants.					
Robort Fishel.	23	Colesburg	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '61	M. O. Dec. 9, '64
David Moreland	24	"	Apr. 20, '65	May 24, '65	Fr. Sergt
2d Lieutenants.					
Luther W. Jackson.	39	Dubuque	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†; Died. Macon. June 9, '62.
Samuel G. Knee.	28	Colesburg	Nov. 9, '61	Mar. 14, '63	Fr. 1st Sergt.; Pro. Captain
Sergeants.					
Samuel G. Knee.	27	Colesburg	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Pro. 2d Lieut
*Camma Gregory.	20	Dubuque	Sept. 21, '61	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
Robert T. Lambert.	28	Milwaukee	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Pro. Lt. 27th Mo., Aug. 3, '62
John A. Van Anda.	21	Epworth	Sept. 25, '61		†; Dis. May 30, '63
Peter M. Brown.	31	"	"	Oct. 23, '61	Dis. Corinth, July 11, '62
*Edward Beckett.	21	Dubuque	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 26, '61	Wd. Corinth; Wd. Tupelo, Dis. May 23, '65
*Squire C. Fishel.	21	Colesburg	Oct. 5, '61		†. [July 28, '64.

*Valma V. Price	—	Clayton			Fr. Pri.; Wd. & capt'd, Tupelo; Dd. of wds.
*George H. Maffit	—	Epworth			Fr. Pri.; Pro. 1st Sergt. and Capt
*David Moreland	—	Colesburg			Fr. Corp.; Pro. 1st Lieut
John B. Flenniken	29	Clayton Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
*Ralph M. Grimes	—	Deleware Co			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo; July 14, '64
Robert W. Light	23	"	Nov. 1, '65		Fr. Corp
John W. Ward	22	Epworth	May 1, '65		Fr. Corp
William H. Cock	22	"	June 1, '65		Fr. Corp
Corporals					
*Squire C. Fishel	21	Colesburg	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Pro. Sergt
Joseph Evans	18	Dubuque	Sept. 23, '61	"	Wd. & † Shiloh; Dis. Davenport, Aug. 15,
Benjamin A. Clark	22	Colesburg	"	"	† ['62
William H. McCune	22	Epworth	Sept. 25, '61	"	
Bernard D. Campbell	21	Clayton Co	Oct. 10, '61	"	Killed, Corinth, Oct. 4, '62
John A. VanAnda	21	Epworth	Sept. 25, '61	"	Pro. Sergt
James F. Moseley	22	Clayton Co	Sept. 27, '61	"	Dis. Shlioh, March 29, '62
David Moreland	20	Colesburg	Sept. 19, '61		Wd. & † at Shiloh; Pro. Sergt
*John B. Flenniken	—	Clayton Co			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo, Pro. Sergt
James Evans	—	Dubuque			Fr. Pri.; †; Pro. Com. Sergt
*John W. Ward	—	Epworth			Fr. Pri.. Pro. Sergt
David L. Haught	—	Colesburg			Fr. Pri.; Dis. St. Louis
Robert W. Light	—	Delaware Co			Fr. Pri.; Pro. Sergt
Samuel B. Sloan	—	Colesburgh			Fr. Pri.; Trans. Inv. Corps; Dec. 13, '63
George W. Horner	—	Dubuque			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
*John S. Mason	—	Epworth			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
*James B. McGill	—	Davenport			Fr. Pri
*George M. McKinnis	—	Colesburg			Fr. Pri
*John W. Benedict		Clayton Co			Fr. Pri.; Wd. Tupelo, July 13, '64
William H. Cock	21	Epworth	May 1, '65		Fr. Pri. Pro. Sergt
James C. Kuhns	—	Dubuque	May 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Richard W. Culver	22	McGregor			Fr. Pri
Edward Winch	29	Clayton Co	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Alex. S. McConnell	—	Delaware Co	Nov. 1, '65		Fr. Pri
Musicians.					
*Wm. L. C. Atkinson	15	Dubuque	Oct. 21, '61	Oct. 21, '61	

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Privates.					
Battles, Azro	—		Aug. 25, '62	Aug. 25, '62	
Benedict, John W	20	Clayton Co	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†;
Byrns, John H	21	Colesburg	Sept. 24, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Oct. 1, '62
Barrett, Lockhart	23	"	Oct. 8, '61	"	Discharged at Corinth, July 11, '62
Barber, Sylvester	21	Clayton Co	Sept. 30, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 11, '62
Briggs, Henry S	21	Epworth	Oct. 1, '61	"	Captured, Jackson, July 11, 63
*Cock, William H	18	"	" 11, '61	"	†; Wounded, Nashville, Dec. 16, '64
Crist, John W	20	"	Sept. 24, '61	"	
Collins, William H	20	Colesburg	Oct. 8, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 3, '62
Clendenin, Thomas	23	"	" 23, '61	"	†; Died, Annapolis, Oct. 2, '62
Crosby, James M	18	Epworth	Sept. 18, '61	"	†; Transferred to Inv. Corps, March 15,'64
*Culver, Richard W	19	McGregor	Oct. 4, '61	"	†; Promoted Corporal
*Crisman, William	23	Farmington	" 24, '61	26	†
Currie, John G	19	Colesburg	" 21, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Wd. and†; Wounded, Tupelo, July 14, '64
Crist, Jacob B	19	Elkader	" 31, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, June 2, '62
*Claussen, Willard	—		Feb. 6, '63	Feb. 6, '63	
DeWolf, Delos D	35	Colesburg	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Discharged, Shiloh, April 26, '62
Drake, Lyman	22	Epworth	" 25, '61	"	Discharged, St. Louis, April 19, '62
Douglas, George S	21	McGregor	Oct. 4, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Discharged, Smithland, March 22, '62
Davis, Asa J	26	Dubuque	" 13, '61	"	Discharged, Shiloh, April 26, '62
Evans, James	30	Dubuque	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Promoted Corporal
Flenniken, James M	21	Clayton Co	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Died, Smithland, Feb. 15, '62
Flenniken, John B	25	"	"	"	Wd. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62; Pro. Corpl
Felter, George W	19	"	" 29,	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 8, '62
Fisher, Samuel K	19	Colesburg	Oct. 5, '61	"	
Franks, Joseph	—		Sept. 8, '62	Sept. 8, '62	
Gosting, Alfred G	21	Delhi	" 21, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Discharged, St. Louis, Feb. 25, '63
Gilmore, Abel C	37	Clayton Co	" 27, '61	"	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Dec. 1, '63

Garner, Albert T.	18	Epworth	Sept.	23,	'61	Oct.	23,	'61	Wd. Shiloh; discharged, Shiloh, May 24, '62
Grimes, Ralph M.	19	Colesburg	Oct.	4,	'61		"		†.
Haught, David L.	23	"	Sept.	26,	'61		"		Promoted Corporal.
Hitsman, John G.	24	"	"	25,	'61		"		Discharged, St. Louis, Feb. 27, '62.
Hamblin, Franklin	24	"	Oct.	8,	'61		"		
Horner, George W	30	Dubuque	"	1.	'61		"		†; Promoted Corporal.
Huffsmith, Amandis	20	Colesburg	Sept.	19,	'61	Nov.	5,	'61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 11, '62.
*Hamblin, Robert E.	–		Aug.	30,	'62	Aug.	30,	'62	
Hannan, Patrick	—			"			"		Wounded, Tupelo, July 14, '64.
*Jackson, Sewell M.	18	Epworth	Oct.	9,	'61	Oct.	23,	'61	
Kesler, Frank M.	18	Buchanan Co.	"	14,	'61	"	26,	'61	Wd. Shiloh; Dis. Keokuk, July 12, '62.
*Kuhns, James C.	—		Aug.	25,	'62	Aug.	25,	'62	Promoted Corporal, May 1, 65.
*Light, Robert W.	19	Delaware Co.	Sept.	28,	'61	Oct.	23,	'61	†; Promoted Corporal, May 1, '65.
Malvin, David	22	Colesburg	"	19,	'61	"	23,	'61	†: Discharged, Corinth, June 22, '62.
Maffit, George H.	20	Epworth	"	24,	'61	"	23,	'61	Pro. Sergt
McKinnis, George M.	18	Colesburg	Oct.	8,	'61	"	23,	'61	†: Promoted Corporal.
Mason, John S	21	Epworth	Sept.	21,	'61	"	23,	'61	†; Promoted Corporal.
*McConnell, Alex S.	—		"	1,	62	Sept.	1,	'62	Promoted Corporal, Nov. 1, '65.
McGill, James B.	42	Davenport	Feb.	9,	'63	Feb.	9,	'63	Promoted Corporal.
Nichols, James E.	21	Colesburg	Sept.	23,	'61	Oct.	23,	'61	†: Died, Macon, July 9, '62.
Nutting, Royal F.	29	Epworth	Sept.	27,	'61	"	23,	'61	†; Died on Alabama River, May 26, '62.
Nowman, John G.	23	McGregor	Oct.	1,	'61	"	23,	'61	†:
Noggles, Joseph	18	Colesburg	"	8,	'61		26		Died, St. Louis, Jan. 11, '62.
Price, Avalo J	18	"	"	18,	'61		23		Wd. Donelson, †: Pro. to 8th Ia. Cav.
Price, Valma V.	19	Alpine Grove	Sept.	21,	'61		"		†; Promoted Corporal.
Phillips, Ira	19	Reed's, Wis.	Oct.	6,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 24, '62.
Patrick, Lester	23	Deleware Co	Sept.	27,	'61	Oct.	23,	'61	
Patrick, Nathaniel E.	27	"		"			"		Died, St. Louis, Jan 19, '62.
Presho, Alexander	20	McGregor	"	30,	'61	"	26,	'61	Wd. at Shiloh; died Aug. 20, '63.
Richardson, Henry L	24	Deleware Co.		"		"	23,	'61	†: Died, Macon, Sept. 16, '62.
Richardson, Chas. E.	23	"		"			"		†: Died, Griffin, June 13, '62
*Royce, William	20	McGregor		"			"		
Riphoff, Henry	27	Colesburg	Sept.	8,	'62	Sept.	8,	'62	Died, Vicksburg, May 27, '63
Smith, Chas. W.	22	Farmersburg	Sept.	30,	'61	Oct.	26,	'61	†
Smith, Thomas.	23	Dubuque	Oct.	28,	'61	Nov.	5,	'61	Captured Jackson, July 11, '63.
*Shorter James	21	Epworth	Nov.	4,	'61		"		†

COMPANY "H" - Continued.

NAME.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Sadler, John, Jr	22	Dubuque	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 11, '63
Sloan, Samuel B	21	Colesburg	Oct. 5, '61	"	Pro. Corp
*Sloan, Andrew J	26	"	"	"	
Stillinger, Conrad	37	"	Sept. 26, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Dis. Keokuk, Oct. 4, '62
Slack, William J	21	"	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Died, Macon, Oct. 2, '62
Tolbert, Smith	18	"	Oct. 9, '61	Nov. 21, '61	Dis. Shiloh, Apr. 26, '62
Wisegarber, William S.	22	"	Sept. 19, '61	Oct 23, '61	
Ward, John W	18	Epworth	Dec. 1, '61		†; Pro. Corp.
Ward, Edgar A	20	Delhi	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Wd. Shiloh; died of wds. May 8, '62
Ward, Julius	22	"	Sept. 19, '61	"	†; Died, Montgomery, Apr. 30, '62
*Winch, Edward	25		Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 26, '61	†; Pro. Corp.
*Walker, William	41	Monona	Oct. 21, '61	"	
Recruits in Veteran Co.					
Henry, Philip	18	Delaware Co	Apr. 7, '64	Apr. 18, '64	Wd. and captured, Tupelo, July 14, '64
Joyce, Michael	18	Dubuque Co	Apr. 23, '64	Apr. 23, '64	
Light, Joseph A	18	Clayton Co	Mar. 31, '64	Mar. 31, '64	
Smith, Thomas	19	"	"	"	
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Conklin, Phillip W	—			Mar. 7, '65	Sub.; died Aug. 12, '65; reported Konkle.
Faucett, Melville A	22	4th Cong. Dist.		Dec. 3, '64	Drafted
Jones, David	29	"		"	Drafted
Lightfoot, John	26	Lee Co		Oct. 24, '64	"
Millick, Aaron	26	Mills Co.		Nov. 5, '64	"
Nordyke, Solomon	43	Jefferson Co		Nov. 23, '64	"
Stuther, Andrew	31	Story Co		Dec. 27, '64	"
Thompson, Elliott C	42	3d Cong. Dis		Nov. 30, '64	"
Wakefield, Jasper	29	2d "		Nov. 3, '64	"
Williams, Philo	39	Butler Co		Nov. 21, '64	"

Transferred

From Co. H, 27th Iowa, July 17, '65, and from Co. H, 35th Iowa, July 20, '65.

Black, A. B ; Conlin, James; Cormick, H. H.; Henderson, J. L.; Keller, H. W.; Kautz, Charles; Logan, J. W.; Laughlin, H. J.; Rich, W. F.; Stanford, Alford; Stockwell, C M.; Stockwell, E. M.; Stoneman, M. L.; (35th), Clark, H. W., Died Sept. 19, '65; Caldwell, D. W.; Grewell, J. C.

COMPANY "I."

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Captains.					
Edward M. VanDuzee...	26	Dubuque..	Sept. 15, '61	Nov. 15, '61	†; Pro. Major. .....[Dec. 1, '64
Charles L. Sumbardo.....	25	"	Aug. 5, '63	Oct. 27, '63	Fr. Lieut; Wd. Tupelo July 13; M. O.,
James F. Zediker.....	23	Jacksen Co.....	Jan. 25, '65	Feb. 6, '65	.....
1st Lieuteuants.					
John J. Marks.....	28	Maquoketa.....	Sept. 12, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Died, Montgomery, May 29, '62.....
Alfred L. Palmer.....	27	Andrew.....	June 1, '62	.....	Fr. 2d Lieut.; resgd July 8, '63.....
Charles L. Sumbardo....	24	Dubuque	July 9, '63	Sept. 4, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.; Pro. Captain .....
T. Benton Wade.....	25	Bridgeport.....	Aug. 5, '63	Oct. 27, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.: M. O. Dec. 1, '64 .....
James F. Zediker.....	22	Spring Brook..	Dec. 2, '64	Jan. 16, '65	Fr. Sergt.; Pro. Captain.....
James L. Thompson.....	21	Spragevilie.....	July 2, '65	July 29, '65	Fr. Sergt. ....
2d Lieutenants.					
Alfred L. Palmer.....	26	Andrew.....	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Corinth; Pro. 1st. Lieut. ....
Charles L. Sumbardo....	23	Dubuque.....	Nov. 28, '62	Mar. 27, 63	Fr. Sergt ; Pro. 1st. Lieut.....
T. Benton Wade.....	25	Bridgeport.....	July 9, '63	.....	Fr. Sergt.; Pro. 1st. Lieut.....
Sergeants.					
Charles L. Sumbardo....	22	Dubuque.....	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Pro.: 2d. Lieut..... ....

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
T. Benton Wade	23	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Pro., 2d. Lieut.
Wilber F. McCarron	21	Maquoketa	"	Oct. 29, '61	†; Pro. Lieut. 8th Cavalry
Ewen B. Campbell	28	Monona	Sept. 18, '61	"	†; Trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb 15, '64
James S. Dupray	43	Dubuque	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Dis. Corinth; July 12, '62
James Stewart	25	New York	April 1, '63		Fr. Corp.; Died Salem, N. J., Dec. 7, '63
*James F. Zediker	20	Spring Brook	"		Fr. Private: Pro. 1st. Lieut. [14, '64
*J. Warren Cotes	20	Worthington	Nov. 1, '63		Fr. Corp.; Wd. and Pris at Tupelo, July
*James L. Thompson	21	Sprageville	Feb. 1, '64		Fr. Corp ; Pro. 1st Lieut.
*John S. Ray	—	Penn	"		Fr. Corp.
*William (R.) Starbuck	27	Maquoketa	Nov. 1, '63		Fr. Private
William Fry	27	Jackson Co	June 1, '65		Fr. Corporal
William A. Cobb	—	New York	"		Fr. Corporal
Corporals.					
*Marion Rollf	24	Maquoketa	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Re-enlisted as private
Herbert Hilton	23	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Dis. — — — March —, '62 [Nov. 10, '62
Clinton Wade	25	Bridgeport	"	"	Wd. Corinth, Oct. 3, '62; died of wounds
James Stewart	23	New York	"	"	†; Pro. Sergt
*James Harding	26	Ozark	Oct. 9, '61	"	Re-enlisted as private
David Thompson	20	Worthington	Sept. 25, '61	"	Died, Shiloh, April 16, '62
Albert N. Shinkle	24	Maquokata	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Died, Mill'k ns Bend, La., April 24, '63
Patrick McMannus	29	McGregor	Sept. 13, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Wd. Donelson; †
J. Warren Cotes	20	Dubuque	April 1, '63		Fr. Private; Pro. Sergt
John S. Ray	—	Penn	"		Fr. Private; Pro. Sergt
James L. Thompson	20	Sprageville	Nov. 1, '63		Fr. Private; Pro. Sergt
*William Fry	—	Jackson Co			Fr. Private; Pro. Sergt
*John F Wilson	23	Fulton	Feb. 1, '64		Fr. Private; Wd. and pris. at Tupelo; Died
*William A. Cobb	—	New York	"		Fr. Private: Pro. Sergt. [of Wd. July 22, '64
*James R. King	34	Worthington	"		Fr. Private

*William H. Markham	22	Monona	Feb. 1, '64			Fr. Private [14, '64
*William Kohler	23	Dubuque	"			Fr. Private; Wd. and Pris., Tupelo, July
*Melvin B. Goodnow	22	Maquoketa	"			Fr. Private
*Michael D. Nagle	22	Dubuque	"			Fr. Private; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64.
Samuel L. Kennedy	22	Maquoketa	Mar. 1, '65			Fr. Private
Napoleon E. Austin	22	Jackson Co.	June 1, '65			Fr. Private
John W Delong	22	Worthington	"			Fr. Private; Died July 25, '65
Alonzo Wells	23	Fulton	"			Fr. Private
Levi J. Shaner	25	Maquoketa	Sept. 1, '65			Fr. Private
Charles W. R. Locke	29	Delaware Co.	Nov. 11, '65			Fr. Pvt. Sept. 1, '65
Musician.						
Isaiah K. Crane	42	Monmouth	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61		
Joseph H. Cobb	19	Andrew.	Nov. 15, '61	Nov. 19, '64		Wd. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62
Privates.						
*Austin, Napoleon E.	18	Jackson Co.	Jan. 27, '62	Aug. 21, '62		Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Pro. Corp
*Austin, Marion		"	Sept. 23, '62	Sept. 23, '62		Wd. Spanish Fort
Ackerman, Charles F.	43	Keokuk.	Apr 7, '62			Died before joining Co
*Bintner, Albert	18	Worthington	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 23, '61		†;
Belknap, Albert	22	Lamote	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 23, '61		†; Dis. Aug. 23, '62
Bulger, James	—					†; Dis. Jan. 6, '63
Brown, James	25	McGregor	Sept. 21, '61	Oct. 23, '61		†;
*Brown, Robert P	39	"	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 29, '61		†; Wd. Shiloh, Died, March 30, '64.
Brownstetter, Nich'ls	23	Monmouth	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61		Died, Smithland, Feb 10, '62
Bryan, Joseph	22	Dubupue	Sept. 23, '61	"		Died St. Louis, Jan. 6, '62
*Buchanan, James C	21	Penn.	Feb. 21, '62	Aug. 21, '62		Wd. Tupelo, July 15, '64
*Butters, Philetus S	—	Jackson Co.	Mar. 18, '62	"		Killed at Tupelo, July 14, '64
*Campbell, John T	19	Fulton	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 29, '61		†; Wd. Shiloh, (?)
Cotes, J. Warren	18	Dubuque	Sept. 15, '61	Oct. 23, '61		†; Wd. Shiloh. Pro. Corp
Cooley, Adamantus	27	Canton	Oct. 9, '61	"		Died. St. Louis, Jan. 1, '62
Cowing, Edwin B.	43	Jefferson	Nov. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '61		Dis. Shiloh
Curtis, Volney	26	Fulton	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 23, '61		Dis. Corinth, July 12, '62
Cobb, William A.	—	New York	Jan. 27, '62	Aug. 21, '62		Pro. Corp., Feb. 1, '64
Cobb, Edgar C.	—	Burlington	Mar. 10, '62	"		

COMPANY "I."—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS
Davenport, Henry G....	36	Spragueville ..	Oct. 26, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Dis. Corinth, June 22, '62..
Dean, Jesse W.....	24	Worthington...	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '61	†: Died, Macon, June 19, '62.....
*Delong, John W.....	18	"	Sept. 25, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Pro. Corp.....
Eaton, Theophilus.....	21	Maquoketa....	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. Donelson; Wd. Shiloh.....
Edie, Alexander.	43	"	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Dis. St. Louis, Aug. 29, '62.....
*Edie, Thomas C.....	18	"	Mar. 26, '63		.....
Fry, William	23	Jackson Co	Sept. 23, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Pro. Corp.....
Fry, David.....	—	"	"	"	Died, Md. City, March 25, '62.....
Goodedow, Melvin B....	19	Maquoketa.....	Oct. 23, '61	"	Pro. Corp., Feb. 1, '64.....
Gordon, Samuel.....	43	McGregor	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Wd. and †; Dis. Sept. 25, '62.....
Green, Thomas H	18	Andrew	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Dis. June, '62.....
*Hatfield, Augustus W..	19	Lamotte	Oct. 9, '61	"	†: Wd. Shiloh.....
Huff, James L.....	21	Fulton	Nov. 12, '61	Nov. 15, '61	Dis. Keokuk, June 14, '62.....
Jackson, Joseph.....	19	Andrew	Oct. 20, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Died, St. Louis, March 7, '62.....
Kohler, William.....	20	Dubuque.	Oct. 15, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp., Feb. 1, '64 .....
Kelley, John.....	18	Worthington...	Sept. 26, '61	"	Dis. Dubuque, Nov. 26, '61.....
*Kerns, Peter.....	26	"	"	"	†: .....
King, James R.....	31	"	"	"	Pro. Corp. Feb. 1, '64.....
*Kennedy, Samuel L....	18	"	Feb. 17, '63	Feb. 17, '63	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64. Pro. Corp .....
Lane, Nelson M.....	18	Maquoketa.....	Sept 20, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Dis. St. Louis, July 16, '62.....
Lumsden, Alexander....	25	Dubuque	Oct. 19, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Deserted Sept. 25, '62.....
Martin, Stephen R.....	18	Maquoketa....	Nov. 12, '61	Nov. 15, '61	Dis. St. Louis, April 2, '62.....
Markham, William H...	19	Monona.....	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 29, '61	†; Pro. Corp., Feb. 1, '64 .....
*McKee, Stephen J.	30	Worthington...	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†: .....
*McLaughlin, Michael.	32	Garry Owen.....	Sept. 14, '61	"	†: Deserted, Feb. —, '64.....
Mitchel, Andrew.....	18	....	Sept. 18, '61	"	Deserted, March 21, '63.....
Morgan, Delos.....	19	Canton.....	Sept. 14, '91	"	Wd. at Corinth; Deserted.....
More, Martin.....	21	Andrew	Nov. 10, '61	Nov. 15, '61	Died, St. Louis, Jan 28, '62.....
*Murphy. Thomas.....	18	Ft. Atkinson...	Nov. 2, '61	"	†: .....

Myers, John H.	20	Bridgport	Sept. 14, '61	Oct. 23, '61		
Michael, Theodore R.	28	Maquoketa	Aug. 30, '62	Sept. 3, '62	Died, Vicksburg, Oct. 12, '63	
Nagle, Michael D.	18	Dubuque	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Promoted Corporal, Feb. 1, '64	
Nims, Weed	19	Maquoketa	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Discharged, Aug. 23, '62	
*Paup, Seth	18	Andrew	" 25, '61	"		
*Paup, David	22	"	"	"	†	
Quigley, Eliphalet B.	21	"	Jan. 27, '62	Jan. 27, '62	Deserted, July 10, '62	
*Robb, James	43	Dubuque	Oct. 19, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Died, Selma, June 4, '65	
Ryan, David	21	Dubuque	Sept. 20, '61	"	†; Deserted, Aug. 6, '62	
Ray, John S	—	Penn	Feb. 28, '62	Aug. 21, '62	Pro. Corpl	
*Rayen, James	37	Maquoketa	Aug. 29, '62	Sept. 3, '62		
Sackett, Charles W.	18	Bellevue	Sept. 21, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Died, Macon, May 22, '62	
*Schautz, John (R)	19	Ft. Atkinson	Nov. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Wounded, Corinth, Oct. 4, '62	
Starbuck, William (R)	25	Maquoketa	Sept. 21, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Promoted Sergeant	
*Snyder, (J.) VanMeter	18	Andrew	" 21, '61	"	†; Wd. Tupelo; died of wounds, Aug. 11'64	
*Shaner, Levi J	21	Maquoketa	Oct. 11, '61	" 29, '61	Promoted Corporal, Sept. 1, '65	
Shinkle, Marion	21	"	"	"	Died, Savannah, April 21, '62	
Smith, Henry	28	"	Sept. 20, '61	" 23, '61	Discharged, Shiloh	
*Stacy, Alexander	19	Dubuque	Dec. 2, '61			
Teskey, George	22	Clinton Co.	Sept. 25, '61	Oct. 23, '61	†; Wounded at Shiloh	
Thompson, William F.	25	Sprague ville	Oct. 30, '61	" 29, '61	Died, — — —	
Thompson, James L	18	"	"	"	†; Promoted Corporal	
Thomas, Henry C.	34	VanBuren	" 16, '61	" 23, '61	Transferred to Invalid Corps.	
*VanHook, Samuel	21	Bridgport	Sept. 15, '61	"	†	
Woods, Joel	21	Maquoketa	Oct. 1, '61	"	Wd. Corinth; discharged, March 17, '63	
*Wells, Edward H	19	Bridgport	Sept. 14, '61	"	Wd. Nashville; died of wds. Dec. 21, '64	
*Wells, Alonzo	19	Fulton	Oct. 10, '61	"	Wd. and †; Promoted Corporal	
Wilson, Thomas H.	—	Manchestor	" 14, '61	"	Killed at Shiloh	
Wilson, John F.	20	Fulton	" 10, '61	"	Promoted Corporal, Feb. 1, '64	
Wilson, Thomas J	19	"	"	"	Wd. Donelson; disc. March 25, '63	
Washburn, Thomas	44	Andrew	Sept. 22, '61	"	Transferred to Invalid Corps	
*Washburn, Horton	—		Feb. 28, '64			
Wilson Leonidas H.	—	Butler Co.	Mar. 14, '62	Aug. 21, '62		
*Winstersteen Henry C.	—	"	Feb. 21, '62	"		
Wood, Alonzo F.	—				Died, Jan. 31, '62	
Work, Benjamin F.	25	Andrew	Feb. 19, '62	Feb. 19, '62	Deserted, July 10, '62	

COMPANY "I"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
*Wivinis, Michael	18	Dubuque	Dec. 29, '62	Dec. 29, '62	
Yeley, George	20	Maquoketa	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 23, '61	Discharged, Corinth, July 16, '62
Zediker, James F	19	Springville	"	" 29, '61	†; Promoted Sergeant
Recruits in Veteran Co.					
Bell, Leonard B	18	Marshall Co	Mar. 30, '64	April 27, '64	
Butters, John F	18	"	" 26, '64	"	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Cameron, Joseph	18	Jackson Co	April 9, '64	"	Wd. Sp. Ft.: died of wounds, May 8, '65
Dupray, William H	18	Dubuque	Mar. 31, '64	April 23, '64	
Divine, John	18	Allamakee Co.	" 29, '64	" 20, '64	Wd. and prisoner, Tupelo, July 13, '64
Hendricks, William	18	Marshall Co	" 26, '64	" 27, '64	
Johnson, Henry	29	Dubuque	Oct. 8, '64	Oct. 12, '64	
Jenkins, Alexander F	18	Clinton Co	Mar. 30, '64	April 27, '64	Wounded, Tupelo, July 14, '64
McDermott, Michael	39		Oct. 7, '64	Oct. 8, '64	Wd. at Nashville, Dec. 16, '64; wd. Sp. Ft.
McKinley, James	18	Maquoketa	April 9, '64	April 27, '64	
Miller, John M	18	Lansing	Mar. 14, '64	Mar. 14, '64	Died, Memphis, May 1, '64
Locke, Charles W. R	28	Delaware Co	" 24, '64	April 23, '64	Promoted Corporal
Perkins, Henry	18	Dubuque Co	" 14, '64	Mar. 14, '64	
Rosecrans, Alfred F	18	Jackson Co	" 31, '64	April 27, '64	
Southwell, William	18	Mauuoketa	April 5, '64	"	Died, Nashville, Jan. 15, '65
Shuburn, Daniel	—		Nov. 1, '64	Nov. 1, '64	Died, Selma, Aug. 10, '65
Winchester, Wolley	24	Fayette Co	Jan. 30, '64	Feb. 24, '64	
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Bergman, Christopher	18	Clark Co, Mo		Jan. 10, '65	Sub
Davenport, Andrew G	30	Adair Co		Sept. 26, '64	Drafted; Dis. July 19, '65
Jairl, William H	19	Fairmont, Co		Jan. 10, '65	Sub. Died, Selma, June 15, '65
Kichards, Jonas S	18	VanBuren Co		Jan. 20, '65	Sub
Swank, John M	18	Louisa Co		Jan. 23, '65	Sub

Transferred from Co. "I" 27th Iowa, July 15, 1865.

Sergt. Alden E. Wolcott; Corp. Peter Lewis: Behnke, Frank; Clark, Frank; Knodt, Carl; Lewis, Lewis; McCallum, Daniel D.; O'Neil, Andrew; Poedch, Lorenz: Reardon, John; Schmidt, John; Schoepf, John.

COMPANY "K"

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
Captains.					
John G. Fowler	24	Hopkinton	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Dismissed, Oct. 11, '64
Orison T. Fuller	25	"	Jan. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '65	Fr. 1st Lieut
1st Lieutenants.					
Lawrence Webb	21	Hopkington	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Resgd. Mar. 21, '62
John J. Brown	35	"	Mar. 18, '62		Fr. 2d Lieut. †; Pro. Maj. 8th Iowa Cav.
Orison T. Fuller	24	"	June 13, '63	July 23, '63	Fr. 2d Lieut.; Pro. Captain
James B. Morgan	25	"	Jan. 23, '65		Fr. 1st Sergt
2d Lieutenants.					
John J. Brown	34	Hopkington	Nov. 25, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Pro. 1st Lieut
Orison T. Fuller	23	"	Mar. 18, '62		Fr. Corp.; †; Pro. 1st Lieut.
Henry C. Merriam	24	"	June 13, '63	Sept. 5, '63	Fr. Corp. M. O. Dec 1, '64
Sergeants.					
*James B. Morgan	22	Hopkinton	Sept. 10, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Pro Lieut
*Stephen P. Collins	18	"	"	"	†;
Richard Freeman	24	"	Sept. 6, '61	"	†;
James H. Little	25	Dubuque	"	"	Reduced to ranks
Robert Fowler	18	Hopkinton	Sept. 10, '61	"	Killed at Tupelo, July 14, '64
Benjamin Hayhurst	35	Eldora	Sept. 21, '61	"	Wd. at Shiloh; Dis. March 1, '63
*Wm. H. H. Blanchard	—	Hopkinton			Fr. Corp ; Wd. Tupelo, Dis. Jan. 26, '65

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN.	REMARKS.
William R. Mathis	25	Dubuque	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Charles E. Merriam	22	Hopkinton	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Thomas E. Blanchard	25	"	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
William S. Pay	22	Jones Co.	Jan. 1, '65		Fr. Corp.
Corporals.					
Benjamin Hayhurst	35	Eldora	Sept. 21, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Pro. Sergt
Orison T. Fuller	22	Hopkinton	Sept. 23, '61	"	Pro. Lieut.
W. H. H. Blanchard	24	"	"	"	†; Pro. Sergt.
Benjamin E. Nash	24	"	Sept. 12, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 24, '62
John Turlton	45	Allamakee Co.	Sept. 21, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Oct. 15, '62.
Henry C. Merriam	23	Hopkinton	Sept. 8, '61	"	†; Pro. Lieut.
Merriam Lathrop	19	Cascade	Sept. 3, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 13, '62.
Thomas Wilson	22	Eldora	Sept. 24, '61	"	
Lewellen Larabee	—	Marion			Fr. Pvt.: Mtly. Wd. Shiloh; Died April 6,
*William R. Mathis	—	Dubuque			Fr. Pvt.; Wd. Donelson: Pro. Sergt.['62
*Charles E. Merriam	—	Hopkinton			Fr. Pvt.; Wd. V'g, May 22, '63; Wd. Tupelo,
*Jeremiah Meyers	—	"			Fr. Pvt.; Kd. Tupelo, July 14, '64..[Jy.14 '64
*Aaron K. Blanchard	—	"			Fr. Pvt.; Dis. Memphis, July 12, '65.
Alvin Mosher	—	Marion			Fr. Pvt.; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64.
*Thomas E. Blanchard	—	Hopkinton			Fr. Pvt.
William S. Pay	22	Jones Co	Mar. 1, '65		Fr. Pvt.
Philander Church	23	Larmotte	"		Fr. Pvt.
Edwin R. Mathis	21	Dubuque	"		Fr. Pvt.
Charles E. Phillips	28	Hopkinton	"		Fr. Pvt
Charles Hickethier	21	"	June 1, '65		Fr. Pvt.
Augustus Hickethier	22	"	"		Fr. Pvt.
Stephen N. Bugbee	22	"	June 1, '65		Fr. Pvt
Charles D. Billings	19	Delaware Co.	Nov. 1, '65		Fr. Pvt.

Musicians.					
John D. Blanchard	16	Hopkinton		Nov. 25, '61	Dis. Shiloh, May 6, '62
Ira D. Blanchard	21	"		"	Dis. Shiloh, May 6, '62
Wagoner.					
Samuel Horn	22	Colesburg	Sept. 21, '61	Nov. 25, '61	
Privates.					
Blood George W	22	Uniontown	Sept. 21, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Dis. St. Louis, June 25, '62
Billings, Abraham	31	"	" 8, '61	"	
Baldwin, Newton H	23	Sand Spring	" 11, '61	"	†; Dis. Dec. 2, '62
Blanchard, Thomas E	22	Hopkinton	" 23, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp.
Barden, Henry A	19	"	" 20, '61	"	Dis. St. Louis, Mar. 13, '62
Blanchard, Aaron K	21	"	Oct. 20, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp.
Brooks, John	25	Jackson Co	Oct. 19, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 18, '62
Bugbee, Stephen N	19	Hopkinton	Dec. 20, '62	Dec. 20, '62	Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64; Pro. Corp.
*Church, Philander	20	Lamotte	Nov. 18, '61	Nov. 25, '61	†; Pro. Corp. Mar. 1, '65
Dolley, Godfrey	24	Uniontown	Sept. 23, '61	"	†
Downer, Daniel	18	Hopkinton	" 12, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 15, '62
*Dillon, Michael	18	Jackson Co	Nov. 20, '61	"	†
Dutcher, Albert	18	Floyd Co	"	"	Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 20, '62
*Dillon, James	18	Dubuque	Sept. 3, '62	Sept. 3, '62	Wd. and pris. Tupelo; died of wds. July
Elison, Harrison	18	Uniontown	Nov. 20, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Dis. St. Louis, Mar. 17, '63 [28, '64.
Farmer, Newton	24	"	Sept. 23, '61	"	Deserted May 12, '62
Fagan, Daniel	18	Lansing	Oct. 18, '61	"	†; Dis. St. Louis, Mar. 7, '63
Fuller, W. H. H	—				Missing at Shiloh; supposed killed
Green, Samuel	20	Uniontown	Sept. 20, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 25, '62
Gallagher, Patrick	45	Hopkinton	Oct. 18, '61	"	†; Dis. Feb. 13, '63
Griffin, Sylvester	—	Pennytown	Oct. 19, '61	"	Mtl. wd. Shiloh; died May 26, '62
Grimes, Alexander	23	Cedar Rapids	Nov. 25, '61	"	†; Dis. April 13, '63
Humphrey, Thomas	19	Sand Spring	Sept. 14, '61	"	Dis. St. Louis, Aug. 8, '62
Hayes, James	18	Elgin	Nov. 24, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 18, '62
*Hickethier, Charles	18	Hopkinton	Oct. 20, '61	"	†; Pro. Corp. Mar. 1, '65
*Hickethier, Augustus	19	"	"	"	Pro. Corp. June 1, '65
Hickethier, Daniel	44	New Vienna	Jan. 4, '64		

COMPANY "K"—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN,	REMARKS.
Hickethier, Frederick	18	"	"	.....	Killed, Old Lake, June 6, '64
Hill, Granville	18	Hopkinton	Dec. 20, '62	Dec. 20, '62	Died, Memphis, June 24, '63
Hayhurst, Benjamin F	37	Eldora	.....	.....	Trans. from Co. A.; Dis. Mch. 17, '63
Johnson, John H	—	Cascade.....	Sept. 6, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Wd. Donelson; dis. April 18, '62
Johnson, William T	20	Hopkinton	" 28, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Aug. 29, '62
Kimp, William	22	"	" 5, '61	"	†..
*Keith, William B	21	Uniontown.....	" 14, '61	"	†; Wd. Tupelo, July 14, '64
Keith, George	19	"	Nov. 23, '61	"	.....
Keizer, Frank	22	Allamakee Co..	Nov. 19, '61	"	Wd. Shiloh, April 6, '62
Larrebee, Lewellen	22	Marion	Sept. 8, '61	"	Pro. Corp Sept. 7, '61
Lyons, Charles	21	Uniontown	Nov. 20, '61	"	Died, Donelson, Mar. 6, '62
Laude, George F	21	Mosulum	"	"	†; Died, Annapolis, Nov. 15, '62
Little, James H	—	St. Louis.....	.....	.....	From Co. D. Trans. to 3d Mo
Loomis William	20	Hopkinton	Dec. 20, '62	Dec. 20, '62	Dis. St. Louis, Mar. 11, '63
*Mathis, Edwin R	18	Dubuque	Oct. 2, '62	Oct. 2, '62	Pro. Corp. Mar. 1, '65
Mathis, William	22	"	Dec. 4, '61	.....	Pro. Corp
Mann, Edward	24	Hopkinton	Sept. 10, '61	Nov. 25, '61	Died at home
Morgan, William B	30	"	" 13, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 1, '62
Maine, Isaac	21	Uniontown	" 15, '61	"	†; Dis. Mar. 12, '63
Mosher, Alvin	21	Marion	"	"	Pro. Corp
Moulton, John	26	Uniontown	"	"	Wd. Shiloh; died of wds. April 30, '62
Morehouse, Pomroy	22	Hazle Green....	" 18, '61	"	†; Dis. Dec. —, '62
Merriam, Charles E	18	Hopkinton	Sept. 9, '61	Nov. 25, '61	†; Pro. Corp.
Myers, Jeremiah	21	"	"	"	†; Pro. Corp
*Mickey, Isaac	18	Rossville.....	Nov. 23, '61	"	Dis. Nov. 11, '65
Maine, Job	18	Uniontown	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Dec. 31, '61.
Motherall, Thomas	45	Elgin	"	"	Dis. Oct. 20, '62
Mallony, Timothy I	30	St. Louis.....	"	"	Died, St. Louis, Jan. 27, '62
McLain, Robert	24	.....	.....	.....	†

*Olmsted, George W	37	Hopkinton	Sept. 18, '61	Nov. 25, '61	†.....
Orr, John B.....	22	Uniontown	" 23, '61	"	Deserted, May 13, '62.....
*Phillips, Charles E.....	25	Hopkinton	" 18, '61	"	†; Pro. Gorp., Mar. 1, '65.....
*Pay, William S.....	19	Jones Co.....	" 19, '61	"	†: Pro. Corp., Mar. 1, '65. ... .
Penfield, George	19	Winona	" 23, '61	"	Died St. Louis, Mar. 2, '62.....
Robins, Cyrus.....	20	Mitchell Co.....	Oct. 20, '61	"	Dis. Shiloh, April 1, '62.....
Robinson, Alonzo	19	Uniontown	Sept. 30, '61	"	†; Dis. Jan. 8, '63 .....
Stover, Thomas	19	Jones Co.....	" 6, '61	"	†; Died, Montgomery, June 15, '62.. .....
Smith, Charles W.....	19	Dubuque	Nov. 22, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Oct. 6, '62.....
Tomlinson, Thomas	25	Fayette Co	" 25, '61	"	Dis. St. Louis, March 1, '62.....
Wilson, Philander.	18	Hopkinton	Sept. 12, '61	"	†; Died, Macon, Sept. 12, '62.....
Walker, Charles.....	19	"	" 16, '61	"	Died, St. Louis, Feb. 13, '62 .....
Willard, Porter	20	"	" 17, '61	"	Dis. Nov. 17, '63.....
Willard, Willis.....	19	Hopkinton	"	"	Died, Cairo, March 3, '62 ....
Winch, William H.....	23	Grove Creek ...	" 26, '61	"	.....
Winch, Robert C.....	26	" ...	"	"	Dis. St. Louis, Feb. 21, '62.....
Whittemore, Houston...	18	Jones Co	Nov. 23, '61	"	Dis. April 18, '63.. ....
Wickham, Asholm.....	35	Hardin Co	"	"	....
Wing, Ira G.....	18	Clay Tp	Nov. 25, '61	"	Dis. ———.....
Waldroff, Henry	23	Alamakee Co...	....	"	†; Dis. April 13, '63.....
Recruits in Vet. Co.					
Billings, Charles D.....	18	Union Tp.....	Jan. 27, '64	Feb. 17, '64	Pro. Corp., Nov. 1, '65..... .....
Ellison, William H.....	19	Hazel Grove....	"	"	.. ..
Miers, Joseph A.....	18	South Fork	Feb. 11, '64	"	Dis. Oct 8, '64, at Davenport.....
Reardon, Portley A	18	Union Tp...	"	"	" " " .....
Rutter, Philip H	18	Marshall Co....	Mar. 28, '64	April 26, '64	Killed at Tupelo, July 14, '64.....
Drafted and Substitutes.					
Abbott, John.....	23	Hamilton Co..	.....	Dec. 7, '64	.....
Bentley, Andy.....	28	3d Cong. Dist...	.....	" 9, '64	Sub..... .....
Benedict, William.....	44	" ...	.....	" 2, '64	" .....
Black, Thompson.....	31	Page Co	.....	Nov. 26, '64	Drafted ....
Benson, James	38	4th Cong. Dist.	.....	Dec. 3, '64	" ....
Branen, Pembroke H....	18	Cass Co.....	.....	" 17, '64	" .....
Brewer, Joseph S.....	30	Jefferson Co....	.....	Oct. 6, '64	" .....

COMPANY "K" —Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE IN IOWA.	ENLISTM'T, OR COM.	DATE OF MUSTER IN	REMARKS.
Berry, Larkin	—	1st Cong Dist..		Mar. 13, '65	Sub
Cheever, Barney	18	3d " " ..		Oct. 1, '64	" Died Jan. 11, '65
Coulthurst, William A ..	18	Washington Co		Dec. 12, '64	" Died Jan. 21, '65
Comiskey, Philip	21	2d Cong. Dist..		" 15, '64	" Died Jan. 26, '65
Doyle, James	44	Fremont Co		Nov. 26, '64	Drafted
Davis, William H	20	Warren Co		Sept. 28, '64	"
DeWitt, Reuben A	—	6th Cong. Dist.		Feb. 14, '65	Sub
Grant, Hector	32	Boone Co.		Nov. 4, '64	" Died April 9, '65
Gilchrist, William N	—	1st Cong. Dist..		Feb. 7, '65	"
Gilchrist, David A	—	1st Cong. Dis..		Feb. 1, '65	Sub
Harman, Leonard	20	4th Congl. Dis		Dec. 3, '64	Drafted
Hull, Isaac W	—			Jan. 26, '65	Sub
Jordan, Henry	41	3d Cong. Dis...		Dec. 5, '64	"
Kassing, Henry	—			Oct. 14, '64	"
Lawrence, William	23	Blk. Hawk Co.		Dec. 7, '64	Drafted
Moore, James L	38	4th Cong. Dis.		" 3, '64	"
Moreford, Wesley	37	"		"	"
Manley, William	—			Jan. 26, '65	Sub
Martin, Sebern	—			" 2, '65	"
Miller, James	21	Van Buren Co.		Dec. 29, '64	Drafted: died, Feb. 27, '65
Ostrender, Samuel	30	3d Cong. Dis....		" 28, '64	Sub..
Sturges, Joseph	23	Jefferson Co...		Oct. 6, '64	Drafted
Smith, George	—			Aug. 17, '64	Sub.; died, Oct. 13, '65
Taylor, Renaldo C	38	Washt'n. Co....		Oct. 24, '64	Drafted
Tygart, William J	34	4th Cong. Dist.		Dec. 3, '64	" died, Aug. 1, '65
Williams, Henry C	27	Madison Co		" 10, '64	Sub

Transferred.

From 27th Iowa, July 15, '65.

Corp. Chas. Radamacher,
Corp. Samuel Pratt,
Cotton, J. S.
Beckner, J. M.
Cotten, A. B.
Carter, R. H.
Chambers, H.
Davis, C. H.
Hutchinson, E. M.
Proctor, J. G.
Paime, J. R.
Williams, Isaiah
Wynn, Warner

From Co. "B" 35th Iowa, July 19, '65.

Brockway, G. A.
Cone, W. D.
Dougherty. Henry
Hardy, C. C.
Mays, U. C.
Mayer, Simeon
Harris, Henry
Perry, B. F.
Keifer, Samson
Stuart, M. M.
Scrattan, Edwin

ERRATA.

Page 51—The last lines on the page are fully explained in the report of Colonel Woods on pages 74 and 75.

Page 65—Ninth line from the bottom; for Swain read *Sawin.*

Page 66—Fourth line: for Philetus read *Theophilus* Eaton.

Page 66—In the last line of note at bottom of the page; strike out "Teskey and" making the line read: "that Hatfield and Cotes were wounded by the same bullet."

Page 66—Add note at bottom of the page as follows: 'Capt. T. B. Edgington and R. P. Clarkson both say that they know from personal knowledge and from diary kept at the time of the battle that Moran and Leffler were *killed* on the field, and that the following named members of Company A, in addition to those named above, were wounded at Shiloh: Sergt. T. B. Edgington, Corp. B. F. Ibach, Francis C. Cromwell, Eugene C. Coombs, George H. Cobb, Nelson Collins, Thomas Dorman, Ryerson Kellogg, John Whitson, Asa M. Wickham, Asel J. Wickham."

T. J. Lewis says: "I know that Corp. Henry W. Ross of Co. D, was wounded at Shiloh."

These corrections in Companies A, D, and I, will add 2 to the known killed making 19, and 17 to the reported wounded, making 93 wounded.

Page 290—Transferred July 16 and 19, 1865.

"University Recruits"

Company C.

12th Iowa Infantry.

D. W. REED.

"UNIVERSITY RECRUITS."

Company C, 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Early in the summer of 1861 the students of Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa, organized a company for drill, calling themselves "University Recruits," and resolved: "That whenever the occasion demands it we will drop our books to fight our country's battles." Several members of this organization entered the service during the summer in the 3d and 9th Iowa, but at the opening of the fall term, Sept. 2, 1861, the company was still intact and daily drills on the campus were at once resumed.

The call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men convinced the boys that the time had come for them to carry out their resolutions, and at a public meeting in University Chapel in the afternoon of September 15, 1861, twenty-three members enrolled their names and pledged themselves to answer the President's call for troops. One of those who signed the roll, after deliberation asked to be excused "because he had married a wife and could not go." Two joined other organizations, and one was rejected by the mustering officer. Nineteen became members of Company C, 12th Iowa.

Immediately after enrollment all the members left school under an agreement that each should go to his own home on recruiting service and should return to Fayette in one week with recruits obtained. At the appointed time one hundred and one men, the full compliment allowed in a company, reported for duty and on the 28th, just thirteen days after the first name was signed to the roll, the service of the company was accepted by the Governor, and the company was ordered into quarters at the Fayette House, and commenced the regular routine of drill. The election of officers was had with result as follows: Captain, W. W. Warner; 1st Lieutenant, D. B. Henderson; 2d Lieutenant, A.

M. Smith; Sergeants, G. W. Cook, Gilbert Hazlet, Emery Clark, James Stewart; Corporals, David Conner, Thomas Henderson, P. R. Ketchum, S. F. Brush, J. F. Hutchins, D. D. Warner, G. L. Durno, James Barr.

Twenty-two students leaving the school in a body made sad havoc with the classes and President Brush undertook to counteract the patriotic tendencies of the students by writing letters to parents urging them to use their parental authority and forbid the enlistment. His efforts were counteracted by the Preceptress, Miss E. A. Sorin, who gave the boys her sympathy; became their champion and remained their true friend during the war. No better record of woman's devoted service to the Union can be shown than was shown by her in her interest for "her boys." Calling the young ladies of the University together she interested them in her plans and they purchased material and with their own hands made a beautiful flag for the company upon which they embroidered the name in full "University Recruits 101." This flag was presented to the company by Miss Sorin in behalf of the ladies of the U. I. U. in a very patriotic and touching address as follows:

TO THE UNIVERSITY RECRUITS.

ADDRESS OF MISS SORIN ON PRESENTING THE FLAG.

In behalf of the ladies of the Upper Iowa University, it has been made my pleasing duty to present to you, our brave Volunteers, the standard of our Union. We feel that to you, who for its honor, have not counted your lives dear unto you, its Stars and Stripes, are a far more eloquent appeal for the right than mortal lips can address; yet, in parting from you we would fain add to its influence a word of sisterly cheer and encouragement.

It has been but a little while since some of you were attentively pursuing your studies, and others quietly attending to your daily vocations, little dreaming thus to change the current of your lives. Why have you gathered here? What has called you from the shop, the farm, the study? Our Government, the pride of every loyal American heart, is imperiled. You have listened to the coming storm, and as you have heard it breaking angrily upon our borders, the blood of patriot sires

has throbbed more quickly in your veins. Our Country has called as she alone can call and you have nobly responded. We *honor* you for it. We grieve to lose you, but we should be unworthy of you, did we bid you stay. No! go like brave men, and may the Great Arbitrator of the fate of the Nation be your leader. As you go remember that not in your own right arm lies the strength that is to save you. Let our praying Washington be your model, and remember always that God only can reward your patriotism with success.

Upon you, the officers, rests a high responsibility. By the voice of your company, you have been placed at their head. Let it be your effort to be to them in all things, leaders of their trust. Set them examples of prompt obedience, prudent courage, and strict virtue. Let it never be said of you that you have, in any respect, been recreant to your duty.

For you, Captain Warner, the only son of fond parents; the only brother of doting sisters, many a fervent prayer will ascend heavenward: and not from these only, from whom you could expect no less, but from the aching hearts of those whose sons, brothers and husbands are under your care, will daily be heard the ardent petition that wisdom and courage may be given you, for your post. Be a true friend to you men. Be true to yourself, your cause and your God; and may heaven protect you in the discharge of your duty.

But while we thus bid you all God's speed, our hearts tremble for you. We know that loneliness, weariness and pain are before you. In your hours of sadness you will miss the familiar tones of loved ones that have been to chase away your sorrow; in sickness you will miss the loving care that alone can make suffering endurable. At times you may feel yourselves indeed desolate, and unhappy; but be of good courage, warm hearts are praying for you, and, when they are needed, willing hands will be found ready to minister to you wants.

Death too, awaits you. We cannot hope to see you *all* again; it would be strange indeed, if out lot could be so fortunate. Some must fall, let it be with your faces to the foe. And there is another fear that we cannot shake off. You cannot be exempt from the temptations incident to the camp. You are entering upon the life of peril; will you make it also a life of prayer? There is one who can shield you from the power of temptation, and but one.

Brothers with many of you we have trodden the steeps of science and pursued peacefully—happily—the quiet ways of religion; may we not hope that in our now dividing paths, the remembrance of these pleasure

seasons will be with you, as with sunny spots in life's picture. You leave us now; wherever you go, remember there are hearts here that will yearn over you with an interest only less intense than that felt by the home circle you have so recently left. Our prayers and blessings shall follow you in all your wanderings; we shall rejoice in your prosperity and shall be afflicted in your sorrow. May the God of Nations strengthen your arms and encourage your hearts, and, above all, may He grant you that preparation for death which *alone* can support you in the hour of your extremity. God bless you all, friends, schoolmates, pupils.

Take our flag, and as it floats over you, sometimes give a thought to those by whom it has been presented. Proudly, confidently, we commit it to your keeping. We do not bid you guard it: we *know* it is *safe* in *your* hands. As you have been proud to live under it, if death be your lot, may you die under its folds, and may God protect and prosper you as you defend your colors.

Captain Warner responded very appropriately as he received the flag, but we are unable to find that his response was preserved. The position of 5th Sergeant was not filled at the time of election of other officers, but was by unanimous vote of the company left to the choice of the donors of the flag, with the understanding that the one elected by them should be color bearer for the company. In a spirited contest, the secrets of which have never been fully revealed to the company, Henry J. Grannis was duly elected Color Bearer. It will not be inappropriate to say here that no election ever gave better satisfaction or proved more completely the wisdom of the electors. Upon the organization of the regiment this company was assigned as Color Company, Grannis was appointed as Color Sergeant and carried the colors of the regiment in every battle in which the regiment was engaged during the war, and no one will say that the flag of any regiment was ever more gallantly born, or that any Color Bearer in any war was more devoted to his trust than was the one elected by the ladies of the U. I. U.

To finish the history of the flag: It was carried as Regimental Colors by the 12th Iowa and received its first baptism at Fort Donelson, February 13, 14 and 15, 1862, and was carried in

triumph into the fort February 16th. Its bright folds waved over the stubborn line at the "Hornets' Nest" at Shiloh from morning until late in the afternoon, inspiring its defenders with that heroic courage which enabled them to withstand the repeated onsets of the enemy. The Army of the Tennessee was saved from defeat at Shiloh, but those who contributed most to prevent its defeat sacrificed themselves as prisoners and were compelled to see their flag carried from the field a trophy of war. That those who gave the flag were satisfied with its defense is shown by their acts. One of the donors in an essay read at June Commencement says:

Our Flag, by Miss Susie Sorin.

* * * We love the Stripes and Stars, Freedom's red, white and blue. In peace we have hailed it with delight as the bond of our Union and the token of our prosperity and now when imperiled, yet triumphant, we turn our gaze upon it with the conscious pride and confidence that right inspires.

* * * When we read the returns from the seat of war fraught with news both good and ill, we drop a tear for our lost friends, but we look aloft upon our banner of liberty and many and fervent are the prayers which arise to heaven for its protection. * * * As a school our pride in our Country's Flag is no idle boast, our roll has been diminished to augment the strength of our army. We grieve to part with our fellow students, but they loved our country and we bade them adieu, giving them God's blessing and the proudest gift we could bestow: Our Country's Flag. We gave it to them knowing we were trusting it to the care of brave and true patriots. And have they failed to keep the charge? The flag that received its baptism of fire at Fort Donelson and at Pittsburg Landing was waving in the advance for the lovers of freedom to follow, bears witness to the fidelity with which they have kept their trust. All honor to these who fought and fell around it. Nobly did they wrestle with the foe, but as the day wore away, kind heaven for one moment averted her face—the enemy rallied around the lessened numbers, and our school-mates were prisoners. *Our Flag* wrested from the grasp of those who prized it dearer than life. The sky looks dark, but away in the future the clouds seem breaking and through the rift we can descern the day of triumph for our country.

We tender a heart-felt welcome to those who have returned and our

sympathies to those who, enduring the fate of war, tarry beneath a Southern sky, bidding them remember that "Captivity that comes with honor is true liberty."

It is true that the flag that waved us adieu from yonder hill is ours no longer but the spirit whose utterance it was, is as free as the air of our prairies, and we but wait the word to fling forth again to the breeze:

The Stars for our heroes
The Stripes for our foes.

Another of the U. I. U. at a later date says:

SOLDIERS OF THE U. I. U. By L. Hattie S. Aldrich.

I looked along its Southern slope,
Grim shadows o'er the blue were cast
Vast shadows with an ample scope
Where peaceful and all so late
We dwelt as sisters of one band.
I heard a haughty voice of hate
Come up from Carolina's strand,
A rallying cry from State to State
Re-echoed through the startled land.

* * *

And then we saw our heroes go
Our brave young heroes firm and blest
With more of love than pride I know,
For all their courage and their zeal
They heard our blessing deep and low
Who knew our yearnings for their weal.

* * *

I heard the sound of fife and drum
A faint, low prelude to the storm,
A boast of chivalry! "We come!"
Struggled from brave hearts fresh and warm.
The storm sweeps on and lips grow dumb,
And stark and dead lay many a form.
I hear the shriek of shot and shell
With vengeful ire and pleading woe,
The sullen guns, the rallying yell
Now long and loud, then faint and low,
The death orchestra of hell.
And who shall win? But God can know.

The growling cannon surging smoke
The gapping ranks and eager fire,
The serried plunge; the brown walls break
And proud eyes speak fulfilled desire,
Long cheers the distant echoes woke
As up our flag swept high and higher
Fort Donelson is ours and then
Fresh laurel crowns *our* heroes wore
And braver *boys* and braver men
Had never met to fight before
Shall never meet to fight again
On any land or any shore.
When April came the Spring to greet,
The battle spread her winding sheet
On thy red sod, O! Tennessee;
And laid our braves to their last rest.
And then on Mississippi's shore
I saw our armies brave and strong,
I saw our gallant host once more
Go out to meet and fight the wrong.
A glorious conquering flag they bore,
And well might ring the victor's song,
And here on memory's fadeless page
We trace with pride, each loyal deed,
Each deed that in the coming age
Shall win for them a soldier's meed
And glorious things would we pressage
For Lakin, Henderson and Reed.
The battle done amid his dreams
As on his weary couch he lay,
The soldier clasped such blessed gleams.
He saw the meadows far away
His fond lips found gurgling streams
In the cool silence of the day,
And the old homestead just the same,
Swift happiness with no alloy!
For tender, loving sisters came
With gentle words and smiles of joy,
He heard his mother speak his name
And blessed again her own dear boy.

They bore the patriot hero home;
Brave Warner! *Idol of the brave!*
Where saddest hearts might make their moan
Their prayers to Him who called, who gave.
They laid him where the loved might come
To weep above the grass-grown grave.
But soldiers 'neath the Southern sod,
That sod baptized with sacred gore
Grim battle's iron hoof has trod,
Above your rest forever more.
The years shall come, the years shall go,
Spread snowy wreaths where you have bled
And watchful flowers shall bud and blow
Above each lonely warrior's bed.
But fallen martyr's, nations know,
Your memories never can be dead,
And they who fight as heroes fight,
With hearts unflinching to the steel
Against the wrong, firm in the right,
With fearless courage, Spartan zeal,
Their names are set in lines of light
United with our Country's weal.
The maimed, the wounded and the true
Who bear through life their honored scars
Our patriot soldiers, boys in blue
Who fight beneath our honored bars,
Our grateful people give to you
Its blessing, and a crown of stars.
And when the morn of peace awakes
And silenced is the battle roar,
When light through all the darkness breaks,
We'll welcome home the brave once more,
We'll greet them for their own dear sakes
When all this "Cruel War is O'er."

History of "*Our Flag*" by Miss E. A. Sorin.

My Dear Friend:

I wish I could give you what you request,—what I would like for myself—a detailed account of the "inside history of that 'Dear Old Flag;'" but is it not generally true that the people who are making history are unconscious of it, and quite too busy to note its phases? I

know of no one who ever thought of preserving a record of the days and weeks immediately preceding and following the muster of the "University Recruits." Events followed each other in such rapid succession; events of such vast importance, that minor details soon grew comparatively faint in outline. For some of us this is truer than for others. Since I left the U. I. U., I have had so much of care and responsibility, that many a picture that I would have been glad to preserve in the freshness of its coloring has been blurred and faded almost beyond recall. So you see it would be quite impossible for me to write the chapter you desire. I will however, give you such points as recur to me, only saying that I can give but few names of the girls specially interested in the making of "Our Flag;" and it seems unfair to leave out one whose heart went in with her stitches in the red, white and blue. Names recalled are: Clara Warner, Susie Sorin, Maggie Kent (Paine), Lizzie Webster, Sue Quigley, Mary Cook, Miss Lovell, Lizzie Morgan (Davis), Lucy Updegraff, Celia Henderson (Drake), Katie Morley, Miss Knapp, Ada Smith, The Barber girls, The Preston girls, Clara Bell (Ellis).

After the memorable meeting in the Chapel, when Warner reminded the young men of their pledge, given to each other, to respond in person to the next call for troops, the girls decided, whether in formal meeting of not, I cannot say, that they would be represented in the flag you should carry with you.

I do not remember dates, but none of us can forget that when the girls sent word to the proper authorities that it was their intention to furnish the Flag, word was immediately returned in the form of a request that they would also nominate the Color Bearer. A meeting was at once called in the Ladies' Hall. The Hall was full. After stating the object of the meeting nominations were called for. Whether these nominations were first made by ballot or viva voce I am unable to say, but after canvassing the subject, its honors and its perils, and the candidates also, two names were selected for ballot: D. W. Reed and H. J. Grannis. Then the electioneering followed. The boys never knew the heart histories unfolded in that little room and I mustn't tell. I can almost feel even now the suspense that awaited the counting of the ballots. I guess I will not tell tales out of school by saying whose hearts were lighter and whose sadder by the announcement that Henry was elected, to what seemed to us the post of pre-eminent danger. I do not remember in what way the action taken was communicated to the company, but I can never forget Henry's visit in person to thank the girls through me for the honor conferred. With swimming eyes he expressed his grati-

tude and pledged himself to stand by the colors. How well he redeemed his pledge you all know.

I cannot remember whether the presentation was in forenoon or afternoon, but only a few hours before the presentation it was discovered that the flag was larger than regulation size. It was made at Maggie Kent's. The girls assembled there had done their best; the stripes had been carefully cut and precise directions given, but so many fingers were at work that some were at fault and now it must be reconstructed, correctly and quickly,—I think Clara Bell (Ellis) could give the history of that if she would. The work was completed in time, and the beautiful emblem with its embroidered stripe "University Recruits" was ready for the hour. What a stirring hour that was; How bright the sun shone! There are hours you know that are engraven on memory and that was one. I shut my eyes and see Captain Warner before me with the quiet dignity of manner that fell upon him like a mantle in the hour when he set his name to that enlistment roll in the Chapel, and that never left him from that hour. Glancing over his shoulder, I met the fixed gaze of Henderson's eye. I do not see another soul—not even Henry's. Oh! we saw souls in those days, not people. How proud we all were at home when the news came back to us from Dubuque that the "University Recruits" was Company C., and was the *Color Company* of the regiment. We were sure there were no boys like you. How much prouder were we when we heard that "Our Flag" was first on the Ramparts of Donelson. But O! what a dreadful chill came to our hearts with the news from Pittsburg Landing. Soon, however, gathering what comfort we could under the circumstances, we said: "Our boys are sure to be exchanged and we must have a flag ready for them when that time comes around. The second flag was prepared, and remembering that their had been some difficulty in arranging the stars upon the first field, Clara Warner and I made that part of the work our special business. For a guide we had before us a photograph of Jimmie Lakin's Company of 3d Iowa with its colors flying. This second flag, an exact duplicate of the first was presented to the company and carried to the end of the war.

I was greatly surprised, and honored, when our Veteran Company C at its disbanding, voted "Our Flag" to me. In no way could they have shown their trust more warmly. I carried it about with me for years, never daring to leave it anywhere lest harm might befall it. It was, as you know, sent back and forth, between Grannis and myself, several times in order to be present at each gathering of the Company.

When I left St. Louis, six years ago, I felt that I was going too

far away to be convenient to transfer the treasure from time to time as we had been in the habit of doing. It was always my intention to leave the flag, by will, to Henry. And as it seemed to me that I was going to be buried alive in the far West I thought it best to attend in person to the disposition of that piece of property, so I committed it to Henry's keeping. With him there could be no prouder treasure, and there is not a spot on earth where it would be safer.

The return of the flag to Gramis, as mentioned above, was accompanied by the following letter:

San Francisco, Cal., May 4th, 1887.

Soldier Friends of Company "C."

In imagination I look into your faces today as you gaze again upon the worn flag that's dear alike to you and me.

While I think of it and you, memory hastily turns the pages of the past. Here is the hushed gathering in the chapel of the University when the gallant Warner presented the muster-roll, with bated breath, we, who were to be left behind, watched one after another deliberately sign the paper that devoted his life to his county.

Another leaf: Under a cloudless sky, whose blue was the emblem of your own truth, it was my signal honor, in behalf of the girls of the U. I. U. to commit to your keeping, your first flag, inwrought with many a fond wish and fervent prayer for your safety and speedy return.

Another, a double page: Donelson: Up the ramparts we see you pressing, and now upon the summit waves "Our Flag" in Henry's hands. Shiloh: Stern fighting, a weary march, aching hearts, here and there outlined are enough to fill them up with pain. You met and endured the chances of war. To those who survived the terrible trials of Andersonville and Libby, in due time came the second trust of loving hearts and ready hands, the Flag before you.

At the close of the war, when as veterans you disbanded at Davenport you did me the honor to vote to me this most precious token of your friendship. With what gratitude I received it, and with what feelings I have preserved it I cannot express. It has been my proudest possession, often has it been exhibited to my friends, both West and East, and with it told the story of Co. "C" It has also been my pleasure repeatedly to send it by express to your standard bearer for use in your reunions. Notwithstanding this I have often thought I ought to transfer the flag, not my interest in it, that I never will, to its long time bearer, both because he deserves the possession and because when you need it it will be more readily available.

Since circumstances have determined my removal to a distant part of the Union I transfer the flag the more willingly, assuring you that its change of base is influenced only by the motives I have mentioned. Cherishing warmly the memory of your trust, I replace the flag where it ought to be, in the hands of your honored standard bearer, Henry Grannis. No one loves it better, no one more deserves it. God Bless it and you,

Sincerely your friend,

E. A. Sorin.

The "University Recruits" remained in quarters at Fayette House, drilling, until October 16th when, at 8 a. m., the company was paraded on the campus and many assembled friends passed along the line and bade each one good-bye, and the company marched away to the hill south of town where seventeen wagons were waiting to convey the boys to Independence. As the company marched from the campus and until it disappeared from sight over the hill, the friends continued to wave their adieus while some one, more zealous than thoughtful, set the old university bell tolling as if it were a long farewell, as, indeed, it proved to be to many of those who marched so gallantly away that bright October morning.

The company arrived at Independence about 4 p. m. and was lodged at White's Hotel until next morning at 9 o'clock when it was transported to Dubuque by railroad. And was escorted by Companies A and H to Camp Union, where it was assigned to quarters in rough-board barracks.

On October 24, 1861, the Company was duly mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war as Company C, 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, total rank and file 100.

From that day until late in the fall of 1865 the history of Company C is identical with the history of the regiment. It served constantly with the regimental headquarters and participated in all the battles, skirmishes and marches of the regiment.

Captain Warner was very sick while at St. Louis and was

granted leave of absence about January 1, 1862. Lieutenant Henderson commanded the company until the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, when he was severely wounded in chin and throat by a musket ball and in shoulder by a piece of shell. He refused to leave the field until forcibly carried off by his brother. Others of the Company wounded at Fort Donelson were: W. B. Warner, severely, leg amputated; W. W. Quivey, slightly. Lieutenant Smith commanded the company, after Henderson was wounded, until Warner's return about March 1st.

Captain Warner commanded the company at Shiloh and was taken prisoner with 39 of his company. The casualties in the company at Shiloh were, killed: Corporal Thomas Henderson, Charles Pendleton, and Charles Larson. Missing never heard of, supposed to have been killed, George W. Grannis. Wounded, Sergeant G. W. Cook, slightly in shoulder, Corporal P. R. Ketchum, severely in thigh; Henry George, severely in leg; J. Wilson King, slightly; Frank W. Moine, severely in face; A. P. Munger, severely in thigh; D. W. Reed, severely in thigh. All these wounded were prisons over night but were abandoned or paroled within a few days, except Cook and King who were held as prisoners of war about eight months.

Lieutenant Henderson, returning from hospital April 6, too late to participate in the battle of that day, commanded the remnant of the company on April 7, and during the seige of Corinth. He served as Adjutant of the Union Brigade at the Battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, and was severely wounded, causing amputation of the foot. Others wounded at Corinth were: N. H. Spears severely in hand; A. L. Kelley, severely in thigh; Daniel Stone, severely in groin. There was no commissioned officer of the company present with the command from October 4, 1862, to the reunion of the regiment at St. Louis in April, 1863. Lieutenant Henderson resigned in February, 1863, and G. W. Cook and D. W. Reed were promoted lieutenants.

Henderson's farewell to the company and the response were as follows:

HENDERSON PRAIRIE, IOWA., March 8, 1863.

DEAR COMRADES:

To me, parting with you is painful; but parting from you without a few words of farewell is impossible.

About seventeen months ago, one hundred of the patriotic young men of Northern Iowa left the comforts of cheerful homes and became a sterling band of brothers, whose earnest wish was to dare, suffer, yes *die* in the defense of their beloved country. All of this they have endured; privations, suffering, death, and now that gallant one hundred is cut down to half the original number, having lost here and there a noble heart, in prison, hospital, or bloody field. The track of the 12th Regiment is marked by the graves of our gallant band. Disease and wounds have also done their part to disable your comrades and decimate your ranks. Comrades, I can say that wherever duty called "Company C", there is was found. Your past precedent of heroic manliness bespeaks for your laurels in the future that can only deck the brow of the truly brave and upright soldier. And although I must now part with fellow soldiers, who will be ever dear to my heart, yet in spirit I can never be separated from those brave men with whom I have shared the toils of camp and march and the dangers of battle. Is there one of you who falters in meeting the dangers which beset you while supporting our dear old flag and beloved country? I know you, my comrades, and can see plainly in those flashing eyes the answer, "No!" It is useless for me to say how much I am disappointed because I cannot longer remain with you. I have encountered disappointments before, but this is my greatest. To me you are a little band of heroes, *brothers,* with whom it was my proudest wish to live or die or to return again to a peaceful country and our welcome homes.

Fear not for the future! The Government will be maintained and a happy day awaits you. God bless you all, brave hearts; and grant this one request: remember kindly he who remembers you in love.

D. B. HENDERSON.

LIEUTENANT HENDERSON: CAMP BENTON, MO., March 21, 1863.

OUR VERY DEAR FRIEND:

With hearts full of sorrow we have received your words of cheer and farewell. How often have we reverted to those hours of hope when we banded together and offered ourselves for our Country's service.

Most severe has been many of the scenes through which we have passed. When first we were called upon to stem the tide of battle on the bloody field of Donelson, we remember it was you who led us in that fearful charge. With that undaunted courage which marks the true officer, you cheered us on, inspiring in us confidence and determination; but you fell dangerously wounded, and we saw you covered with blood, borne from the field, your face still radiant with hope and courage; then more fiercely we rushed on to the conflict to revenge *you*, our leader. Victory was ours, but it gave us not back Lieutenant Henderson. Since then some of us have never seen you. When you had recovered from your wounds and come back to us, *we* had bowed to the destiny of war. Another conflict had swept over us, and *we* were prisoners. A few of our brave boys who remained, you gathered together and led through the tedious marches succeeding. Then a dangerous disease seized upon you and carried you almost to the portals of death; but with a determined spirit you rallied your wasted energies and with renewed vigor rnshed again into the dangers of battle.

On that memorable day, the 4th of October, when leading on your band amidst the thickest of the conflict, again you fell with a fearful wound, from which you suffered so many days, weeks and months of most intense agony and finally the loss of your foot.

Our hearts are all very, very sad over your great loss, and filled with deepest regrets when we are conscious that we must lose you from our band; that no more will your joyous face shed its benigned smile upon us. No more will your deeds of valor redound to our glory. No more will your words of cheer stimulate when sorrow and hardship surround us. Your disappointment is great, and ours is also great. We have lost a cheerful companion, a loved fellow soldier, and a brave, efficient officer, one in whom we all felt the fullest confidence. Although you are no longer to mingle in our sports, our hardships and marches, still rest assured we shall ever think of you as when you were with us, and it is a source of great pleasure to know that *we* shall be remembered by you. We feel conscious that centered in you we each have a friend. You and your many kind offices will ever be remembered by us, and when these days of conflict are over and we return to our peaceful homes we shall know that you stand ready to welcome us with the full sincerity of your noble soul. May God bless you in your affliction with heaven's richest blessings.

We shall all ever remember you in love.

W. W. Warner,
In behalf of Co. C, 12th Iowa.

Captain Warner commanded the company during all of the Vicksburg campaign, and was wounded in wrist by piece of shell June 4, but did not relinquish the command. The other casualties in the company at Vicksburg were: Norton T. Smith, killed May 18; Edward H. Adams, wounded severely June 8, leg amputated; Daniel McCall, wounded slightly May 27.

Captain Warner died at Memphis, Tenn., December 12, 1863, and Captain Cook was in command of the company from that time until he was mustered out, December 1, 1864. During the time the company was engaged at battle of Tupelo where its loss was: Sergeant Emery Clark, wounded severely in neck, felt on field for dead, was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville until the end of the war; Sergeant James Stewart, wounded severely in arm; John W. McCall, wounded slightly.

At the time of musterout of Captain Cook, Lieutenant Reed was acting as Adjutant, this left the company in command of 1st Sergeant W. L. Henderson during the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and never was the company more gallantly commanded than at that battle. The casualties were: Corporal David Connor, mortally wounded; George A. Burroughs, slightly, and Benjamin Delezene and I. L. Jordan, severely wounded.

Soon after the battle of Nashville, D. W. Reed was commissioned Captain and W. L. Henderson was commissioned 1st Lieutenant. Reed was at once detailed as Field Officer of the regiment and acted in that capacity or on detached service, staff duty or court martials, most of the time to the end of the war, leaving Lieutenant W. L. Henderson in command of the company at Spanish Fort and other stations occupied by the company including Montgomery, Selma and Talladega.

On the 8th day of October, 1865, an order was received as follows: "Captain D. W. Reed, Company C, 12th Iowa Inft. Vols., is hereby assigned to duty *with his company* to Garrison Center, the county seat of Cherokee County, Ala.

He will report for instructions at these headquarters at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of T. C. Moore, Lt. Col. Comd'g.
District of Talladega."

Under this order the company left Talladega Monday, October 9th, by rail to Blue Mountain, and marching from there reached its destination on the 11th. Captain Reed assuming command of the garrison. His *general* instructions were to collect Government property, which had been scattered through that country during Atlanta campaign; assist planters and the freedmen in adjusting contracts for labor and maintain the peace generally. As *private* instructions he was directed to secure the arrest of one Daniels, Sheriff of the County, who was accused of having murdered a U. S. soldier and was in hiding in the vicinity of Center.

Information was received one night that Daniels was at his home. A guard was stationed and at about 4 o'clock in the morning Daniels was arrested as he was leaving the house and brought to the Captain's quarters. On his person was found a silver-mounted revolver, marked "Presented to Lt. Col. Chas. F. Manderson, 19th Reg. O. V. I., by the officers of the regiment." The revolver was taken and inquiry made of Adjutant General of Ohio for the address of Col. Manderson. In answer Reed was informed that said Manderson had been mustered out of service; had left the state for some place in the west, address unknown. Years afterwards Reed saw the statement, "Chas. F. Manderson has just been elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska." He at once wrote to inquire if this was the same Manderson who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 19th Ohio. Receiving answer that it was the same, the revolver was sent to the newly-elected senator, who acknowledged receipt and said, "I am very glad to get the revolver and am now anxious to find its mate. There was a pair of them captured from a baggage train by Joe Wheeler's command in rear of Atlanta." About a year later Senator Mander-

son wrote: "I have found the other revolver. Yesterday I was called to reception room and was introduced to General Joe Wheeler and Rep. Reves from Alabama, after some inquiry as to my identity Mr. Reves handed me the mate to the revolver you sent me and said he received it from one of Wheeler's men who captured it. General Wheeler told of the raid and capture of the train, and I told them how I was returning to the front from absent, wounded; had left the train and my baggage to take a short cut across the mountains when the train was captured and my baggage with it."

The incidents, altogether, are romantic and would make a chapter by itself. Daniels was taken to Montgomery under guard; turned over to the authorities for trial; what was the result is not known to this writer. While under guard he remarked: "You men belong to the 12th Iowa; I belonged to the 18th Alabama and was one of the guard that marched you off the field at Shiloh; now you have me under guard."

The company enjoyed its stay at Center very much and formed many friendships with the people who were pleased to say that our boys were all gentlemen and treated the citizens much more civilly than some of their own soldiers had been in the habit of doing.

During our stay at Center there was attached to the company temporarily as couriers, five men of Company G under command of that model soldier Corporal Henry Steen. These men by their true soldierly qualities, their prompt and ready execution of orders, their neatness in dress and appearance won the love and esteem of the men and officers of Company C and are always referred to as part of our command.

On the 26th of November the following order was received: "All troops stationed at Center, Alabama, will be withdrawn, with the exception of twenty enlisted men, in charge of a Lieutenant, and two mounted men of Company G, 12th Iowa, to act as couriers. Captain Reed with the remainder of the troops will

report at Jacksonville at once to command Post of Blue Mountain."

Leaving the twenty men under Lieutenant Henderson in charge at Center, Captain Reed reported at Jacksonville on the 29th and assumed command of the post which embraced the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee and Randolph, with headquarters at Jacksonville, and garrisoned by three companies, C. E. and F.

The company remained in service at the two points until December 24th, when orders were received to withdraw all the troops, abandon to civil authority all the country embraced within these counties and report to General Cheatlain at Talladega. The company rejoined the regiment and on Christmas day started for Memphis where we arrived January 2, 1866. Company C went into quarters as Provost guard at the corner of Madison and 2nd Street where it remained until January 20th, when it was mustered out and ordered home.

Sketches of personal histories of Company Officers, as far as they can be obtained, are as follows:

William Wallace Warner, first Captain of Company C, was born in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, February 9, 1836, where he lived with his parents until he was twelve years old, when the possibilities of the great west attracted his parents to Iowa, then quite the limit of civilization.

His boyhood presented the characteristics usual to the American youth; attending school during the winter and assisting with the farm work during his vacation. Not only did he perform manual labor, but also became thoroughly acquainted with his father's business and shared all the responsibilities attendant upon life in a new country When he was about nineteen years old he began to appreciate the worth of a thorough education, and resolved to make the acquirement of an education the chief aim of his life. Iowa had not, at that time, developed her system of public schools and colleges, and he returned to his native state and entered the Methodist University at Berea, Ohio. Being the only son, and realizing that he was much needed at home, he re-

turned after an absence of one school year. The following winter the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, was ready for students and he became a member of that school, but his college course was interrupted by frequent vacations when extra farm work called him home, or when obliged to teach in order to provide funds necessary to continue his college course. He had just entered his senior year when his country demanded his services and to him the call of his country was the call of duty. He informed his family of his decision and although he was an only son and brother, his parents and sisters sympathized and aided him in all his plans, and when some one pitied the loyal mother because she was called to part thus with her only son, she replied with true Spartan courage, "I pity the mother whose sons are not willing to make the sacrifice and I would that I had a dozen such sons that I might give them all to their country."

On the 15th of September, 1861, W. W. Warner's name, together with a number of other students, was signed to the muster roll. He and his classmate, D. B. Henderson, at once commenced holding meetings at Clermont, Elgin and other places, seeking recruits for the company. So successful were they that on the 25th the company was declared full.

At the election of officers, Warner was unanimously elected Captain of the Company and received orders to place his company in quarters and commence regular drills.

The company was ordered to Dubuque and on the 24th of October was mustered into the United States service as Company C, 12th Iowa Infantry.

While in camp at Benton Barracks, Missouri, January, 1862, Captain Warner was taken sick and grew rapidly worse until it was evident that a change of climate and diet must be had and he was sent home on sick leave and rejoined his company at Fort Donelson about March 1st.

He was in command of his company at Shiloh and was, with them taken prisoner. Extracts from an account of Warner's prison life written by his sister, Mrs. M. A. Loomis, are as fol-

lows: "The men had been fighting all day and had scacely tasted food. Their captors took them to a corn field not far away where they stood all night in a drenching rain. The next day they were marched to Corinth and loaded into box cars and sent to Memphis, where they were quartered in a warehouse and furnished the first food the enemy had provided. At Talladega the officers were confined in the college building and succeeded in picking the lock and gaining admission to the college library from which books were secured that furnished them with mental food, almost necessary to their existence, and served to divert their minds from their sufferings and from the pangs of hunger. From one of their prisons Captains Earle and Warner attempted to escape.

They procured citizen's clothing, passed through a scuttle to the roof; let themselves down to an adjoining building and made their way some distance along connecting roofs until they found a way to the ground; they walked thirteen miles, then took the cars, telling the conductor that they were Confederate soldiers returning to their regiments from sick leave. They had rode some distance, and had become confident that they were to succeed when a Rebel officer, who had been connected with the prison guard, came into the car and recognized Captain Earle by his flowing beard and had them arrested at once and returned to prison. Soon after, with thirteen others, they planned another escape and worked incessantly day after day on a tunnel which passed under the guard line and to a fence surrounding the prison. The tunnel was at last completed and arrangements made for leaving the prison. Captain Warner was to go first and was to remove a board from the fence and pass out. He attempted to pull the board off when a nail squawked; the guard heard it and the plot was discovered, an alarm raised, the old cellar searched and the whole party arrested and confined in a small, negro prison, twenty-one days with just enough food to sustain life. The air was so foul, the place so cramped that when they were finally removed from the dreadful den, some of them could not walk but were obliged to crawl out on their hands and knees.

On the 13th of October, 1862, the officers were paroled. Captain Warner had been home but a few days when he learned that his men were in St. Louis without money or clothing; many of them not able to procure writing material for letters to their home. He at once went to their relief and succeeded in procuring pay and clothing for them.

While before Vicksburg he was wounded in the arm and was urged to procure leave of absence and endeavor to recruit his health which had not been good since his experience in prison. While in the field near Vicksburg he wrote: May 21st, "I have not undressed this month, and have not washed my face and hands but twice in a week. I have heard men offer 25 cents for a canteen of water, at that rate water is too expensive for face washing." Early in October he succeeded in obtaining a short furlough hoping to recover his health but there was little time for improvement. His parents and sisters saw that fearful inroads had been made on his constitution and urged him to resign or at least ask an extension of his leave but he put aside all personal considerations and returned to his regiment, but was soon obliged to go to hospital at Memphis, Tenn., where he died, December 12, 1863. After many weary delays his father reached Memphis to learn that twenty-four hours before his arrival death had taken his only son. Lieutenant Reed accompanied the stricken father to the desolate home and Captain Warner was laid to rest at Clermont, awaiting the glad time when wars shall have ceased and the Prince of Peace shall have come to reign and shall give a truer crown than any wreath that man can wear.

George W. Cook, second Captain of Company C, was a native of Ohio, born in 1838. He was a member of the senior class in Upper Iowa University, a member of the University Recruits and as such entered the service September 15, 1861. Upon the organization of the company he was elected 1st Sergeant; was present with his company at Ft. Donelson; was wounded and taken prisoner at Shiloh; exchanged November 10, 1862. While

in prison he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, vice Smith resigned, and in February, 1863, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, vice Henderson, discharged for wounds. He was present with his company during the Vicksburg campaign, and upon the death of Captain Warner was commissioned Captain December 14, 1863. He commanded his company from that time, including Battle of Tupelo, until December 1, 1864, when he mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., on expiration of original term of enlistment. He returned to his home in Clayton County, Iowa, and was soon after elected County Superintendent of Schools and held that office several years and then removed to Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

David W. Reed, third Captain of Company C, was born in Cortland, N. Y., April 2, 1841, removed to Iowa in 1855, enlisted in University Recruits September 15, 1861, was wounded and left on the field at Shiloh. Elected 2d Lieutenant April 1, 1863; 1st Lieutenant December 14, 1863; Captain January 25, 1865; Major by brevet April 9, 1865, and Major of Regiment November 21, 1865. He served as Acting Adjutant of the Regiment during the year 1864 including the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and as Acting Major at Spanish Fort. Served on Court Martial at Selma, Ala., from May 29, 1865, to July 6, 1865, when he was appointed on General L. F. Hubbard's staff as Inspecter of 2d Brigade McArthur's Division, and served as such until the muster out of Hubbard's Brigade September 7, 1865. He commanded Garrison at Center, Ala., and Post of Blue Mountain, until December 24, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment January 20, 1866.

William L. Henderson, fourth Captain of Company C, was born in Old Deer, Aberdeen Shire, Scotland, March 28, 1833; came to America in 1846 and located in Iowa in 1849. He married Clara J. Durno, March 27, 1856; enlisted in Company C, September 22, 1861; was present with his company at Fort Donelson; a member of the Union Brigade during siege of

Corinth and Battle of Corinth October 3 and 4, 1862; was promoted 1st Sergeant April 1, 1863, and as such served at Jackson, Miss., Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Jackson, Brandon, Tupelo, Miss., and at Nashville, Tenn., where he commanded the company and soon after received deserved promotion as 1st Lieutenant, in which capacity he commanded the company most of the time until mustered out January 20, 1866. He was commissioned Captain Company C, November 22, 1865, but owing to reduced numbers was not allowed to muster in.

Upon his discharge from the service he returned to his farm, but, finding his health impaired he removed to LeRoy, Minn., and engaged in business. In 1896 failing health compelled him to relinquish business and seek a change of climate; first in Michigan then in California. Obtaining no relief he returned to Iowa where he died at the home of his son in Riceville, Iowa, June 19, 1897. He leaves a wife, two sons: T. Judson and Frank L. and two daughters, Mrs. C. J. Ramsey and Mrs. S. R. Johnson. His funeral and burial at Postville, Iowa, was attended by several members of Company C, who draped his casket with "Our Flag" and bore it to the grave.

Resolutions published by the Loyal Legion of Iowa, of which he was a member, truly says: "No better soldier ever fought under his country's flag. Brave without rashness, he shrank from no danger or hardship, but obeyed the orders of his superiors without a question and was never known to complain at his lot, or seek to evade a distasteful duty. As an officer he was kind, faithful and true; greatly loved by his men, and respected by his associates. Subordinate himself, he expected his men to be the same, and never found it necessary to argue the question of obedience. With him it was: 'Boys we are detailed for duty; fall in.' And with that discussion ended.

No purer man as soldier and citizen has ever lived. His conduct and conversation were always above reproach. No one ever heard him utter a profane or impure word or indulge in language

that might not have been used in the presence of his wife and daughters. In all the vexations of over four years of hard campaigns these most closely associated with him have no remembrance of impulsive or hasty words from him which could cause regret or which they would wish to have recalled. Judging by these fruits we are persuaded that he has received the reward promised to the pure in heart, and we shall ever hold enshrined in our memories the record of his life, as that of one in every way worthy of imitation, and his example as one that may be safely followed."

David Bremner Henderson, 1st Lieutenant Company C, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1846 and to Iowa in 1849; settled on a farm on "Henderson Prairie," Fayette County. On this farm he grew to manhood and having completed the common school course entered the Upper Iowa University where he helped to organize the "University Recruits" and with that company was mustered into the United States service October 24, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant Company C, 12th Iowa. He commanded his company at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson until February 15, 1862, when he received severe wounds in chin and throat and shoulder and was carried from the field. On his return to duty he arrived on the field of Shiloh during the battle of the 6th but was unable to find his command. On the 7th he organized the remnant of 12th Iowa into a company and reported, with the company, for duty to Colonel Tuttle and with that command did good service. As commander of a company in the "Union Brigade" he served through the campaign of Siege of Corinth. As Adjutant of that organization he was engaged in Battle of Corinth October 3 and 4, 1862, receiving on the 4th a wound in the foot which compelled amputation. He resigned his commission as Lieutenant Company C, March 23, 1863. His farewell letter to the company is published in connection with company history.

In May, 1863, he was appointed commissioner of the Board

of Enrollment of the Third District of Iowa, serving as such until June, 1864, when he re-entered the service as Colonel of the 46th Iowa Infantry and served as such until mustered out. He was Collector of Internal Revenue of the 3d District of Iowa from November, 1865, until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, VanDuzer & Henderson at Dubuque, Iowa; was Asst. U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa about two years, resigning in 1871; was elected to the 48th Congress and served his constituents so acceptably that he has been returned to each succeeding Congress and has never had an opponent in convention. He was permanent Chairman of Iowa Republican State Convention in 1886 and 1888, and delegate at large to the National Republican Conventions of 1888 and 1896, being on both occasions Chairman of the Iowa Delegation. In 1880 he was Chairman of the Blaine Committee composed of one member from each State of the Union. He was elected Speaker of the 56th Congress; re-elected in the 57th to this exalted position, second only in influence and importance to the President of the United States. Standing thus, in public life, among the foremost men of the Nation, he is in private life most genial and companionable; strongly attached to his friends, and faithful to every obligation. He is an orator of remarkable power, possessing a strong sympathetic voice and great personal magnetism. In Congress he has always been the champion of the old soldier whenever they have needed a defender, and his comrades everywhere have long since learned that they have no truer friend than he. His unvarying success in public life has been phenomenal, but all his honors have been well earned and he wears them very gracefully.

Henry J. Grannis, 1st Lieutenant Company C, was a native of Indiana, born in 1841. He was one of the original members of the "University Recruits" and enlisted in U. S. service September 15, 1861. He was elected 5th Sergeant and "Color Bearer" of the company by the ladies of the University upon

presenting a flag to the company and upon the organization of the regiment when his company became Color Company. Grannis was designated as Regimental Color Bearer which position he held *"through the war."* He carried the colors of the regiment at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh and was taken prisoner on that field, remaining prisoner until October. On the reorganization of the regiment he resumed his old position and carried the flag on every march in every campaign and during every battle in which the regiment was engaged from enlistment to muster out; a record we venture to say made by no other Color Bearer in the service. In several engagements the colors were riddled in his hands. On one occasion every guard was killed or wounded, yet strange to say Grannis never received a scratch nor suffered the flag to go from his hands. That it was always at the front and carried with the greatest gallantry every official report from the regiment testifies for every one of them makes special mention of "Our Gallant Color Bearer."

He received a merited promotion as 1st Lieutenant Company C, November 22, 1865, vice Henderson promoted, but failed to muster in as a commissioned officer and retained the more conspicious and honorable place as Color Bearer to the end. Some interesting items are published in "Company History of the Flag," in regard to his election, etc.

He was finally discharged with the regiment January 20, '66; returned to Fayette County, settled down to private life which has been undisturbed except by one term in public office as Recorder of Deeds of Fayette County. It has been his good fortune to meet the boys of the 12th at each of their reunions until 1903, where he has always been received with the greatest enthusiasm and love.

Aaron M. Smith, 2d Lieutenant Company C, was a native of Indiana and a member of Company B, 1st Iowa Infantry. He was severely wounded at Wilson's Creek and before wound healed came home and enlisted, September 19, 1861, in Company

C. At the organization of said company he was elected 2d Lieutenant. He was in command of the company at Fort Donelson after Lt. Henderson was wounded.

At time of Battle of Shiloh he was sick in camp, and escaped the prison life. His health being poor he resigned his commission June 7, 1862, and went home. About the time of the reorganization of the regiment at St. Louis he re-enlisted as a private in Company C, and served as such until March, 1864, when he was appointed Captain in the 71st U. S. Colored Infantry with which he served until the end of the war when he married and settled at South Bend, Indiana, where he died January 1, 1883.

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MAP OF
SHILOH BATTLEFIELD
POSITIONS ON FIRST DAY APRIL 6 1862
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
BY THE
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY
ATWELL THOMPSON B.E
ENGINEER IN CHARGE
1900
UNION ARMY
CONFEDERATE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
CAMPS
BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY
MAJOR D.W.REED
SECRETARY & HISTORIAN
PITTSBURG LANDING
TENNESSEE RIVER
DIAMOND ISLAND
POND
LICK CREEK
SNAKE CREEK
OWL CREEK
BRANCH
BRECKINRIDGE
POLK
HARDEE
BRAGG
JACKSON
CLEBURNE
WOOD
GLADDEN
CHALMERS
WILLIAMS
PRENTISS
SHERMAN
McARTHUR
HURLBUT
STUART
SULLIVAN
WALLACE
SHERIDAN
McCLERNAND
SEAY FIELD
RHEA FIELD
BARNES FIELD
DUNCAN FIELD
JONES FIELD
CRESCENT FIELD
REVIEW FIELD
WIDOW HOWELL FIELD
SHILOH CHURCH
PITTSBURG
MOORE'S HOUSE & STILL
WINNINGHAM
ANDERSON
CONFEDERATE
NIGHT OF APRIL 5
2D POSITION
SHILOH
TO PURDY
TO SAVANNAH
TO HAMBURG
TO CORINTH
TRUE NORTH
MAG NORTH
SCALE OF FEET
SCALE OF YARDS
SCALE OF MILES
4 MILES
3 MILES
2 MILES
1 MILE

MAP OF
SHILOH BATTLEFIELD
POSITIONS ON SECOND DAY APRIL 7, 1862
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
BY THE
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY
ATWELL THOMPSON B.E.
ENGINEER IN CHARGE
1900
UNION ARMY
CONFEDERATE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
CAMPS
BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY
MAJOR D.W. REED
SECRETARY & HISTORIAN
TO CORINTH
BRECKINRIDGE MONDAY NIGHT
WINNINGHAM
BRANCH
WIDOW HOWELL FIELD
TO PURDY
4 MILES
BARK ROAD
BEAUREGARD
FRALEY FIELD
CORINTH AND PITTSBURG ROAD
SEAY FIELD
RHEA FIELD
CONFEDERATE POSITION
3 MILES
WOOD NEWBY FIELD
McCOOK
JONES FIELD
NEVIN FIELD
BARNES
EASTERN CORINTH RD.
TO SAVANNAH
MULBERRY FIELD
SAVANAH
HAMBURG
WICKER FIELD
CLOUD FIELD
CHAMBERS FIELD
PITTSBURG LANDING
TENNESSEE RIVER
DIAMOND ISLAND
POND
TO HAMBURG
2 MILES
TRUE NORTH
MAG. NORTH
SCALE OF FEET
SCALE OF YARDS
SCALE OF MILES

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